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Tongass
National
Forest
R10-MB-98



Tongass Land Management Plan Revision

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Appendix, Volume II



**Tongass Land
Management Plan
Revision**

Draft Environmental
Impact Statement

Appendix, Volume II

E. Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers

APPENDIX E

APPENDIX E. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

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WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 established a policy of preserving certain selected rivers in a free-flowing condition that would balance the development of water, power and other resources on rivers of the United States. Rivers are eligible to be considered for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System if they are essentially free-flowing (without major dams, diversions, or channel modifications) and if they possess at least one "outstandingly remarkable" scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar value. These values should be a unique or exceptional representation for the area studied, and must be related to the river or its immediate environment. For study purposes, the Act requires that the evaluation of a river's eligibility consider, as a minimum, the area within one-fourth mile either side of the high water mark of the river. However, features outside this corridor may be considered if their inclusion is essential for protection of the outstandingly remarkable values of the river.

Eligible rivers are "classified" as to their potential to be managed as "wild", "scenic", or "recreational" rivers according to definitions in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act:

Wild river areas: Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

Scenic river areas: Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

Recreational river areas: Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Eligible Rivers are further evaluated as to their "suitability"; generally this analysis considers the appropriateness of Congressional designation and classification as a wild, scenic or recreational river in light of social and economic values, other resource opportunities, the effect on private lands and other uses of the area, and other similar factors. Suitable rivers may be recommended to Congress by the Administration for designation. If designation occurs, a final boundary is established and a management plan required.

The evaluation for the Tongass National Forest was conducted for the purpose of determining the eligibility, potential classification and suitability (by alternative) of rivers. The evaluation resulted in the determination that 112 rivers with a total length of 1,504 miles are tentatively eligible for consideration as components of the National Wild and Scenic River System. The determination of eligibility is the result of a judgemental process which is described in the Guidelines for Eligibility, Classification and Management of Wild and Scenic Rivers (U.S. Department of the Interior and U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1982). (For a more complete description of how rivers in the different classifications are managed, please see DEIS, Chapter 3, Wild and Scenic Rivers section).

The purpose of Appendix E - Wild and Scenic Rivers Analysis is to present a detailed, site specific description of each tentatively eligible river for the purpose of receiving public comment on the findings, as well as on the suitability of individual rivers for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, during the review of the Draft Environmental Statement. Each river description is divided into the following sections:

DESCRIPTION: Location, length, uses, features and values present in the river corridor.

ELIGIBILITY: Outstandingly remarkable values that caused the river to be considered "eligible" are described.

CLASSIFICATION: The potential classification as Wild, Scenic, or Recreational River designation is described, based on the amount of development and modification existing in the river corridor.

SUITABILITY: The recommended allocation of streams by classification (Wild, Scenic, or Recreational) by Alternative is displayed. (table follows)

CONSEQUENCES: The consequences, by Alternative, of designating the river as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System is discussed. In addition, how the river would be managed in each of the alternatives, if it were not designated, is described in order to show how its eligibility and classification for future consideration would be affected. The table shows the number of miles that may be subject to intensive development, moderate development, or would remain in its present condition in each alternative.

The "Intensive Development" prescription group emphasizes commercial timber harvest on suitable forest lands using economic harvest methods including clearcutting.

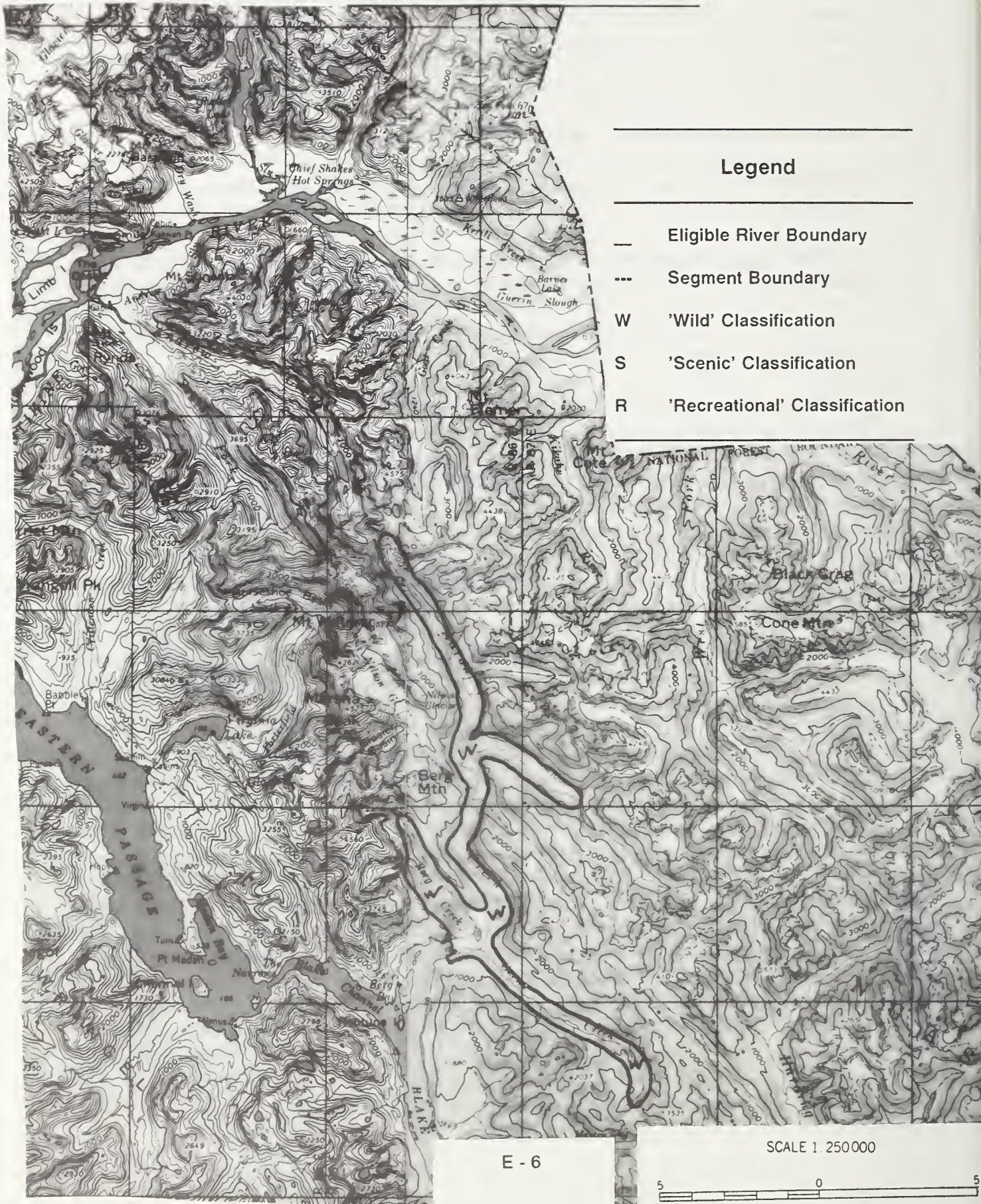
The "Moderate Development" prescription group emphasizes a mix of forest management activities that may include timber harvest with visual quality constraints, road construction and recreation development.

The "Natural Setting" prescription group includes Wilderness and National Monuments, and areas managed for research, primitive recreation and old-growth habitat which generally retain the natural, undeveloped character of the area.

INTERIM MANAGEMENT: Management practices until Congressional action occurs are discussed.

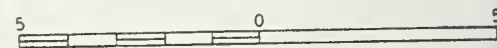
Appendix E also contains a map of each river showing the minimum one-fourth mile either side of the high water mark of the river and the classification (Wild, Scenic, Recreational) of its segments. The map scale varies as indicated on the maps. Note that several map bases were used in preparing Appendix E; topographic maps are not always completely up to date and roads or other developments referred to in the text may not appear on the maps. Some maps indicate proposed roads referred to in the text.

AARON, OERNS, and BERG CREEK



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



AARON, OERNS, and BERG CREEKS

Description	Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, these streams are so similar, and in such close proximity to each other, that there is good likelihood that the wildlife and recreation resources depend upon these watersheds as a single unit. Originating on the mainland, these streams form a 37-mile system of moderate gradient valleys which support a very diverse variety of resources. All are unroaded and unharvested. They all flow into Berg Bay. There is a Forest Service trail up Berg Creek, a Forest Service recreation cabin in Berg Bay, and a historic site (mining) on upper Berg Creek. The streams have high commercial and sportfish value including king salmon and small to moderate steelhead runs, a wide variety of hunting opportunities (moose, wolves, black bear, brown bear, waterfowl), old-growth forest, and high scenic qualities. The bay is an area used by overwintering Canada Geese. These watersheds have both patented, and unpatented mining claims.
Eligibility	Aaron, Oerns, and Berg Creeks have outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, scenic, and recreation values of regional significance due to the exceptional combination of many resources available in one watershed.
Classification	Aaron, Oerns, and Berg Creeks meet the guidelines for wild river classification for 37 miles.
Suitability	The streams were considered suitable for recommendation as a Scenic River in Alternative A. Because of its exemplary diversity of values, it was included in Alternative B. Wild River classification was not recommended in either Alternative A or B to recognize the potential for mineral development or a road to Canada which are both of economic importance to the community of Wrangell.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	37	37	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Aaron, Oerns, and Berg Creeks have known mineral potential, and are being considered as possible road routes to Canada. A wild designation would eliminate mining or roading in a possibly critical area. Consequently, in Alternatives A and B the recommendation was for scenic designation which would allow mining and roading so long as the river values are protected. Designation as a Scenic River in Alternatives A and B would add 37 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Aaron, Oerns, and Berg Creeks. The opportunity for development of dams and most facilities would be foregone. Adjacent lands in these drainages are managed for primitive recreation and old-growth habitat in these alternatives. Subsistence use would be unaffected.

In Alternatives C, E, F, and G, 10 miles in the Oerns Creek watershed is managed for primitive recreation and may remain eligible, although the opportunity to designate the three drainages as a unit would be lost. The remaining 27 miles are within areas managed for emphasis on the harvest of timber on suitable forest lands. Aarons and Berg creeks may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause them to become ineligible for future consideration for Wild and Scenic designation.

In Alternative D, about 11 miles including the Oerns Creek drainage are managed for semi-primitive recreation and may remain eligible. Eighteen miles are managed for primitive recreation along Aaron and portions of Berg Creek, and remain eligible. About 8 miles in upper Aaron Creek are managed for timber harvest and may become ineligible.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	37	37	10	29	10	10	10
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	27	8	27	27	27

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

ALECKS CREEK and LAKE

Legend

—	Eligible River Boundary
---	Segment Boundary
W	'Wild' Classification
S	'Scenic' Classification
R	'Recreational' Classification



ALECKS CREEK and LAKE

Description	Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Southern Islands Geographic Province, Alecks Creek and Lake originate from elevations below 1000 feet and flow approximately five miles into saltwater in Elena Bay on Kuiu Island. The entire watershed lies within the Tebenkof Bay Wilderness Area. The stream has high fish values for steelhead, silver and sockeye salmon, and cutthroat trout. Alecks Creek and Lake also have high cultural and recreation values. The mouth of the stream is the site of an old fishing camp and fish traps. Alecks Creek and Lake are a recreation canoe portage route from Tebenkof Bay to No Name Bay.
Eligibility	Alecks Creek and Lake have outstandingly remarkable fish, recreation, and historic values of national significance because of the combination of high values. Alaska Department of Fish and Game lists this stream among the 65 "important" watersheds for salmon in southeast Alaska.
Classification	Alecks Creek and Lake meet the guidelines for wild classification for five miles.
Suitability	Alecks Creek and Lake were considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild River in Alternatives A, B and D.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	5	5	-	5	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A, B, and D would add five miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Alecks Creek. The opportunity for development of dams and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest and mining are already precluded by the existing Wilderness designation.

Alternative C, E, F, and G do not recommend the stream for Wild and Scenic River designation. Existing Wilderness designation would protect most of the stream values of Alecks Creek, except that water impoundment could occur.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

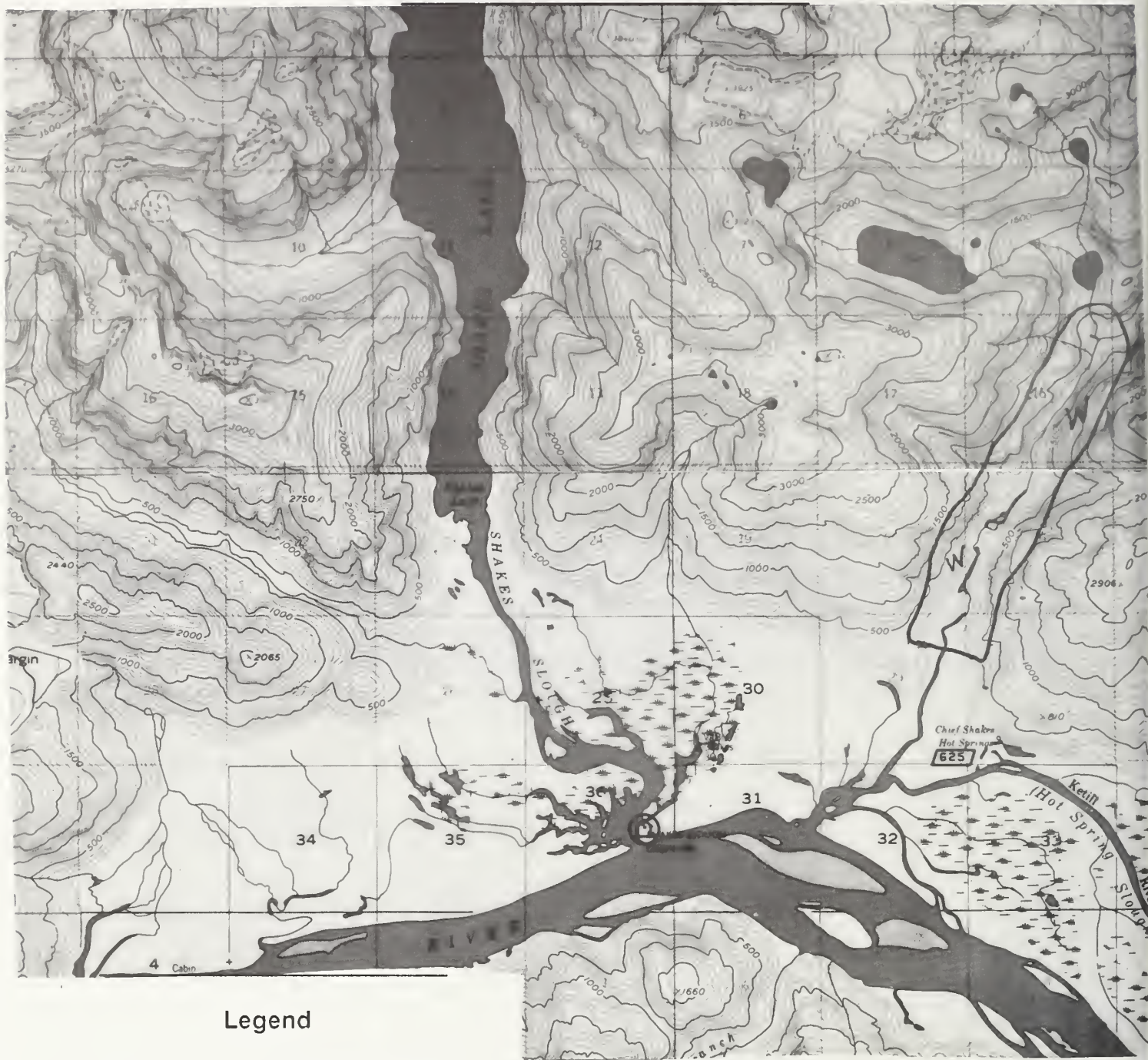
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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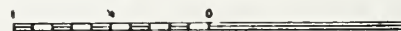
ALPINE CREEK (LOCAL)



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

SCALE 1:63 360



ALPINE CREEK (LOCAL)

Description	Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, Alpine Creek originates on the mainland at approximately 4000 feet elevation and flows approximately 3 miles into the Stikine River. The river has high scenic values, and lies within the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness Area. The stream is unroaded and undeveloped. The lower part of the stream is boatable. The canyon contains exceptional alpine and rock formation scenery.
Eligibility	Alpine Creek has outstandingly remarkable scenic values of national significance because of its close association with the Stikine River.
Classification	Alpine Creek meets the guidelines for wild river classification from its mouth, upstream for three miles. Above that, access is sufficiently difficult to discourage travel in any manner. The remainder is insignificant.
Suitability	Alpine Creek was considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild River in Alternatives A, B and D.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences Designation as a wild river in Alternatives A, B, and D would add three miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable value of Alpine Creek. The opportunity for development of dams and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest is already precluded by the Wilderness designation. The river corridor is also closed to mineral entry by the Wilderness designation.

Alternative C protects most of the river values with a Wilderness designation. However, water impoundment could occur with Presidential approval. Current recreation and subsistence use would be unaffected by any of the alternatives.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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ANAN CREEK

Description	Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, Anan Creek originates on the mainland at approximately 3000 feet elevation, and flows approximately eighteen miles saltwater in Anan Bay. The river has high scenic, fish, wildlife, and recreation values. There is a Forest Service recreation cabin, trail, and bear observatory along the stream. Both black, and brown bears may be viewed here in large concentrations. Anan Creek has the largest spawning run of pink salmon in Alaska, and has been nominated as a Research Natural Area. Steelhead and sockeye salmon also use the stream. This stream lies within the Anan proposed Wilderness in H.R. 987.
Eligibility	Anan Creek has outstandingly remarkable fish, recreation, and wildlife values of national significance because of the intense concentration of fish, the number of bears and the certainty of viewing bears during salmon runs. The area's values are well known throughout Southeast Alaska. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game lists Anan Creek as one of the 19 high quality watersheds. Anan Creek has also been nominated as a Research Natural Area and as a Wilderness Area.
Classification	Anan Creek meets the guidelines for wild river classification from its mouth, upstream for eighteen miles. Both forks of the stream are classified wild upstream to a point where significance of the stream diminished.
Suitability	Anan Creek was considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild River in Alternatives A, B and D. It was included in Alternative B as a classic example of the use of the salmon resource by bears in the Coast Range.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	18	18	-	18	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation as a wild river in Alternatives A, B, and D would add 18 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Anan Creek. The opportunity for development of dams and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest and mining would also be precluded by the wild river designation. Adjacent lands are managed as Wilder-
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ness in Alternative A, primitive and semi-primitive recreation in Alternative B and as semi-primitive recreation in Alternative D, retaining the area's wild character in all alternatives.

In Alternatives C, F and G the area is managed for old-growth habitat and the creek would retain its current eligibility and classification potential.

In Alternative E, the Anan Creek drainage is managed as Wilderness, and the stream would remain eligible for future recommendation as a Wild River. Current recreation and subsistence use would be unaffected by any of the alternatives.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

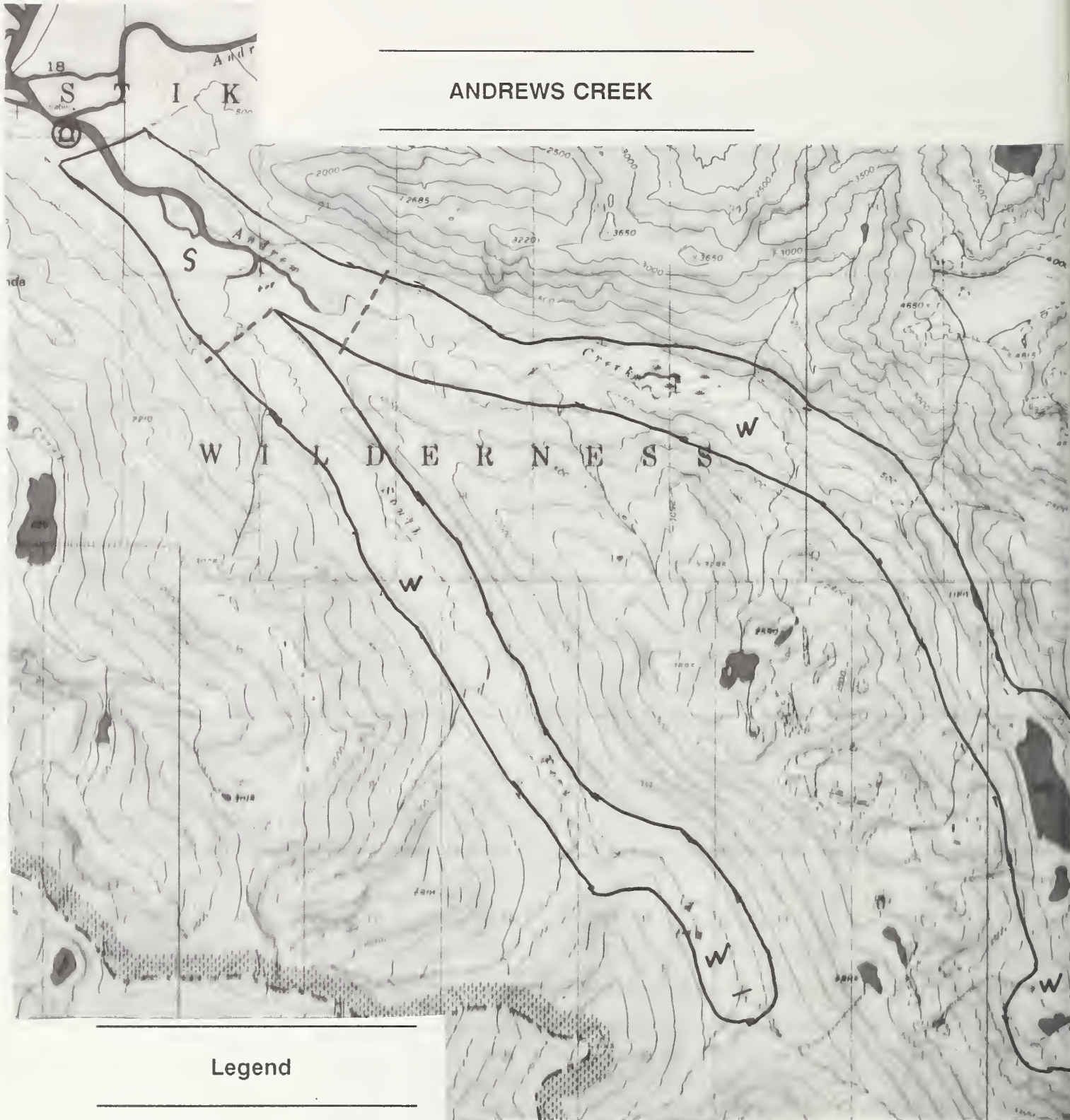
**Interim
Management**

In all Alternatives, interim management of the Anan area will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R. 987.

In alternatives which include designation as a wild and scenic river, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

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ANDREWS CREEK



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

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ANDREWS CREEK

Description	Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, Andrews Creek originates on the mainland at approximately 2000 feet elevation and flows approximately 17 miles into the Stikine River. The river has high commercial and sportfish values. It also has high wildlife, scenic, and recreation values. Both forks of Andrews Creek lie within the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness Area. The stream is unroaded and undeveloped except for minor recreation and salmon roe taking structures below the forks of the stream. Andrews Creek water is significantly more clear than that of the Stikine River. It hosts a major king salmon spawning run in the South Fork, and contributes clear (non-glacial) water quality to the Stikine.
Eligibility	Andrews Creek has outstandingly remarkable fish, scenic, and wildlife values of national significance.
Classification	Andrews Creek meets the guidelines for scenic river classification from its mouth upstream to the forks, because of the amount of human activity, including an ADF&G fish wier along this segment. Above the forks, the main creek meets the guidelines for wild classification for six miles, and the South Fork meets the guidelines for wild river classification for seven miles; beyond that, significance of each of the forks diminish.
Suitability	Andrews Creek was considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild and Recreational River in Alternatives A, B, and D.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	15	15	-	15	-	-	-
Scenic	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation as a Wild and Recreational river in Alternatives A, B, and D, would add 7 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Andrews Creek. The opportunity for development of dams and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest is already precluded by the Wilderness designation. The river corridor is also closed to mineral entry by the Wilderness designation.
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Alternative C protects most of the river values with a Wilderness designation. However, water impoundment could occur with Presidential approval. Current recreation and subsistence use would be unaffected by any of the alternatives.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

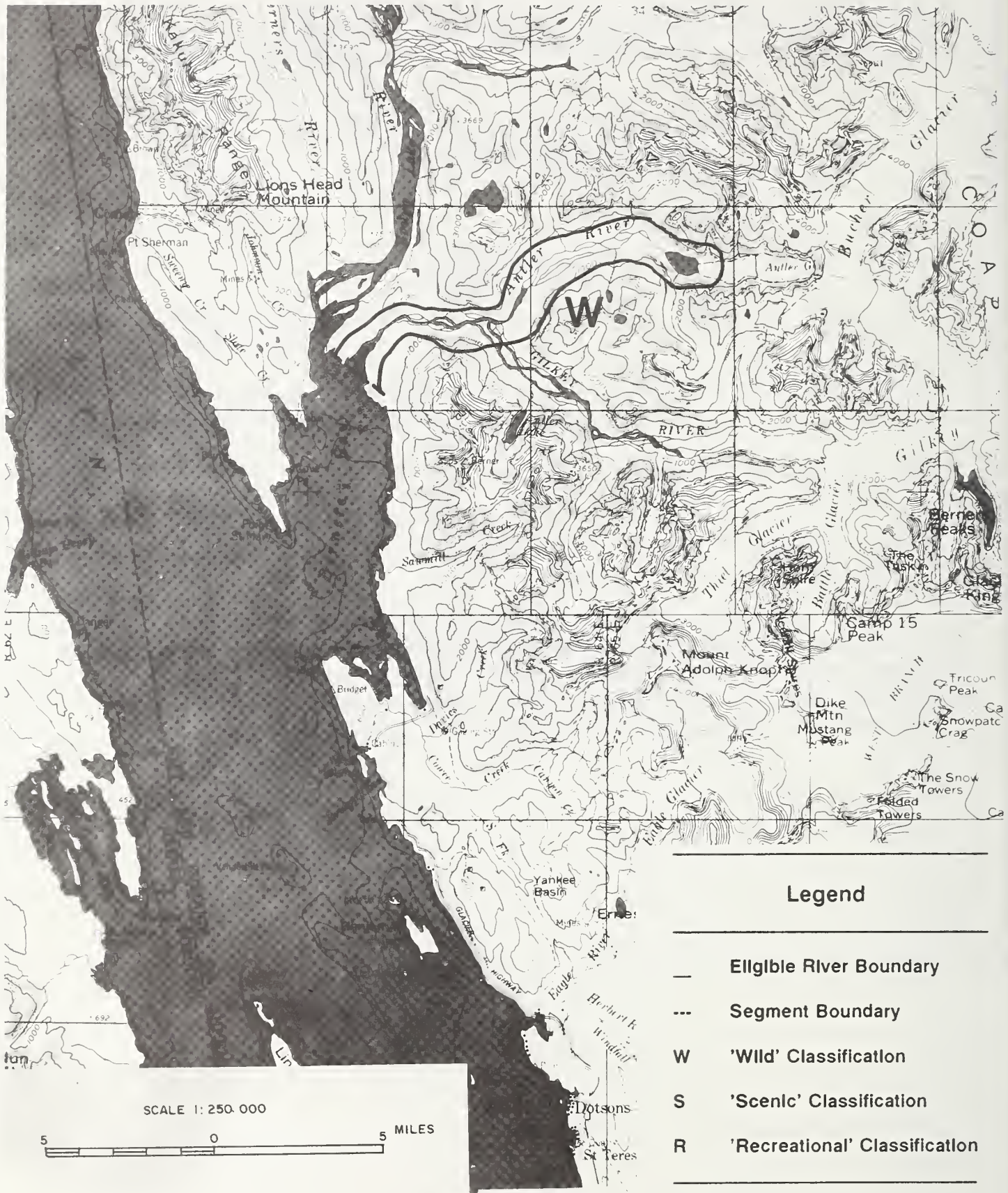
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Antler River



ANTLER RIVER

Description

Located on the Juneau Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Antler River is on the mainland approximately 41 miles north of Juneau and is within the Lynn Canal Geographic Province. The river originates from a lake formed by the receding Antler Glacier at approximately 100 feet in elevation and flows southwest for thirteen miles. The river terminates in Berner's Bay.

Numerous glaciers feed the river through several tributaries and the river is geologically interesting because of current glacial activities. This river is much narrower than the other large rivers that terminate in Berner's Bay.

The area receives some hunting and recreational use from the Juneau population, and the river receives some jet boat use. The river corridor is primitive and undeveloped with no impoundments on the river.

Eligibility

The Antler River is remarkable for its high recreation, geologic, and scenic values. The area is highly valued for the recreation and interesting geologic considerations of the drainage.

Classification

The Antler River meets the criteria for Wild classification.

Suitability

The Antler River was determined to be suitable for management as a Wild River in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 13 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Antler River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.

In all other alternatives, the river corridor would be managed to provide an unmodified natural environment for recreation opportunities and experiences. Timber

harvesting would be limited to insect and disease control. Roads would be absent or closed to public use. The area would be open to mineral entry.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

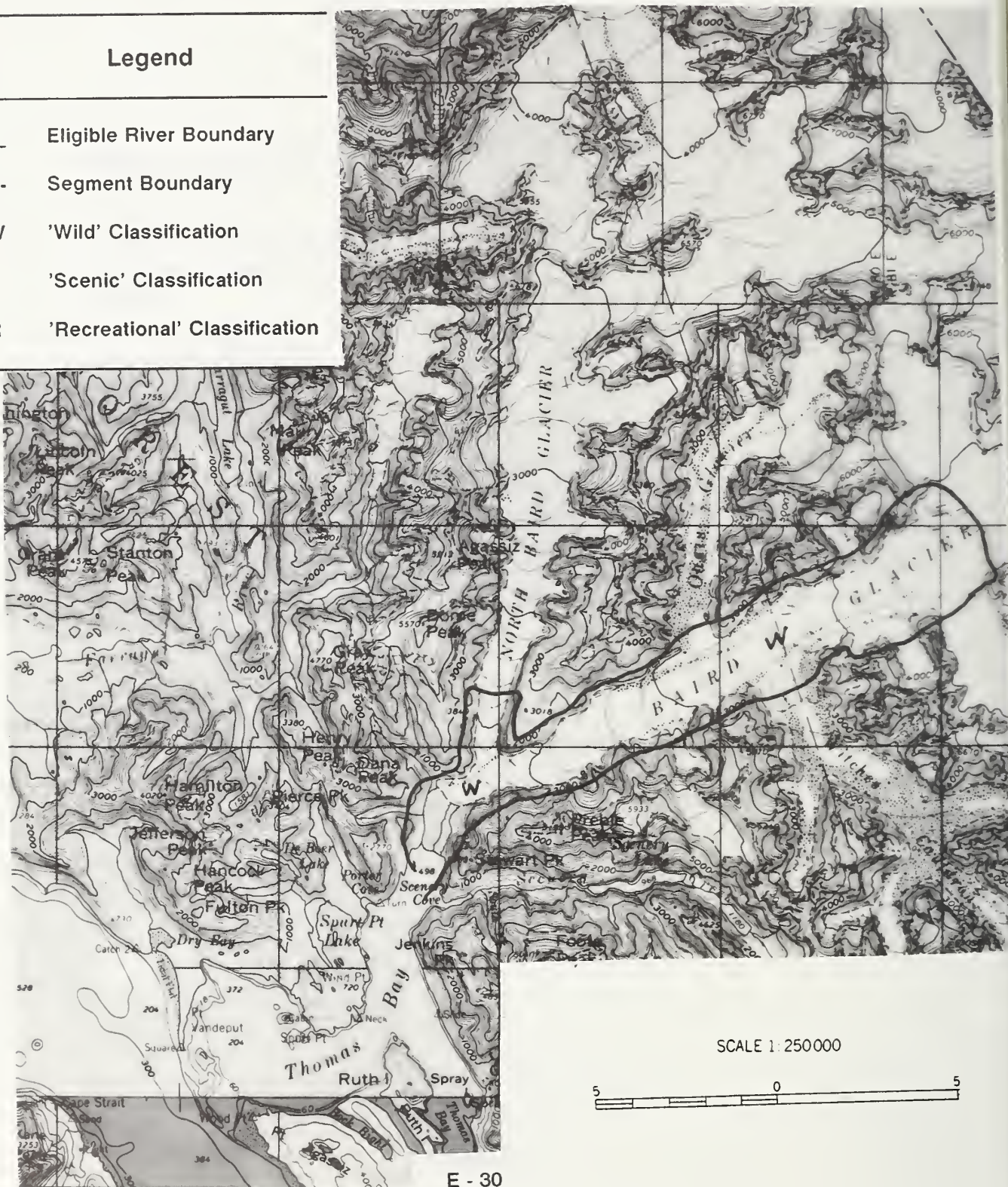
In Alternative A, which includes designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

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BAIRD GLACIER

Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



BAIRD GLACIER

Description	Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, the Baird Glacier originates from glaciers above 5000 feet elevation, and flows twenty miles in two major tributaries into saltwater in Thomas Bay on the mainland. The glacier is accessible to hikers directly from sea level, and provides an avenue to hike and ski the icefields, or climb Devil's Thumb. The glacier is visited by flightseers from tour boats. There is a significant Arctic Tern nesting area near tidewater on the terminal morain. Baird Glacier has high scenic, wildlife, and recreation values. The drainage is undeveloped and unroaded.
Eligibility	Baird Glacier has outstandingly remarkable recreation, wildlife, and scenic values of national significance. This is the Stikine Area's only saltwater access to the icefields for hikers.
Classification	Baird Glacier meets the guidelines for wild classification.
Suitability	Baird Glacier was considered suitable for recommendation as Wild River in Alternatives A, B, and C. It was included in Alternative B as representing the glacial geology of the Coast Range geographic province.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	20	20	-	20	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A, B, and D would add twenty miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Baird Glacier. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.

In Alternatives C, E, F, and G, the river corridor would be managed as roadless with emphasis on primitive recreation. No timber harvest would be scheduled and significant construction would be precluded. Fish and wildlife habitat improvement

projects would be allowed. The area would remain open to mineral entry, and the eligibility of the area could be affected.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

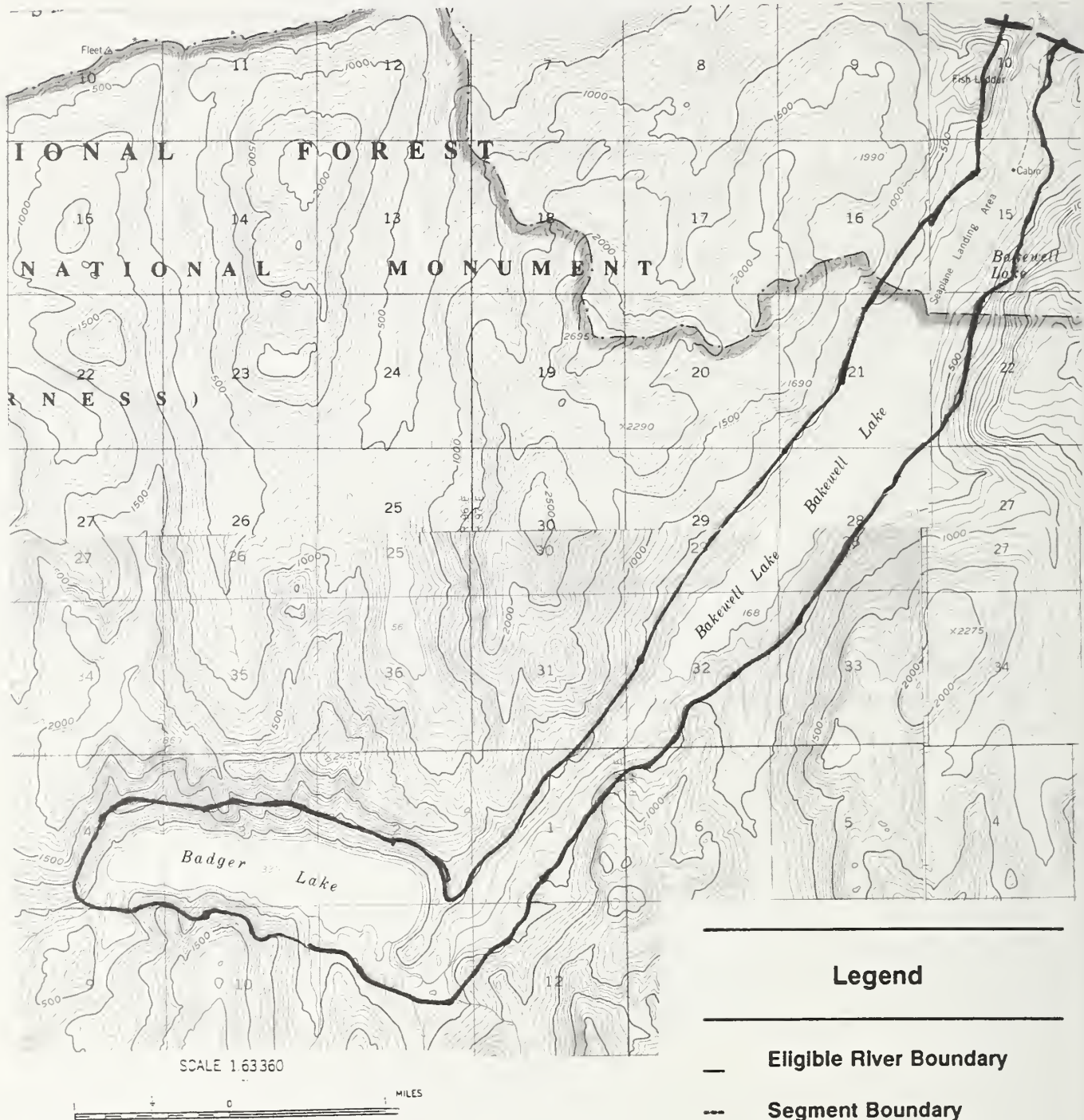
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a wild and scenic river, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Bakewell Creek--Badger Lake



BAKEWELL CREEK--BADGER LAKE

Description	Located in the Misty Fiords National Monument, Bakewell Creek--Badger Lake is on the mainland and is within the Coast Range Geographic Province. Fifteen miles of the stream are within the Wilderness; two miles are within the non-Wilderness portion of the national monument. The stream flows out of Badger Lake, and through Bakewell Lake before entering saltwater in Bakewell Arm, about 40 air miles from Ketchikan.
Eligibility	Bakewell Creek--Badger Lake is outstandingly remarkable for fishery and recreation values of regional significance. The stream system is one of the few sockeye fisheries in Misty Fiords and has been enhanced with a fishpass. Steelhead, Dolly Varden, cutthroat, and pink, chum, and coho salmon are also present. The area was identified by ADF&G as one of the 19 "high quality" watersheds in the current Forest Plan. A Forest Service trail leads from Bakewell Arm to Bakewell Lake but does not access the public recreation cabin on the east side of the lake. A mooring buoy is located in Bakewell Arm.
Classification	The entire river meets the criteria for the Wild River classification, including that portion of the river within the non-Wilderness part of the national monument. The Forest Service cabin is rustic in appearance and is compatible with the classification.
Suitability	Bakewell Creek--Badger Lake was found to be suitable for Wild River designation in Alternative A and was included in its entirety.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of Bakewell Creek--Badger Lake as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 17 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. In all other alternatives, Bakewell Creek--Badger Lake retains its eligibility for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System because it is within a designated Wilderness.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

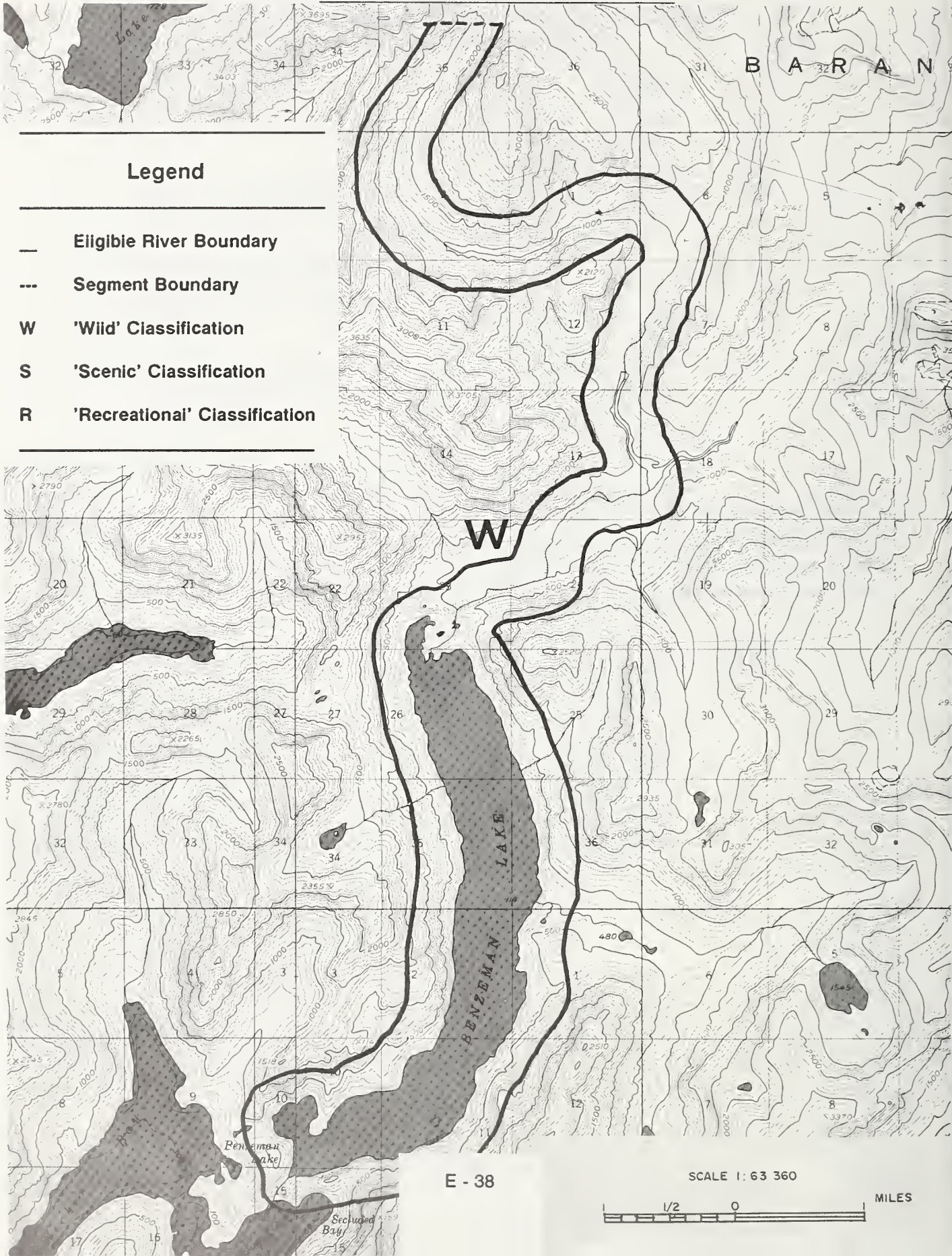
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Benzeman River



BENZEMAN RIVER AND LAKE

Description	<p>Located on the Sitka Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Benzeman River and Lake system is on the west side of Baranof Island and is in the Northern Outer Islands Geographic Province. The river originates at approximately 1900 feet in elevation and flows for approximately fourteen miles south through Benzeman Lake. The system terminates in Secluded Bay, a part of Necker Bay. Benzeman River and Lake system is within the South Baranof Wilderness.</p> <p>The Benzeman River and Lake is extremely scenic with steep slopes rising from the lake and river. A scenic falls is located at the lake inlet. Geologically unique, the area contains granite half-dome formations which contribute to the scenic value of the area also.</p> <p>The system is rated highly valued for anadromous fisheries and the area is popular for subsistence fishing.</p>
Eligibility	The Benzeman River and Lake is associated with outstandingly remarkable scenic value and unique geology with the existence of the granite half domes. The highly valued anadromous fisheries make this area important and popular for subsistence purposes.
Classification	The Benzeman River and Lake meets the criteria for Wild classification. The entire drainage is undeveloped, primitive, and there are no impoundments on the river.
Suitability	Benzeman River and Lake was determined to be suitable as a Wild River for inclusion in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add fourteen miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Benzeman River and Lake. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities has been foregone since 1980 with the
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designation of the area as Wilderness. Timber harvest is also not applicable to Wilderness areas. Currently the entire Wilderness is closed to mineral entry.

In all other Alternatives, the river corridor would continue to be managed to preserve the Wilderness values for which the area was designated.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

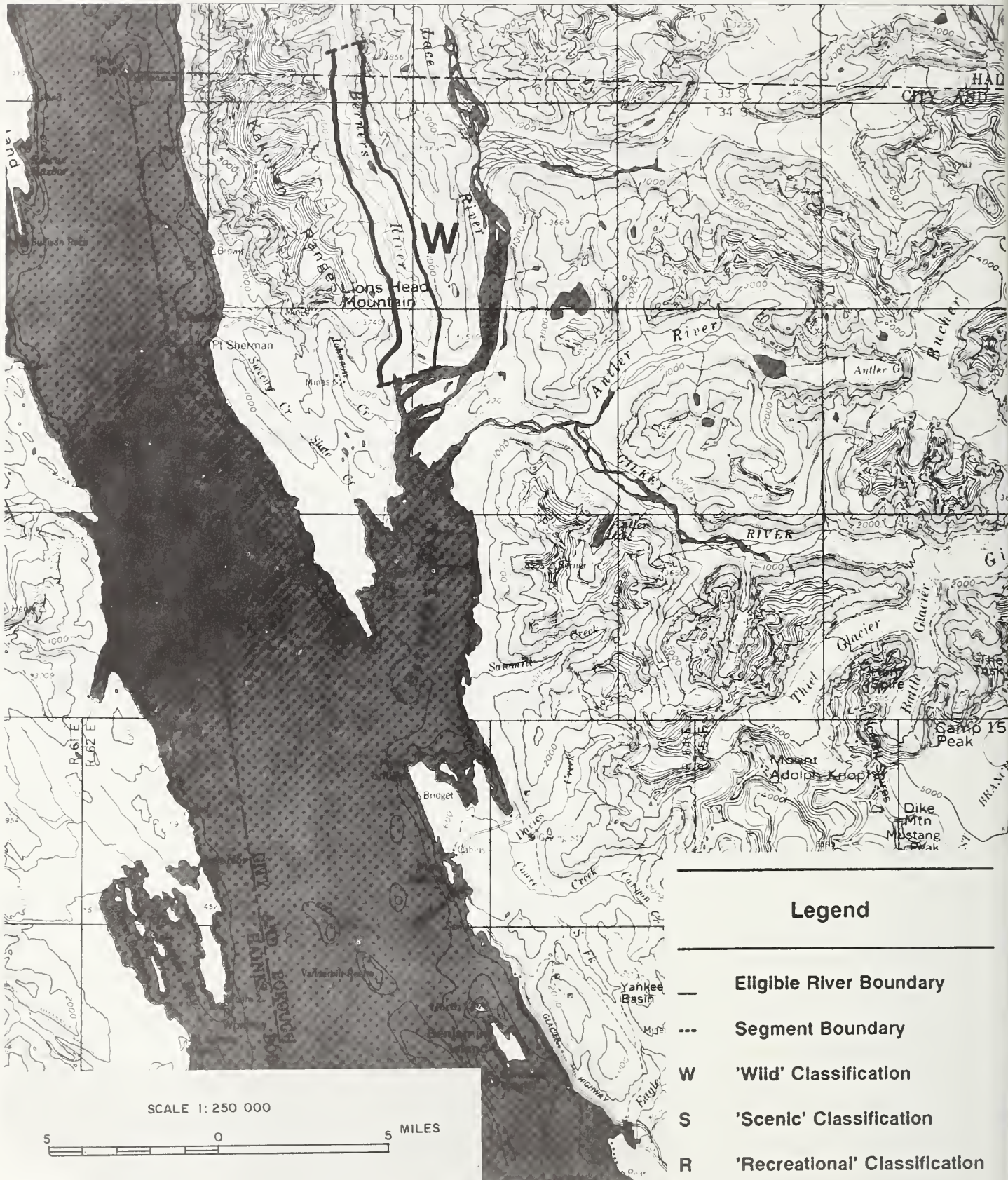
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In all Alternatives, interim management of the Benzeman River and Lake will continue to maintain its existing character because it is managed as a designated Wilderness.

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Berner's River



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

BERNER'S RIVER

Description

Located on the Juneau Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Berner's River is on the mainland approximately 40 miles north of Juneau. It is within the Lynn Canal Geographic Province. The river originates at less than the 100 foot elevation and flows south for 10 miles into Berner's Bay.

Although the headwaters do not originate at a glacier, numerous glaciers feed the river through several tributaries. The continued buildup of sediments at the mouth of the adjacent Lace River is damming up the mouth of the Berner's River. As a result, the broad flood plain of Berner's River is a very large and dynamic wetland complex. Vegetation is predominantly submerged and emergent aquatic plants with fringing freshwater sedge marshes. The drainage is considered extremely scenic with large ponds and pools, broad channels, and high mountains on either side of the river.

The valley is prime moose, waterfowl, and furbearer habitat, and the area receives heavy hunting use from the Juneau population. Several well-worn trails along the sides of the valley and other sign attest to a large population of brown bear. The river corridor is unroaded and undeveloped. The sloughs and lakes connected to the Berner's River channel are excellent anadromous fish habitat and are considered exceptionally productive for salmonids. The area has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area. The lower two-thirds of the river is also included in the area proposed for protective legislation by the Southeast Conference and as Wilderness in H.R. 987.

The Berner's River corridor is heavily used for hunting and recreation, and jet boats frequent the river. There are over 800 claims on the west side of the river but most of them are outside of the half-mile river corridor.

Eligibility

The Berner's River is remarkable for its high recreation, fishery, wildlife, and scenic values. It represents a major glacial system on the Coast Range north of Juneau and is the only significant moose habitat north of the Taku River accessible from Juneau. The river and estuary area are considered highly valuable for salmonid production. The area is highly valued as a recreation and sport hunting use area because of the abundant fish and wildlife resources.

Classification

The Berner's River meets the criteria for Wild classification.

Suitability

The Berner's River was determined to be suitable for inclusion as a Wild River in Alternative A. In addition, eight miles of the river were determined to be suitable in Alternative B, as representative of the unusually high productivity for fish and wildlife of the Berner's Estuary complex, as well as the exceptional scenic qualities of the river corridor.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	10	8	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A and B would add 10 or 8 miles respectively to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Berner's River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry. Alternative B does not preclude the option for future potential development of a road corridor by the State of Alaska.

In Alternatives C and D, the river corridor would be managed to provide an unmodified natural environment for recreation opportunities and experiences. Timber harvesting would be limited to insect and disease control. Roads would be absent or closed to public use, although the option for a State road would be available. The area would be open to mineral entry. These management activities would most likely not affect eligibility for future consideration as a "wild" or "scenic" river.

The lower 7 miles of the river would be included as proposed Wilderness in Alternative E and as a Protected Area in Alternatives F and G. The upper reach would be managed for unmodified recreational opportunities. Therefore, management of the entire river corridor would be such as to protect the characteristics that make the Berner's River eligible as a Wild River.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

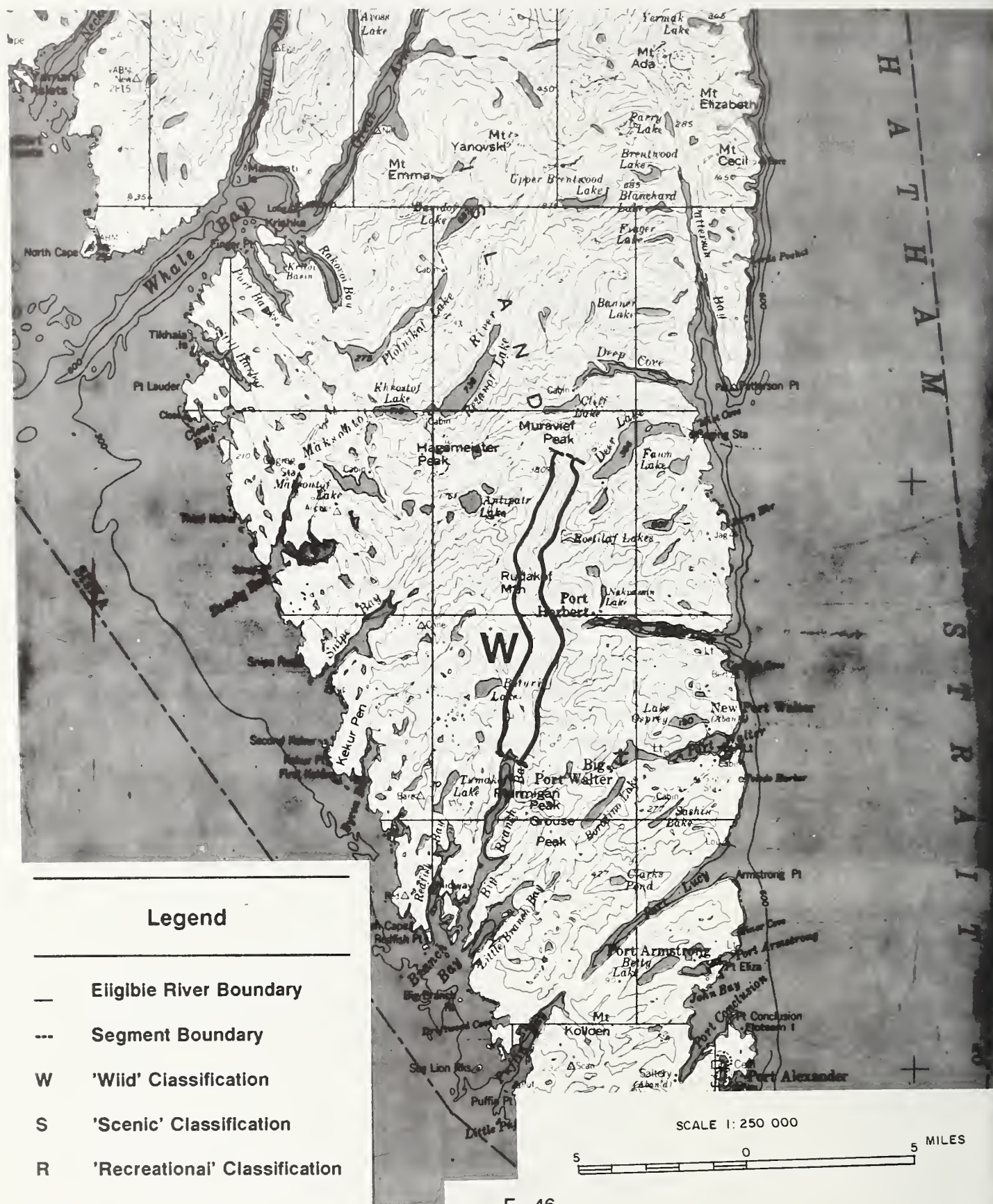
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In all alternatives, interim management of the lower seven miles of the Berner's River will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R 987.

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

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BIG BRANCH INLET STREAM

Description Located on the Sitka Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the unnamed inlet stream to Big Branch Bay is on the southern end of Baranof Island and is in the Northern Outer Islands Geographic Province. The stream is located approximately 50 miles south of the community of Sitka. The stream is approximately 12 miles long, originating at a glacier at about 1900 feet in elevation and located on the southwest slope of Muravief Peak. The stream terminates at Big Branch Bay. Access to the area is by boat or floatplane.

The stream is unusually long for southern Baranof Island, especially for one uninterrupted by lakes. It is rated as highly valued for commercial and sport fisheries by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Ecologically, the stream is of interest for the wide variety of ecosystems and glacial origin. In addition, it is of interest because of critical habitat for Sitka black-tailed deer and brown bear.

Eligibility The inlet stream to Big Branch Bay is considered exceptionally scenic, with a series of narrow canyons, a small lake and high peaks on both sides. The higher elevations above the stream are among the highest on the southern end of Baranof Island. The exceptional length and elevation of origin provides an unusually wide variety of ecosystems, including a highly productive estuary and an unique, very large grass flat and tidal meadow. The large grassy bottoms along the length of the river are unique in the region.

Classification The inlet stream to Big Branch Bay meets the criteria for Wild classification.

Suitability The stream was determined to be suitable for inclusion as a Wild River in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences Designation of the Big Branch Bay inlet stream as a Wild River in Alternatives A would add 12 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. The opportunity for

development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.

The stream will be allocated to Primitive Recreation in Alternatives B, C, E, F, and G. This will preclude timber harvest and road construction, and all other activities must be compatible with recreation objectives. Mineral entry will be allowed. Allowed activities may affect the potential for future consideration as a Wild River, but would not affect consideration for "scenic" or "recreation" river classification.

In Alternative D, the river corridor would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production where suitable forest lands occur. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause the stream to become ineligible for future consideration as a "wild" river.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

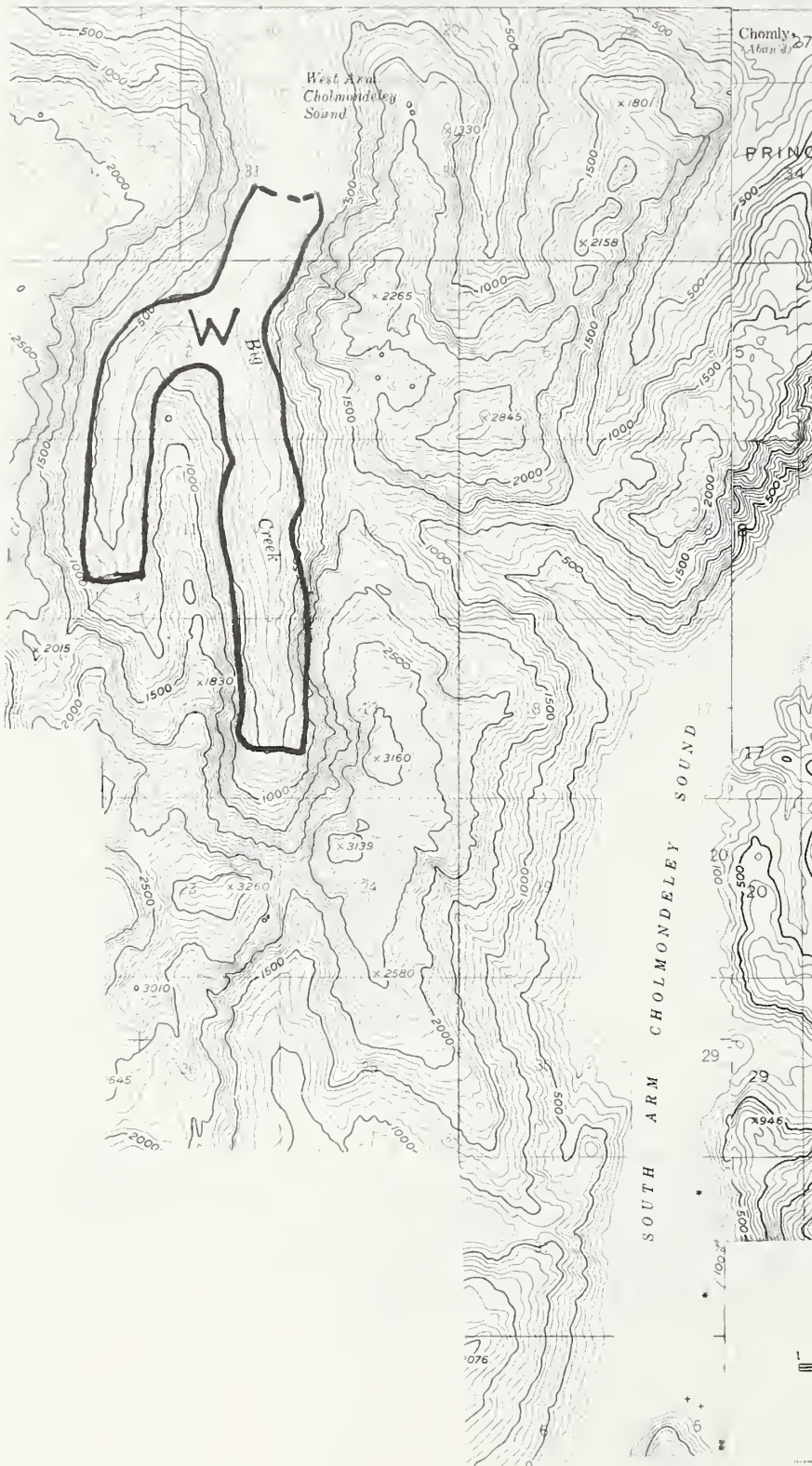
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	12	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Big Creek



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

BIG CREEK

Description	Located on the Craig Ranger District, Big Creek is on Prince of Wales Island in the Southern Islands Geographic Province. The stream flows into the West Arm of Cholmondeley Sound. Big Creek has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area because of the outstanding riparian floodplain spruce forest and associated hydrologic and fisheries features.
Eligibility	This system is outstandingly remarkable for its fisheries, wildlife, recreation, and scenic values of regional significance. Big Creek is an important producer of coho, sockeye, chum, and pink salmon, in addition to steelhead. The braided channel of the stream provides excellent spawning habitat. Black bears and waterfowl are abundant. Recreation activities are primarily fishing and hunting. The area is very scenic due to the steep-sided "bowl" at the head of the stream.
Classification	The entire system meets the criteria for the Wild classification.
Suitability	In Alternative A, the entire system (5 miles) was found to be suitable for Wild designation. In Alternative B, the entire stream or 5 miles was also found to be suitable as Wild.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of Big Creek as a Wild River in Alternative A or B would add 5 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. In Alternatives C, E, F, and G, the area is subject to management prescriptions which emphasize recreation while allowing a moderate level of development for timber harvest and other activities, possibly altering the potential classification of the river. In Alternative D, the area is managed with an emphasis on primitive recreation; the natural character of the river corridor would be retained and its eligibility/potential classification as a Wild River would also be retained.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

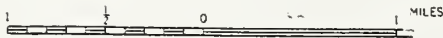
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	5	5	-	5	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	5	-	5	5	5
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Big Goat Creek and Lake



Legend

- | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|
| — | Eligible River Boundary |
| --- | Segment Boundary |
| W | 'Wild' Classification |
| S | 'Scenic' Classification |
| R | 'Recreational' Classification |

BIG GOAT CREEK AND LAKE

Description	Big Goat Creek and Lake are located within Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness on the mainland and are in the Coast Range Geographic Province. The stream flows out of Big Goat Lake and enters saltwater in the east arm of Rudyerd Bay, about 45 air miles from Ketchikan.
Eligibility	Big Goat Creek and Lake are outstandingly remarkable for wildlife, recreation, and scenic values of regional significance. The area has an unusually high concentration of brown bear. Sitka black-tailed deer are abundant and goat hunting is excellent. Big Goat is known for its recreation opportunities; the cabin on Big Goat Lake is one of the most popular in the Monument. The area is also known for its scenic beauty. The stream drops 500 feet over a spectacular falls as it flows out of the lake. The area is a popular stop on flightseeing tours.
Classification	The entire stream and lake meet the criteria for the Wild River classification.
Suitability	Big Goat Creek and Lake were found to be suitable for Wild River designation in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of Big Goat Creek and Lake as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 6 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. Because the stream is within a designated Wilderness, its eligibility and classification as a potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System is retained in all other alternatives.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

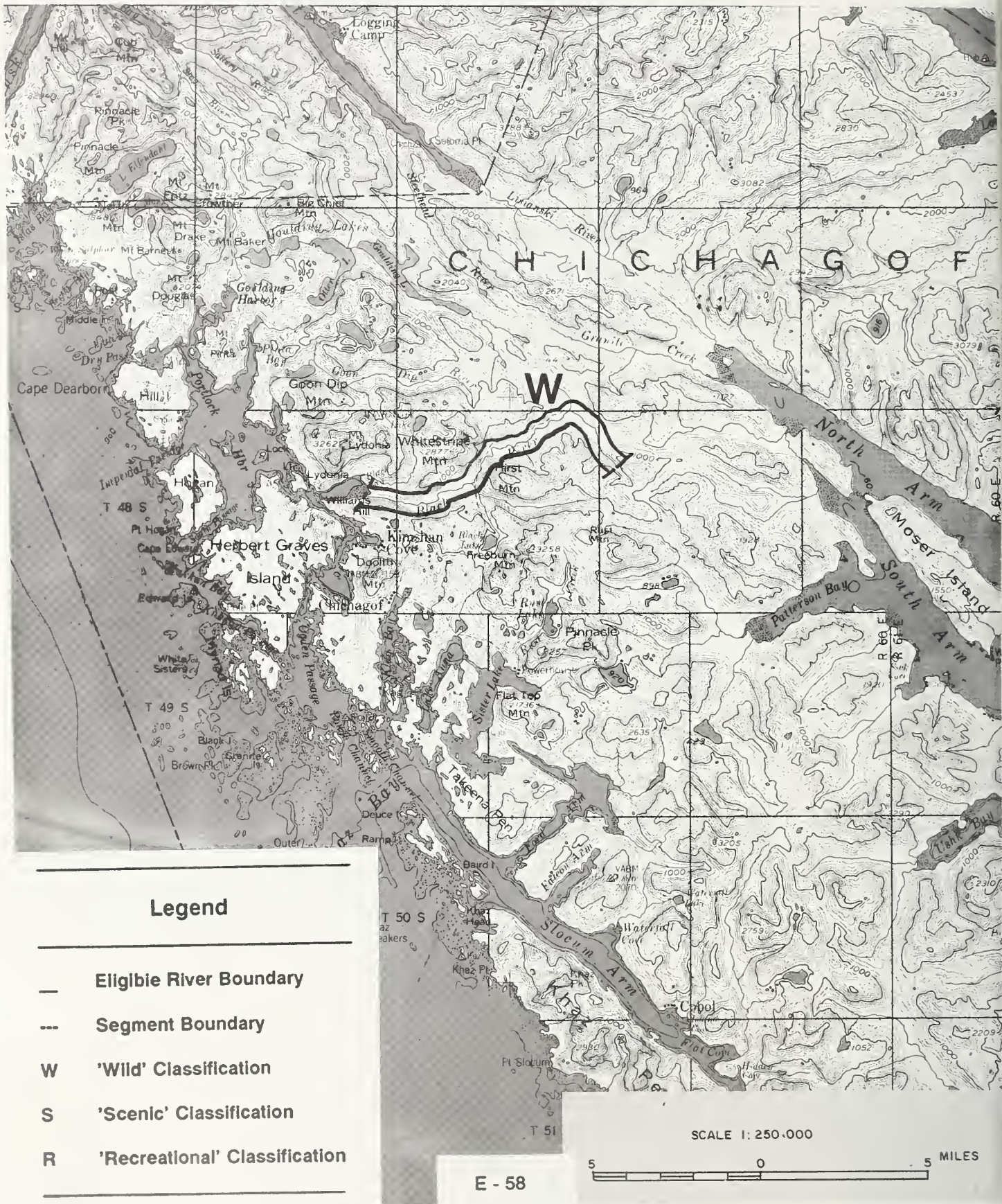
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Black River



BLACK RIVER

Description

Located on the Sitka Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Black River is located on Chichagof Island and within the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness. It lies in the Northern Outer Islands Geographic Province. The river originates at approximately 800 feet in elevation and flows primarily east for 9 miles until it enters Black Bay.

The Black River is unusual for this region in that small craft can navigate upstream for a short distance. The drainage is unroaded and undeveloped, and is extremely scenic with diverse scenic qualities. Large flats of old-growth Sitka spruce and the unusual geologic formation of a black marble bedrock channel contribute to these scenic qualities; the river receives recreation use for these reasons.

Eligibility

The Black River is associated with large flats of old-growth Sitka spruce on Chichagof Island and is therefore of ecological interest. Alaska Department of Fish and Game has rated this watershed as important for fisheries. The geologically unique black marble bedrock channel along with the magnificent spruce old-growth stands and a probability of viewing wildlife provides outstandingly remarkable scenic value.

Classification

The Black River meets the criteria for Wild classification.

Suitability

Black River was considered suitable for designation in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 9 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would continue to preserve and recognize the outstandingly remarkable values of the Black River. Because the area was designated Wilderness in 1980, the opportunity for development of dams, roads, most facilities, and timber harvest has long been foregone. The river corridor has been closed to mineral entry since its Wilderness designation.

In all other alternatives the river corridor would continue to be managed as Wilderness and would retain its eligibility.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

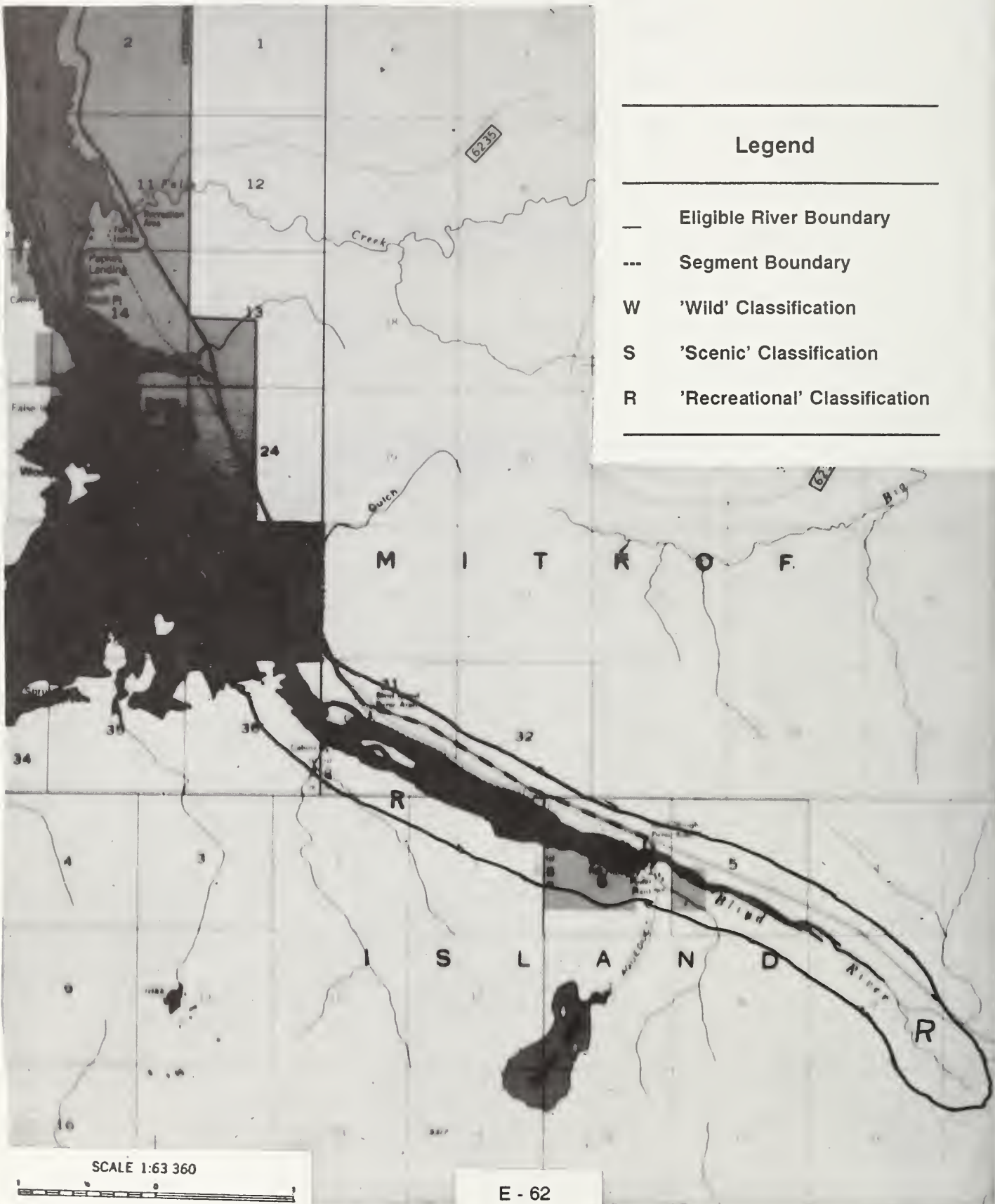
In all Alternatives, interim management of the the Black River will continue to maintain its existing character because it is managed as Wilderness.

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BLIND RIVER

Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



BLIND RIVER

Description

Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Blind River originates from elevations below 500 feet and flows approximately 5 miles into saltwater in The Wrangell Narrows on Mitkof Island. The stream has high fish values for steelhead, silver, king, and chum salmon, and cutthroat and Dolly Varden trout. Blind River also has high wildlife, and recreation values. The State of Alaska operates a fish hatchery on the stream producing an overabundance of returning fish including king salmon, coho salmon and steelhead. Sportfishing is usually encouraged to use the excess fish. The Petersburg Municipal Power and Light Company operates a hydroelectric generating plant next to the fish hatchery. The State of Alaska owns some of the land occupied by the hatchery but is prevented from acquiring the remainder by a federal withdrawal for power generation. Alaska also owns land near the mouth of Blind River. The Forest Service manages a picnic ground along the bank. Swimming is popular on warm summer days and the area is frequently overcrowded. Canoeing is also popular at this site. Downstream, a Forest Service Recreation trail leads to Blind Rapids. This area is a major sportfishing area where visiting tourists can fish from the streambank. There is a small picnic shelter here. At Blind Island there are a few picnic tables for a solitary picnic opportunity. Blind River remains ice free longer than most freshwater areas, so it is used as a critical winter habitat by trumpeter swans. Much of the area has a Forest Supervisor's closure to outboard motors to prevent harassment of the birds. The State of Alaska has closed part of the stream to hunting. Much of the area is roaded and developed.

Eligibility

Blind River has outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, recreation, and ecological values of regional significance. Alaska Department of Fish and Game lists this stream among the 65 "important" watersheds for salmon in southeast Alaska. This stream is one of a few places in southeast Alaska where sportfishing in streams for king salmon is permitted. Blind River has a wide variety of resources close to a population center. The area is enjoyed by many people. Blind River has been nominated as a Research Natural Area.

Classification

Blind River meets the guidelines for recreation river classification for 5 miles.

Suitability

Blind River was considered suitable as a Recreational River in Alternative A, B and C. It was included in Alternative B as representing a unique combination of values present in only a few location is southeast Alaska.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	5	5	-	5	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Recreational River in Alternatives A, B, and D, would add 5 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Blind River. The opportunity for development of roads, recreation facilities, and fish and wildlife enhancements, would be allowed so long as the values of the river were protected. Timber harvest would be controlled with an irretrievable reduction of potential wood products. The river corridor would be open to mineral entry.

In Alternative C, E, F and G the area is managed primarily for road-accessible recreation and visual quality; while timber harvest activities may occur, they are constrained by visual management objectives. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause Blind River to become ineligible for future consideration as a Recreational River.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	5	5	-	5	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	5	-	5	5	5
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

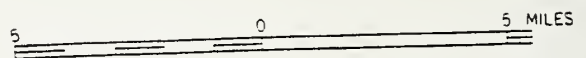
Blossom River

Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



SCALE 1:250 000



BLOSSOM RIVER

Description	The Blossom River is located within Misty Fiords National Monument on the mainland, and is within the Coast Range Geographic Province. Twelve miles of the stream are within the Wilderness, and 13 miles are within the non-Wilderness portion of the national monument. The river originates at about the 3000 foot level and flows in a southwesterly direction until it joins with the Wilson River. The joined rivers flow into Wilson Arm, about 44 air miles from Ketchikan. The river is known for its productive fishery. The access road for the planned U.S. Borax mine at Quartz Hill parallels the lower Blossom in places.
Eligibility	The Blossom is outstandingly remarkable for fishery values of regional significance. The stream is highly productive for king salmon.
Classification	Twelve miles of the river meet the criteria for the Wild River classification. Of the 13 miles of river within the non-Wilderness portion of the national monument, that part adjacent to the road, and any other mine-related development would not meet the criteria for Wild River. This 13-mile section was classified as Scenic.
Suitability	Twelve miles of Blossom River and Lake were found to be suitable for Wild River designation and 13 miles were found to be suitable for Scenic River designation in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of the Blossom River as a Wild/Scenic River in Alternative A would add 25 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. Since the river is within designated Wilderness and the national monument, its present eligibility and classification are retained in all other alternatives.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

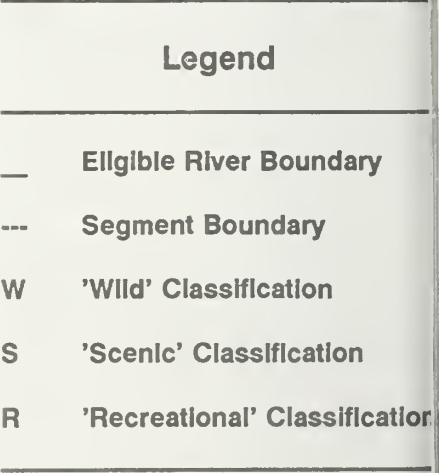
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Blue River



BLUE RIVER

Description

Located in the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness, the Blue River is on the mainland and is within the Coast Range Geographic Province. The Blue River is a tributary of the Unuk River System but is considered separately because of its unique geologic features. Two of the Blue River tributaries originate in Canada. The Blue River flows into the Unuk River about 18 miles above Burroughs Bay.

The area has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area because of recent lava flows and the associated plant communities.

Eligibility

Blue River is outstandingly remarkable for its wildlife, scenic, geologic, and ecological values of national significance. Brown bears are very abundant along the stream. The area is very scenic, as is the entire Unuk valley.

The Blue River is outstandingly remarkable for its geologic values due to recent volcanic activity and lava flows. The volcanic vent is in British Columbia, about 3 miles north of the U.S. border. The vent erupted near the terminus of a small valley glacier; lava flowed down the Lava Fork River, continued across the border and spread into a fan at the confluence with Blue River, damming it to form Blue Lake. The lava continued down Blue River valley for another 6 miles. The volcanic activity occurred about 300 years ago and then again more recently.

Classification

The entire river meets the guidelines for the Wild River classification.

Suitability

The entire 17 miles of the Blue River were found to be suitable for designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A, B, and D. It is exemplary because of its geologic features and is uniquely representative of the Coast Range Geographic Province.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	Alternative						
Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	17	17	-	17	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation of the Blue River as a Wild River in Alternatives A, B, and D would add 17 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the river. Since it is in a designated Wilderness the area is currently withdrawn from mineral entry. In all other alternatives, the river would remain eligible for future consideration as a Wild and Scenic River.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

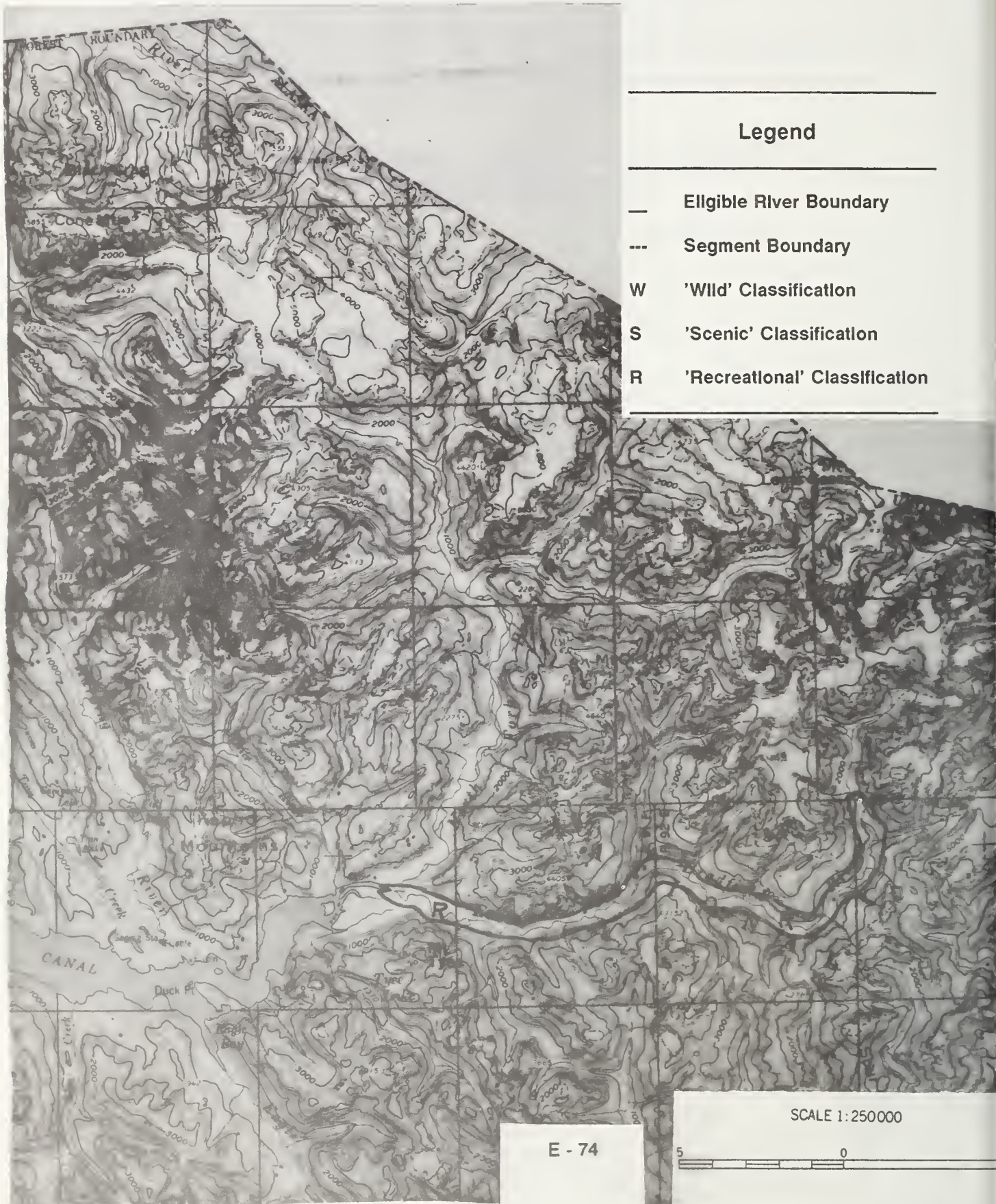
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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BRADFIELD RIVER (EAST FORK)



BRADFIELD RIVER (EAST FORK)

Description	Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, the East Fork of the Bradfield River originates from glaciers at elevations of approximately 5000 feet and flows approximately 19 miles into saltwater in the Bradfield Canal on the mainland. It is considered a major river because of its flow volume. The stream has high fish values for steelhead and king salmon. The East Fork of the Bradfield River also has high scenic and wildlife values. A temporary road was constructed up the East Fork in the early 1970's and timber was harvested along the river. Portions of the road are still evident but most of the bridge crossings have been washed away, and motorized use is infrequent. Past timber harvest units and gravel borrow areas in the stream channel are still apparent. The forest lands suitable for timber harvest in the drainage are mainly confined to the uncut and second growth stands adjacent to the river, while higher elevations are generally non-forested.
Eligibility	East Fork of the Bradfield River has outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and scenic values of regional significance.
Classification	The East Fork of the Bradfield River meets the guidelines for recreation river classification for 19 miles. The amount of roading and timber harvest has modified the drainage sufficiently so that it no longer meets the guidelines for wild or scenic.
Suitability	The East Fork of the Bradfield was considered suitable as a Recreational River in Alternatives A and B.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	19	19	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Alternatives A and B recommend the stream for recreation river designation. This would add 19 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the East Fork of the Bradfield River. Lands adjacent to the corridor are managed for primitive recreation in these alternatives. Development of roads, powerlines, timber harvest, and construction of facilities would be allowed so long as the river values are protected.
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Alternatives C, E, F and G allocate the watershed to timber production, and would likely cause the river to become ineligible as roads are reconstructed and constructed, and suitable timber is harvested.

In Alternative D, the upper 10 miles of the East Fork are managed for primitive recreation and would retain their eligibility, while the lower 9 miles are managed for intensive timber harvest and would become ineligible.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	19	19	-	10	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	19	9	19	19	19

**Interim
Management**

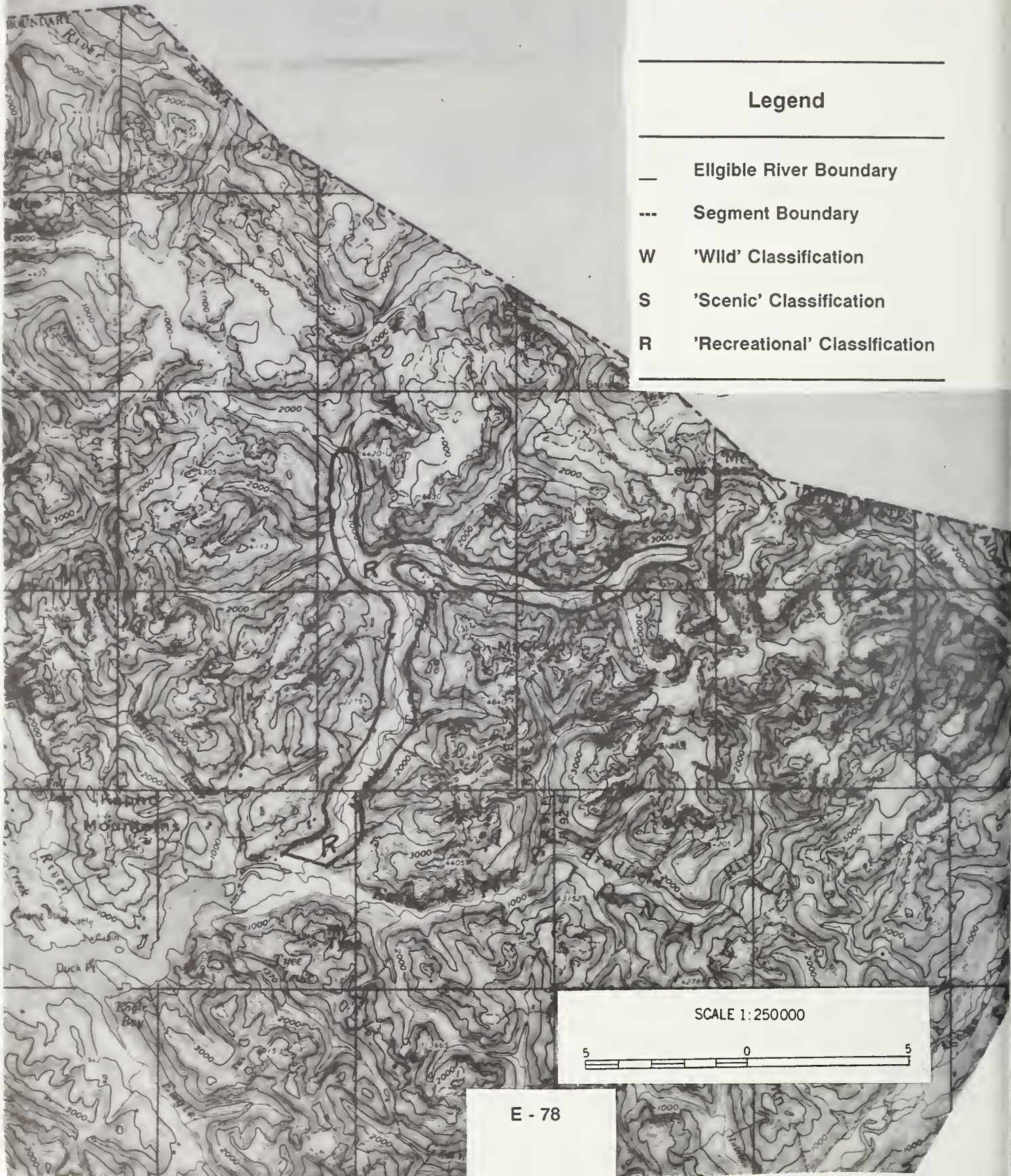
In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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BRADFIELD RIVER (NORTH FORK)

Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



SCALE 1:250000

BRADFIELD RIVER (NORTH FORK)

Description	Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, the North Fork of the Bradfield River originates from glaciers at elevations of approximately 5000 feet and flows approximately 27 miles into saltwater in The Bradfield Canal on the mainland. The stream has high fish values for steelhead and king salmon. The North Fork of the Bradfield River also has high scenic and wildlife values. The drainage provides many views of glaciated alpine areas and numerous small glaciers and hanging valleys. The area has mountain goat and brown bear. Roding and timber harvest have occurred all along the North Fork. The temporary road used to harvest the area is no longer passable in many locations and bridges have been destroyed by flood. This drainage is being considered as a possible route for a road connecting Wrangell and Canada.
Eligibility	North Fork of the Bradfield River has outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and scenic values of regional significance.
Classification	The North Fork of the Bradfield River meets the guidelines for recreation river classification for 27 miles. The amount of roading and timber harvest have modified the drainage sufficiently so that it no longer meets the guidelines for wild or scenic.
Suitability	The North Fork of the Bradfield was considered suitable as a Recreation River in Alternatives A and B. It was included in B as an accessible example of a Coast Range river.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	27	27	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Alternatives A and B recommend the stream for Recreation River designation. This designation would allow construction of a road to Canada, and many other development activities so long as the outstandingly remarkable values of the river are protected. Designation would add 27 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the river. The surrounding area is managed primarily for semi-primitive recreation.
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In Alternatives C, E and G, the North Fork is managed with emphasis on the harvest of timber. Since most of the suitable forest lands are immediately adjacent to the river, the river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause the North Fork of the Bradfield River to become ineligible for future consideration for Wild and Scenic designation.

In Alternative D the upper 14 miles of the river are managed for primitive recreation and would likely remain eligible, while the lower 13 miles are managed with emphasis on timber harvest and may become ineligible, or its values may be affected.

In Alternative F, the entire corridor is managed for semi-primitive recreation and would likely retain its eligibility.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

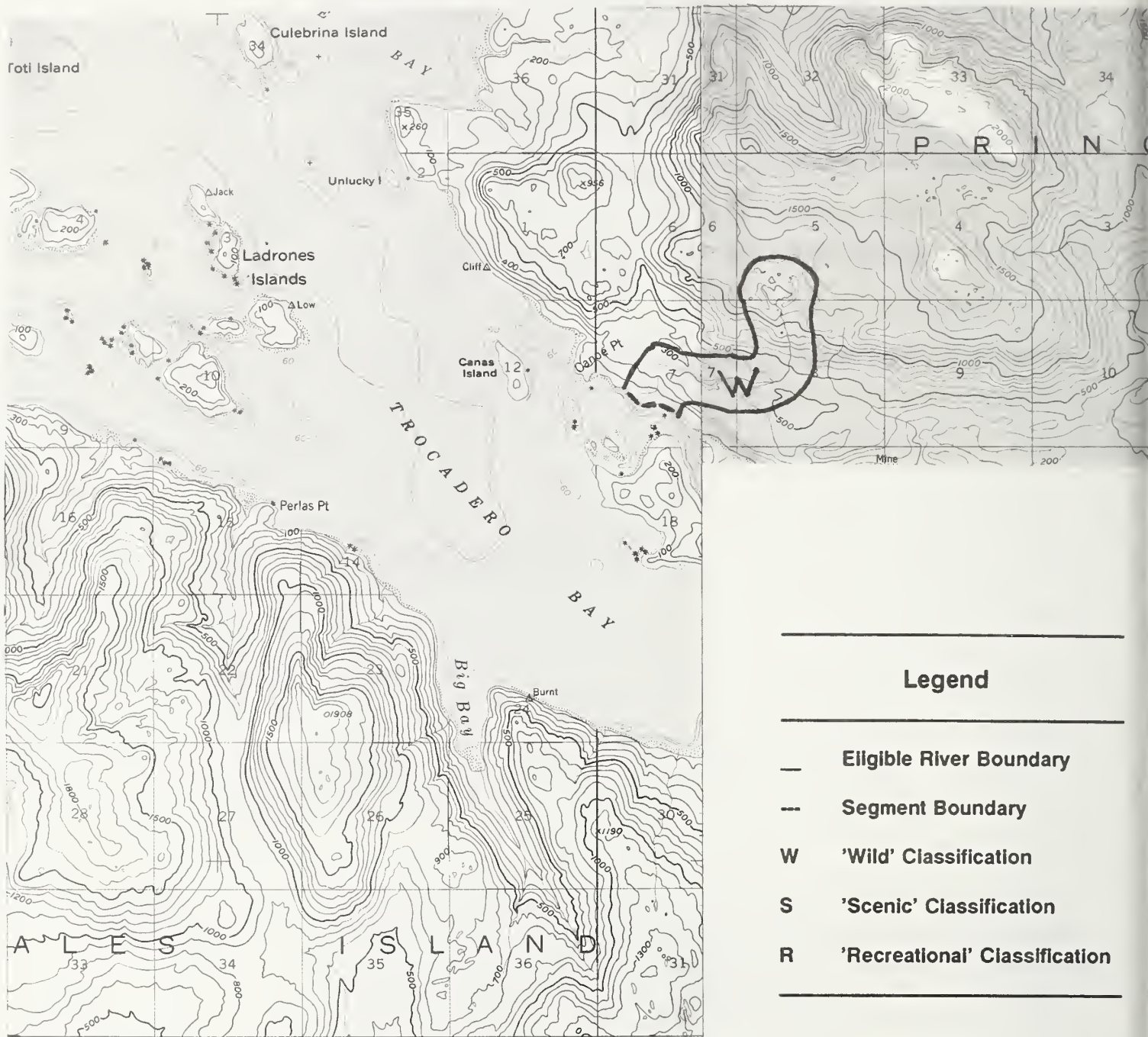
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	27	27	-	14	-	27	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	27	13	27	-	27

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Canoe Point Stream



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

SCALE 1:63360



CANOE POINT STREAM

Description	Located on the Craig Ranger District, Prince of Wales Island, the stream at Canoe Point flows into Trocadero Bay about 12 miles south of Craig. The stream is in the Southern Islands Geographic Province. The outstanding feature of Canoe Point stream is the 200 foot high waterfall.
Eligibility	This stream is outstandingly remarkable for its scenic values of regional significance. Slightly upstream from saltwater is a spectacular waterfall estimated to be about 200 feet in height. This is the only falls of such size on Prince of Wales Island.
Classification	The entire stream (3 miles) meets the criteria for the Wild classification.
Suitability	In Alternative A, 3 miles were found to be suitable for the Wild designation.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of Canoe Point stream as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 3 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. In Alternatives B and D, the area is managed with an emphasis on semi-primitive recreation; this would retain the natural character of the area and would also retain the eligibility and potential classification of the stream as a Wild River. The Canoe Point area would be subject to intensive development for timber production in Alternatives C, E, F, and G which may cause the stream to become ineligible for addition to the National Wild and Scenic River System.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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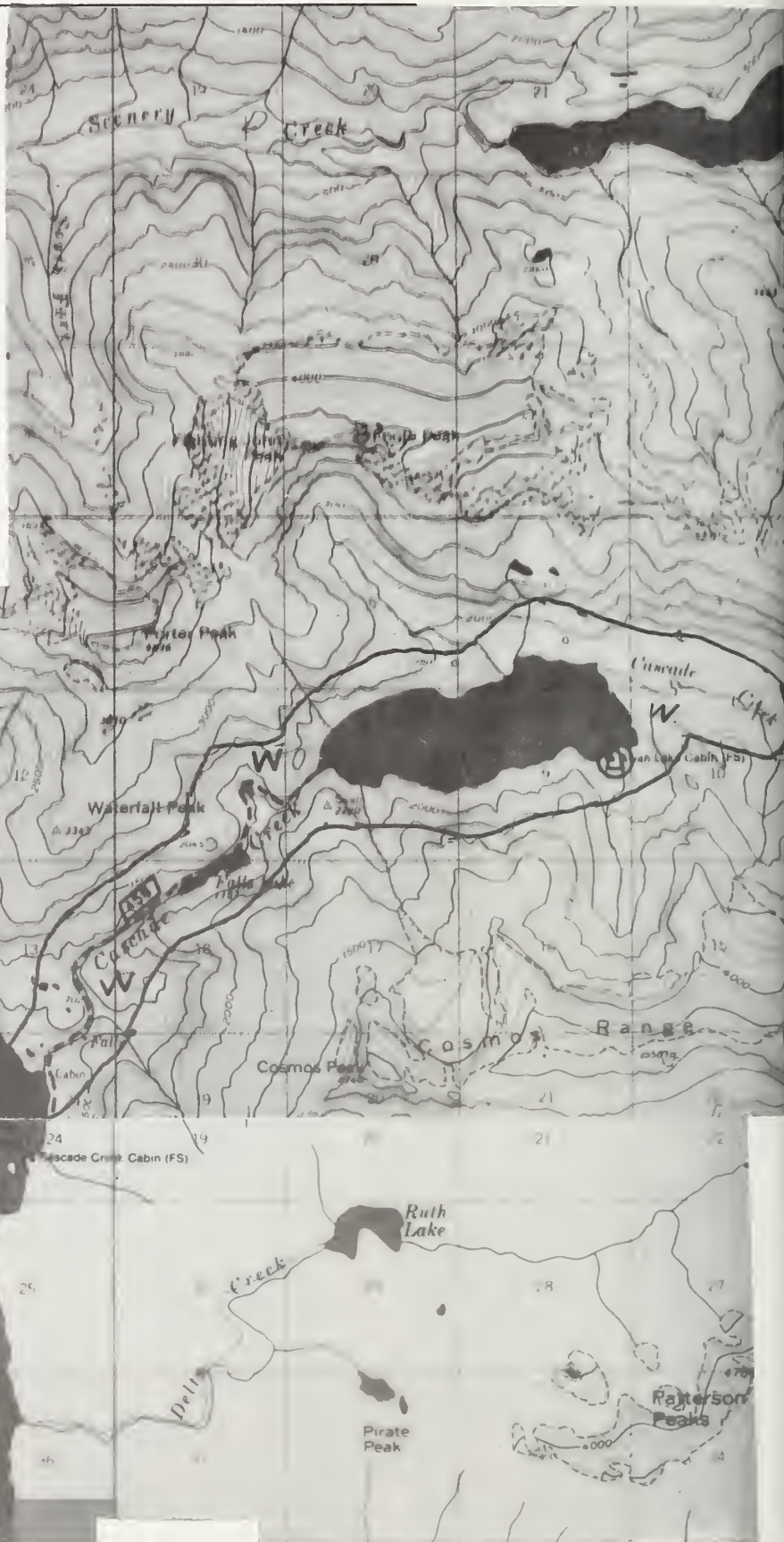
CASCADE CREEK

SCALE 1:63 360



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



CASCADE CREEK

Description

Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, Cascade Creek originates from glaciers above 5000 feet elevation, and flows 5 miles into saltwater in Thomas Bay on the mainland. Tour boats, charter boats, and individual visitors visit the mouth of the stream where a short walk upstream allows viewing of a waterfall. Forest Service recreation cabins located nearby on Thomas Bay (Cascade Creek) and on Swan Lake house visitors enjoying the area. There is a Forest Service trail from Cascade Creek Cabin to the creek and the falls. A very difficult trail leads from the falls upstream to Swan Lake. The canyon has exceptional scenic values with rock formations, two alpine lakes, and many waterfalls. Swan Lake, Falls Lake, and Cascade Creek have an abundant population of rainbow trout. The area lies within a withdrawal for power generation. Cascade Creek has high recreation, fish, and scenic values. The drainage is undeveloped and unroaded. A small area was harvested near saltwater at one time, but the harvest area is screened from the stream and has regenerated to the extent it is not obvious to the casual observer.

Eligibility

Cascade Creek has outstandingly remarkable scenic, fish, and recreation values of national significance due to the exceptional trout fishing and alpine scenery including waterfalls. Swan and Falls Lakes have the most outstanding rainbow trout fishing on the Stikine Area.

Classification

Cascade Creek meets the guidelines for wild classification.

Suitability

All 5 miles of Cascade Creek were considered suitable in Alternatives A, B and D.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	5	5	-	5	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A, B, and D would add 5 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Cascade Creek. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be

closed to mineral entry. Adjacent lands are managed for primitive and semi-primitive recreation.

In Alternatives C, E, F, and G the river corridor would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on recreation and timber harvest where suitable forest lands occur. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause Cascade Creek to become ineligible for future consideration as a Wild River.

In Alternative D, the area is managed intensively for timber harvest, except for the stream corridor which is recommended for designation as a Wild River. Harvest of suitable timber would be eliminated if the stream were designated. In addition, designation would prevent the construction of roads to access timber in adjacent areas. Protection of the outstandingly remarkable scenic value of the stream may also affect the harvest of timber on adjacent lands.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	5	5	-	5	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	5	-	5	5	5
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

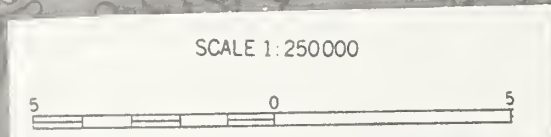
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CASTLE RIVER



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



CASTLE RIVER

Description	Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Castle River originates from elevations below 1000 feet and flows approximately twenty-three miles into saltwater in Duncan Canal on Kupreanof Island. The stream has high commercial and sport fish values for steelhead, silver salmon, and cutthroat trout. Castle River also has high wildlife (waterfowl), and recreation values. The drainage is unroaded and undeveloped. There are three Forest Service recreation cabins within the vicinity of the mouth of the river. Approximately half of the cabin use occurs during the silver salmon season, and is by people from outside Alaska. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game lists Castle River as one of the top 19 important salmon streams in south-east Alaska. There is cultural site near the mouth of the stream. The area has been proposed as Wilderness (West Duncan Canal) in H.R. 987.
Eligibility	Castle River has outstandingly remarkable fish, recreation, and wildlife values of national significance because of the combination of recreation cabins and sport-fishing opportunity. Castle River also has outstandingly remarkable commercial fish values because of the large area of spawning and rearing stream available.
Classification	Castle River meets the guidelines for wild classification from the mouth upstream for 23 miles.
Suitability	The Castle River was considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild River in Alternative A. It was included in Alternative B as representative of highly productive salmon streams in the Interior Islands geographic province, but was recommended as a Recreational River to allow access to adjacent areas for timber harvest while retaining its recreational values.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	23	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 23 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Castle River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry. In Alternatives A and E the area is managed as Wilderness (West Duncan Canal) and retains its potential as a Wild River.

In Alternatives C, F and G, the river corridor would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production where suitable forest lands occur. The lower 15 miles would likely remain eligible as a Recreation River, and the upper eight miles would likely become ineligible. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities.

In Alternative B, Castle River would be recommended as a Recreation River, permitting development so long as the fish, wildlife and recreation values were protected. Alternative B recommends all of the tributaries, but recommends them as a Recreation River in order to allow some roading and stream crossing. Another possibility not chosen would have been to eliminate some of the tributaries from recommendation, enabling a reasonable amount of access and harvest to continue. This was not chosen in order to include more of the tributaries.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

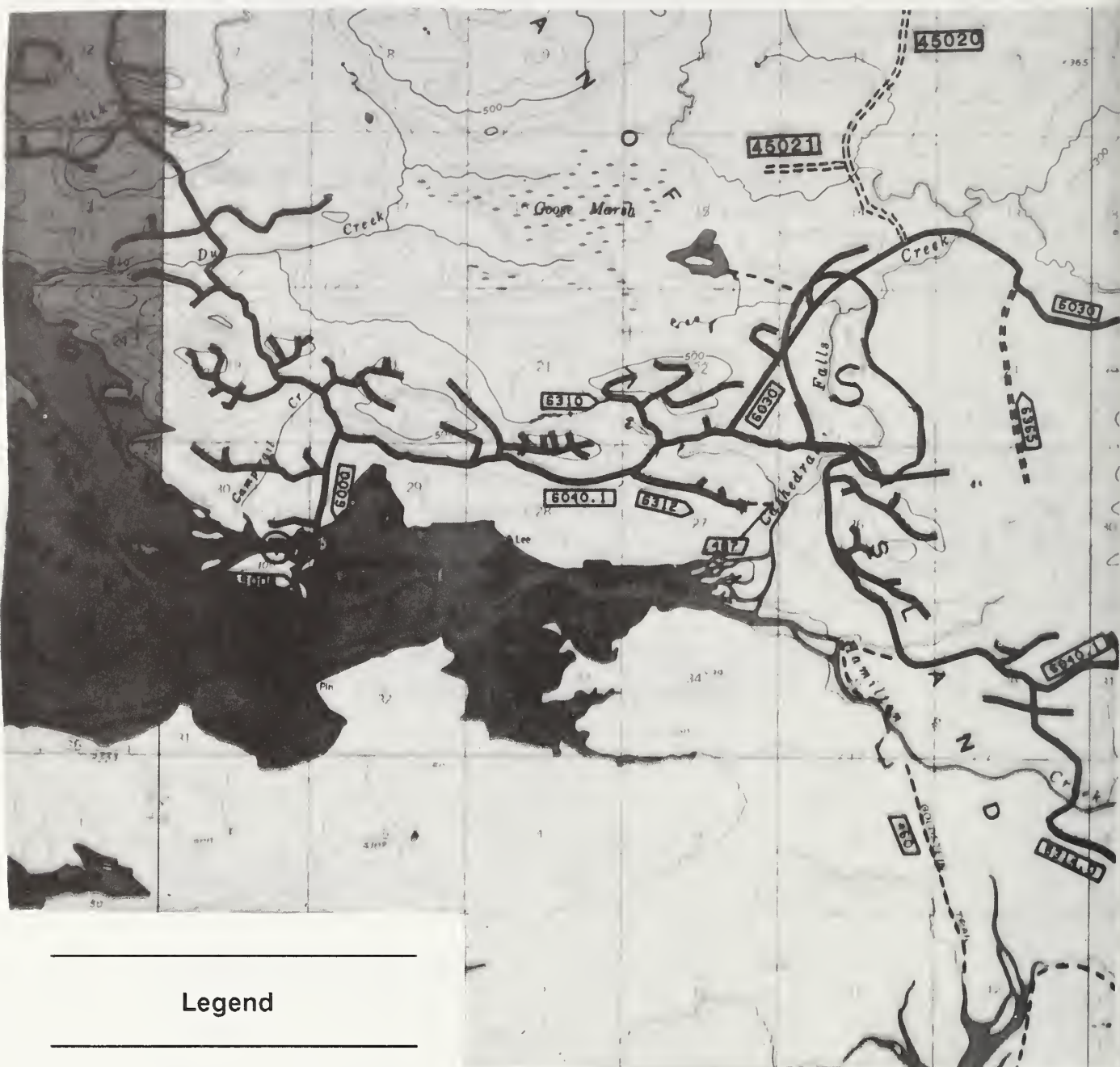
	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	23	-	-	4	23	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	23	15	-	-	15	15
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	8	19	-	8	8

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

In all Alternatives, interim management of the West Duncan Canal area is to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R 987.

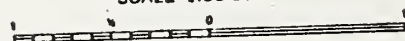
CATHEDRAL FALLS CREEK



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

SCALE 1:63 360



CATHEDRAL FALLS CREEK

Description	Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Cathedral Falls Creek originates below 1000 feet elevation, and flows approximately 10 miles into saltwater in Hamilton Bay on Kupreanof Island. The lower portion of the stream is roaded, and extensive timber harvest has occurred. The area in the immediate vicinity of Cathedral Falls contains high scenic values with a waterfall which is accessed by a Forest Service trail connecting to the road system. The remainder of the stream contains no other high resource value.
Eligibility	Cathedral Falls Creek has outstandingly remarkable scenic, and recreation values of regional significance due to the falls and access for recreation.
Classification	Cathedral Falls Creek meets the guidelines for scenic classification for the one mile from the road to the falls.
Suitability	Cathedral Falls Creek was considered suitable as a scenic river in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences Designation as a Scenic River in Alternative A would add one mile to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable value of Cathedral Falls Creek. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. Due to its short length, these effects would not be significant.

In other Alternatives, the river corridor would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production where suitable forest lands occur. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause Cathedral Falls Creek to become ineligible for future consideration as a Scenic River.

Current recreation and subsistence use would be unaffected by any of the alternatives. Although the resource values of the Cathedral Falls Creek are outstandingly remarkable at the falls, the area of significance is small.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	1	1	1	1	1	1

**Interim
Management**

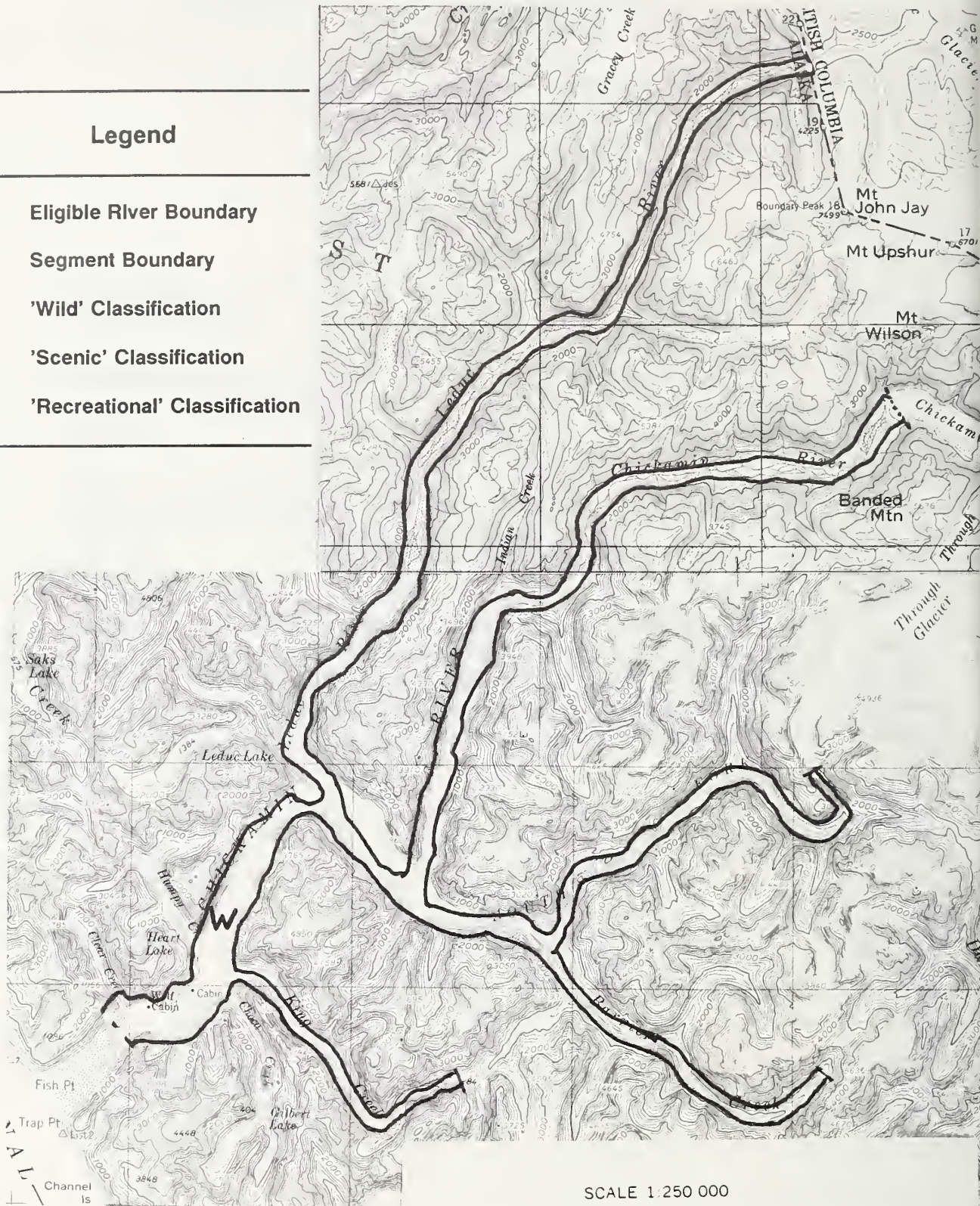
In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Chickamin River System

Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



SCALE 1:250 000



CHICKAMIN RIVER

Description

Located in the Misty Fjords National Monument Wilderness, the Chickamin River is on the mainland and is within the Coast Range Geographic Province. One of the Chickamin tributaries originates in Canada; most of the tributaries originate at glaciers. The Chickamin is one of the few glacial-fed streams in southern Southeast Alaska. The Chickamin and its tributaries flow for approximately 113 miles before entering saltwater at Behm Canal, about 40 air miles from Ketchikan. The area has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area because of the extensive stands of riparian Sitka spruce. There is a small parcel of private land with 3 cabins near the mouth of the stream.

Eligibility

The Chickamin River is outstandingly remarkable for its fishery, wildlife, recreation, scenic, historical/cultural, and geologic values of national significance. The stream system is one of the few king salmon streams in southern Southeast and is well-known for its high productivity. Brown bears are abundant; other wildlife species include marten, wolves, river otters, and small furbearers. The stream system is one of the few "raftable" streams in the area and is very scenic. At one time there were several homesteads near the stream. The area was heavily used by Natives for hunting and fishing; numerous traditional use sites are along the stream. The Chickamin is mentioned in several Tlingit legends.

The Chickamin is one of the few glacial fed streams in southern Southeast Alaska and is an excellent example of a large braided stream.

Classification

The entire river meets the criteria for Wild River classification.

Suitability

The Chickamin was found to be suitable for Wild River designation in Alternatives A, B, and D. All 113 miles were included in Alternatives A and B. In Alternative D, the lower one mile was not included because of the private land at the mouth. The Chickamin is exemplary because of its geologic features and extensive length and is representative of the Coast Range Geographic Province.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	113	113	-	112	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation of the Chickamin as a Wild River in Alternatives A and B would add 113 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the river. In Alternative D, 112 miles would be added. In other alternatives the river would remain eligible for future consideration as a Wild and Scenic River. Since it is in a designated Wilderness it is currently withdrawn from mineral entry.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	113	113	-	112	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Interim Management

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

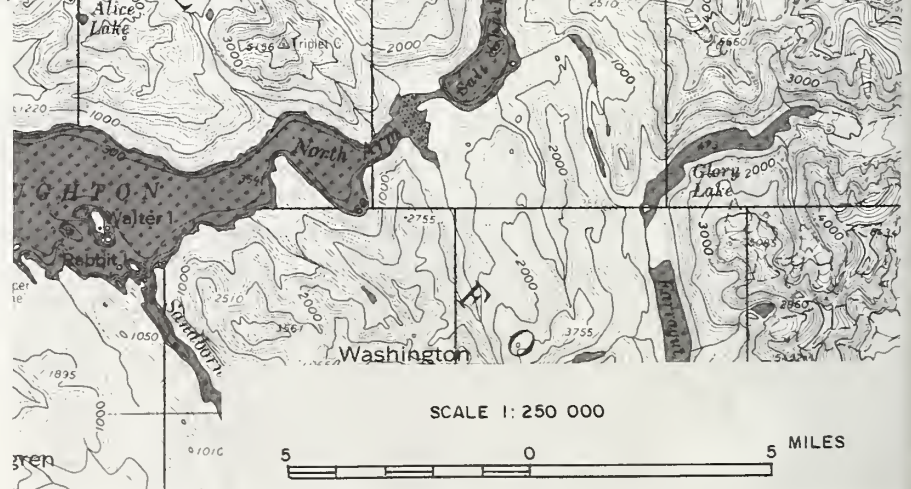
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Chuck River



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



CHUCK RIVER

Description

Located on the Juneau Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Chuck River is on the mainland south of Endicott Arm and is in the Coast Range Islands Geographic Province. The river originates at approximately 2100 feet, east of the Salt Chuck in Hobart Bay, and flows south for 16.5 miles to terminate in Windham Bay. The lower 0.75 mile is in private ownership. There is a 1.5 mile section northeast of Hobart Bay that is owned by Gold Belt Native corporation and has been heavily modified by logging activities. This segment begins at approximately River Mile Eight and is not evaluated for Wild or Scenic classification.

The Chuck River is exceptionally scenic for the region and contains highly valued wildlife habitat. The river contains an exceptionally productive fisheries for salmonids and is rated highly valued for sport and commercial fisheries. The estuarine zone is also highly rated. The Chuck River was identified as a potential Research Natural Area because it represented one of the last northern mainland stands of riparian spruce forest along a major river that had not been entered with roads and harvest activities. The area has been proposed for protective legislation by the Southeast Conference and as Wilderness in H.R. 987.

The river corridor encompasses a historical mining area and currently there are 48 mining claims within the corridor, including seven placer mines.

Eligibility

The Chuck River is associated with exceptional scenic, fishery, and wildlife values and has a high ecological value because of the exemplary northern mainland stands of riparian spruce forests. The river and estuary are considered productive for anadromous fisheries. The Chuck River provides a less common example of a moderately-sized, non-glacial river within the Coast Range region.

Classification

Fifteen miles of the Chuck River meet the criteria for Wild classification.

Suitability

The Chuck River was considered suitable as a Wild River in Alternative A, and was included as suitable in Alternative B as representative of the exemplary wildlife, fisheries and ecological values.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	15	15	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A and B would add 15 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Chuck River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.

In Alternatives C and G, the river corridor would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production where suitable forest lands occur. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause the Chuck River to become ineligible for future consideration as a Wild River.

In Alternative D, the upper eight miles of the river corridor would be managed with emphasis on primitive recreation. Timber production would be forgone within the river corridor; roads are absent or closed to public access. Existing uses may continue at their present level. The lower 7 miles are managed for timber management activities. The upper 2 miles would likely become ineligible for future consideration as a Wild River. The entire corridor remains open to mineral entry.

Alternatives E and F would include the river corridor either as proposed Wilderness (Alternative E) or as a Protected Area (Alternative F). Neither designation would modify the river, making it ineligible for future consideration as a Wild River.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

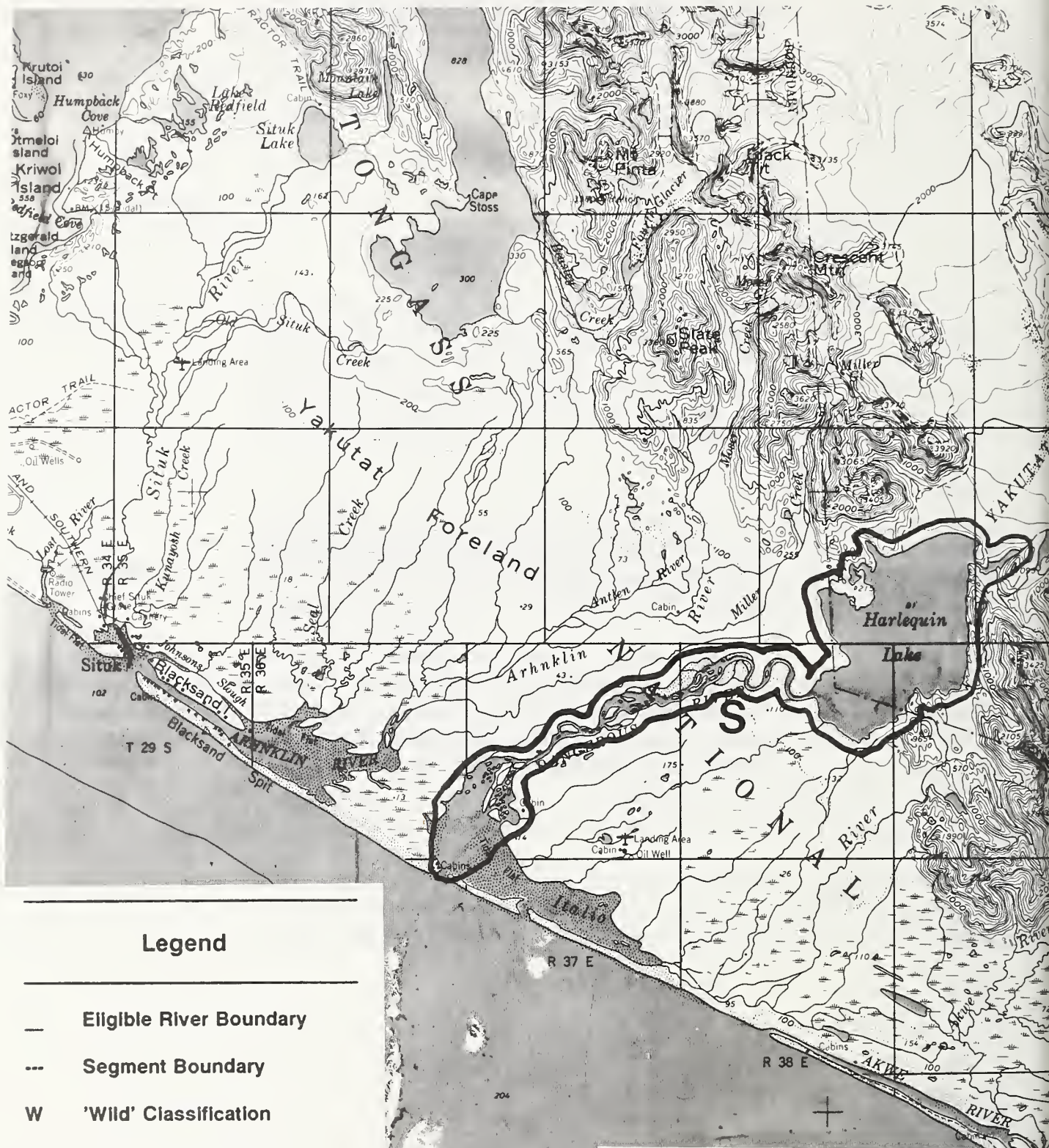
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	15	15	-	8	15	15	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	15	7	-	-	15

**Interim
Management**

In all Alternatives, interim management of the the Chuck River will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R 987.

In Alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

Dangerous River



DANGEROUS RIVER

Description

Located on the Yakutat Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Dangerous River is on the mainland, and is in the Yakutat Forelands Geographic Province. The Dangerous River is located approximately 24 miles from the community of Yakutat. The river originates with Harlequin Lake at approximately 100 feet in elevation. Harlequin Lake is wholly within the Russell Fiord Wilderness. The Dangerous River flows 23 miles (including seven miles of Harlequin Lake) to the south, to terminate in the Gulf of Alaska.

Access to the river is via Forest Highway 10 (a two lane road) from Yakutat, which terminates immediately after crossing a bridge about one-half mile below Harlequin Lake. Harlequin Lake is accessed by a trail along the river. There are two public recreation cabins, with airstrips, adjacent to the river. The area is heavily used for subsistence and recreation hunting for moose and brown bear. The Dangerous River is unusual for the region for the lack of, rather than the presence of, significant numbers of fish, especially in light of the exceptional productivity of the other Yakutat Forelands streams.

The Dangerous River forms the western boundary of both the proposed Yakutat Forelands Wilderness in H.R. 987 and the Protected Area in the Southeast Conference proposal.

Eligibility

The Dangerous River (with Harlequin Lake) is considered unusually scenic, with the large glacier-surrounded lake, a wide, multi-channeled streamcourse, high cliffs (for the region) and the flow of icebergs in the river that originate from the glaciers which terminate in Harlequin Lake. This, combined with the opportunity to view wildlife (particularly brown bear and moose) provides outstanding scenic values. The unusually large numbers of both brown bear and moose along the river cause the area to be highly valued as a subsistence use area and for hunting-based recreation. The river is geologically unique in the Yakutat Forelands in that it is a glacial river, associated with the largest lake in southeast Alaska.

Classification

The Dangerous River meets the criteria for Scenic classification.

Suitability

The Dangerous River was determined to be suitable for inclusion in Alternative A as a Scenic River. In addition, it was determined to be suitable for inclusion as a Scenic River in Alternative B, as exemplifying the scenic quality of the Yakutat Forelands and for the exceptional recreational and subsistence opportunities.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	23	23	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Scenic River in Alternatives A and B would add 23 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Dangerous River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be limited. Because the area is unsuited for timber management, there will be no loss of potential wood products. Entry for mineral development would be allowed, if appropriate.

In all other alternatives, the river corridor (other than Harlequin Lake, which is Wilderness) would be managed for primitive recreation, which would allow traditional access and activities consistent with primitive recreation objectives. There would be no new activities permitted that would eliminate the Dangerous River for future consideration as a Scenic River.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

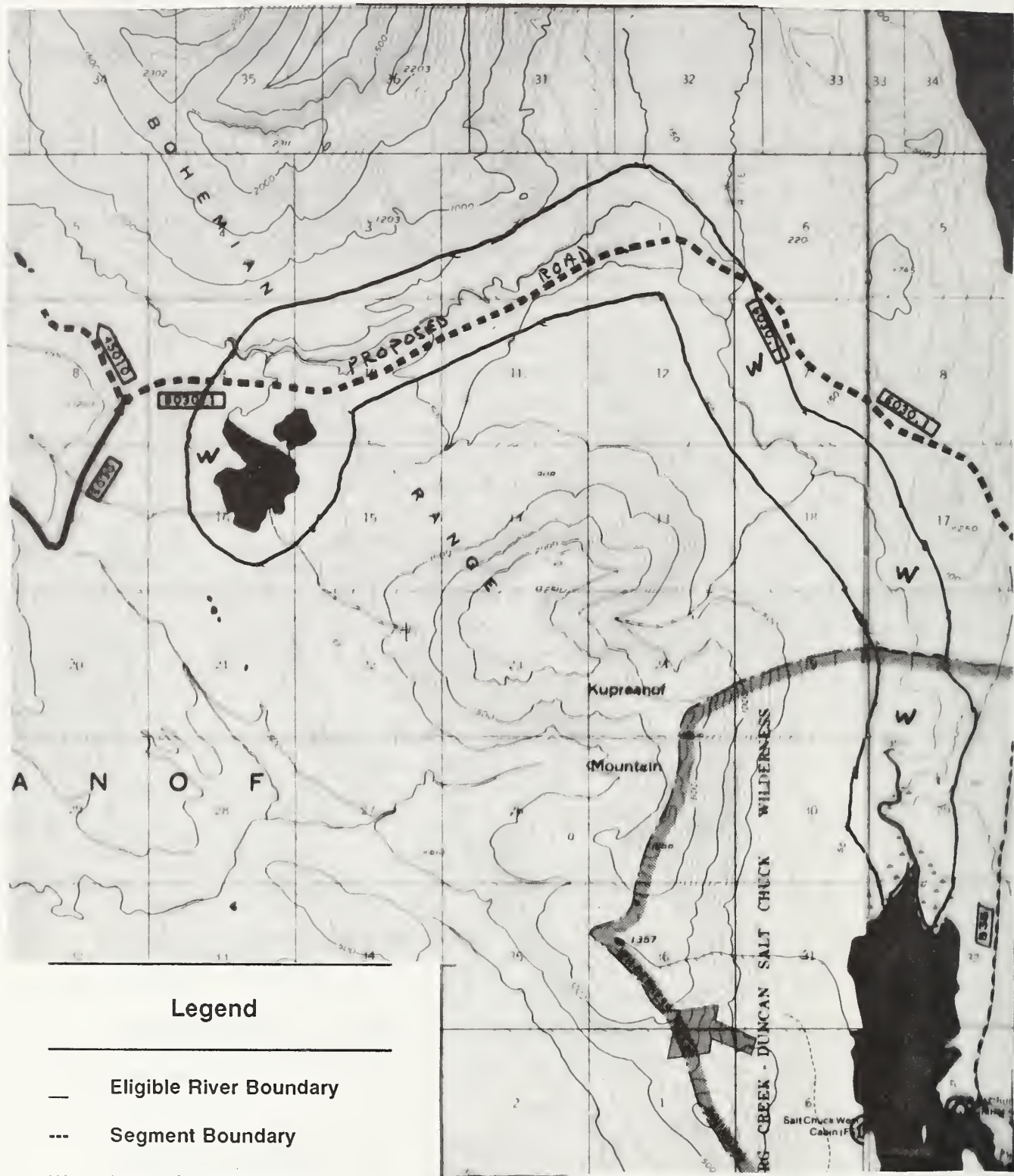
	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In all Alternatives, interim management of the the Dangerous River will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R. 987.

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

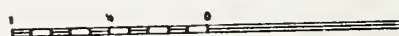
DUNCAN SALT CHUCK CREEK



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

SCALE 1:63 360



DUNCAN SALT CHUCK CREEK

Description

Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Duncan Salt Chuck Creek originates from elevations below 1000 feet and flows approximately 10 miles into saltwater at the inlet to the salt chuck in Duncan Canal on Kupreanof Island. The stream has high fish values for steelhead, silver salmon, and cutthroat trout. Duncan Salt Chuck Creek also has high wildlife (waterfowl and black bears), scenic, and recreation values. There are two Forest Service recreation cabins near the mouth of the creek. There is a proposal for road construction and timber harvest in the headwaters of Duncan Salt Chuck Creek which includes an arterial road from Kake to Portage Bay. The segment west of the stream is already constructed. The lower 4 miles of the stream lie within the Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness Area.

Eligibility

Duncan Salt Chuck Creek has outstandingly remarkable fish, recreation, wildlife, historic, and scenic values of national significance because of the combination of high values. Alaska Department of Fish and Game lists this stream among the 19 high value watersheds in southeast Alaska. A significant amount of the cabin use is by people from out of state. The Duncan Salt Chuck just below the terminus of the eligible river has been nominated as a Research Natural Area. The Salt Chuck rapids, just below the mouth of the stream are unique as saltwater rapids that flow both directions as the tide reverses.

Classification

Duncan Salt Chuck Creek meets the guidelines for wild classification for ten miles.

Suitability

Duncan Salt Chuck Creek was considered suitable as a Wild River in Alternative A. Only the 4 miles within the Wilderness were considered suitable in Alternatives B and D.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	10	4	-	4	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 10 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Duncan Salt Chuck Creek. On the upper 6 miles the opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry. The lower 4 miles is already designated Wilderness. In this segment, most of the stream values are all ready protected. However, water impoundment could occur with Presidential approval.

In Alternatives B, and D, the upper 6 miles of the river corridor would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production where suitable forest lands occur. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause the upper 6 miles of Duncan Salt Chuck Creek to become ineligible for future consideration as a 'wild' river. The lower 4 miles (within Wilderness) would be recommended for Wild River designation.

Alternatives C, E, F, and G, do not recommend any part of the stream for Wild and Scenic River designation. Existing Wilderness designation would protect most of the stream values of the lower 4 miles, except that water impoundment could occur. The upper 6 miles of the river corridor would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production where suitable forest lands occur. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause the upper 6 miles of Duncan Salt Chuck Creek to become ineligible for future consideration as a 'wild' river.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	10	4	4	4	4	4	4
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	6	6	6	6	6	6

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

Eagle River

Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



EAGLE RIVER

Description

Located on the Juneau Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Eagle River is on the mainland and is in the Coast Range Geographic Province. The river is located approximately 21 miles north of the city of Juneau. The Eagle River originates with a moderate-sized lake at the Eagle Glacier (at approximately 200 feet in elevation), and flows approximately 6 miles to its confluence with the Herbert River and on to Favorite Channel.

The river receives very high recreation use because of the proximity to Juneau. Recreation use includes sport fishing and hunting, driftboating/kayaking, hiking and camping. The Glacier Highway accesses the lower portion of the river, and provides access to the Amalga and Yankee Basin trails.

Eligibility

The Eagle River is considered outstandingly scenic, with the presence of a winding river channel in a large valley (shared with the Herbert River), a scenic falls at the outlet of the lake and with many small lakes within the river corridor. The channel is of geologic interest because of the presence of a recently glaciated stream channel and the Eagle Glacier. The proximity of Juneau and ready access by road, as well as the presence of the Herbert River and Glacier makes for an exceptionally heavy recreational use unique within the region.

Classification

The Eagle River meets the criteria for RecreationAL classification. It is not eligible for a higher classification because of the presence of roads and other developments within the river corridor.

Suitability

The Eagle River was determined to be suitable for inclusion as a Recreational River in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	6	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Recreational River in Alternative A would add 6 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Eagle River. The opportunity for development of dams, and most major facilities would be foregone. Because the area is unsuitable for timber management, there would be no loss of timber productivity. The river corridor would be open to new mineral entry.

In all other alternatives, the river will be allocated to management opportunities for motorized activities in a natural environment. Timber harvest may be allowed to maintain or improve wildlife habitat and native forage. Area is open to mineral entry. Allowed activities probably would not affect consideration for Recreational classification.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

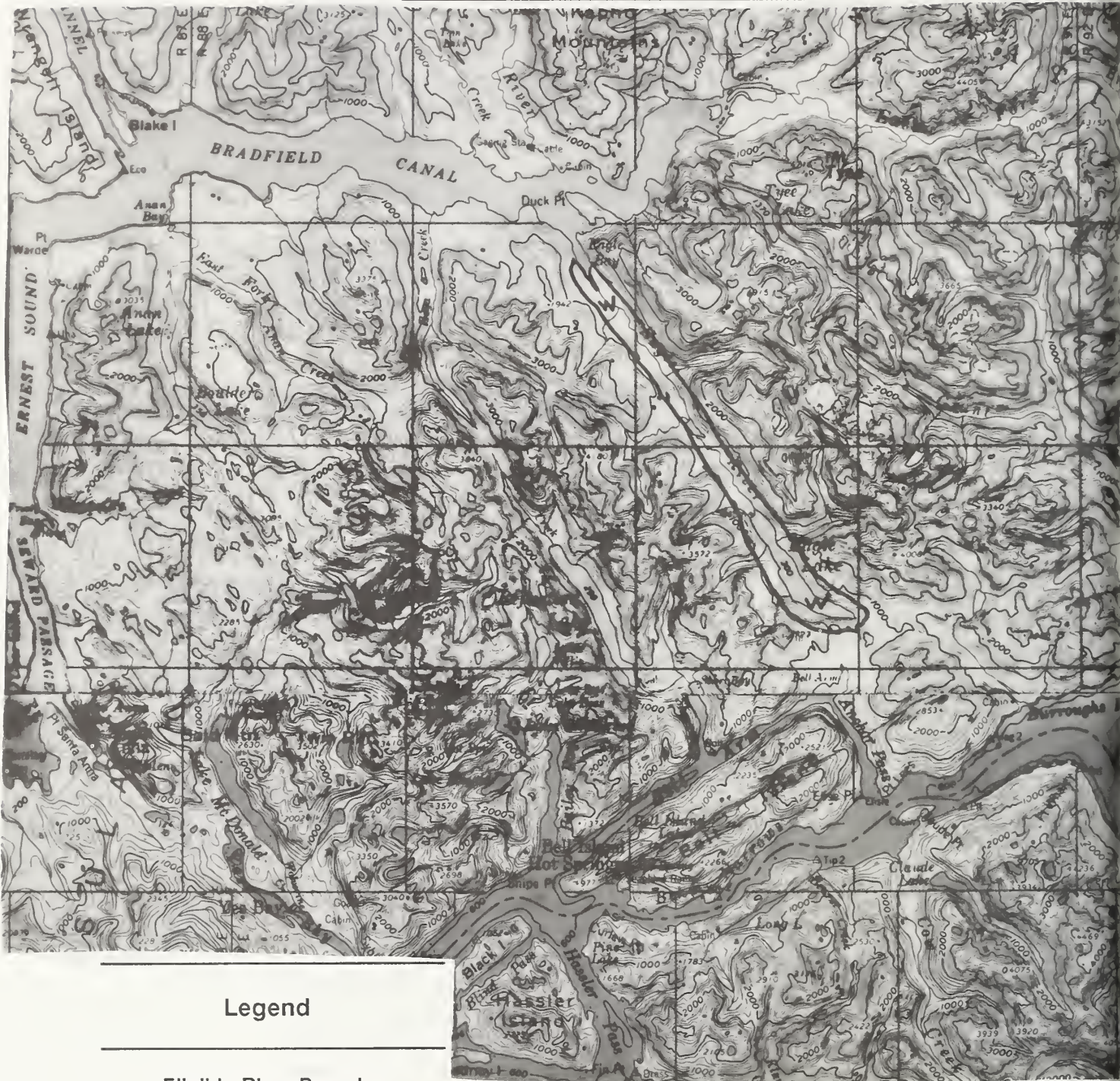
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Interim Management

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

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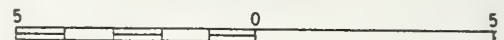
EAGLE RIVER and LAKE



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

SCALE 1:250000



EAGLE RIVER and LAKE

Description	Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, Eagle River originates on the mainland at approximately 500 feet elevation and flows approximately 12 miles into saltwater in Eagle Bay. The river has high fish and recreation values. There is a Forest Service recreation cabin on Eagle Lake. The watershed is unroaded and undeveloped. The area offers brown bear hunting, kokanee trout in the lake, and steelhead and cutthroat trout fishing in the river. Fishing for steelhead is a major activity and receives heavy use by outfitters and guides whose clients are generally from outside Alaska. A powerline crosses Eagle River at Eagle Bay. There is a proposal to construct an additional powerline from Tyee to Ketchikan in this area.
Eligibility	Eagle River has outstandingly remarkable fish and recreation values of national significance. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game lists Eagle River as one of the 65 important watersheds and an important cutthroat trout stream in southeast Alaska.
Classification	Eagle River meets the guidelines for Wild river classification from its mouth, upstream for 12 miles ending at the head of Eagle Lake where tributaries become insignificant.
Suitability	Eagle River and Lake system was considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild River in Alternative A. It was included in Alternatives B and D as a Scenic River recognizing the potential need for the additional powerline.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild river in Alternatives A would add 12 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Eagle River. The opportunity for development of dams and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest and mining would also be precluded by the Wild river designation.

Alternatives B and D provide a Scenic river designation to protect the river values, but allow for a powerline corridor connecting Wrangell to the Tyee hydroelectric generating site on the Bradfield Canal. In these alternatives adjacent lands are managed for semi-primitive and primitive recreation.

In Alternatives C, E, F and G the Eagle River drainage is managed for old-growth habitat and would likely retain its present natural character and eligibility. Mining and water impoundment could be permitted, but roading and timber harvest would be precluded.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

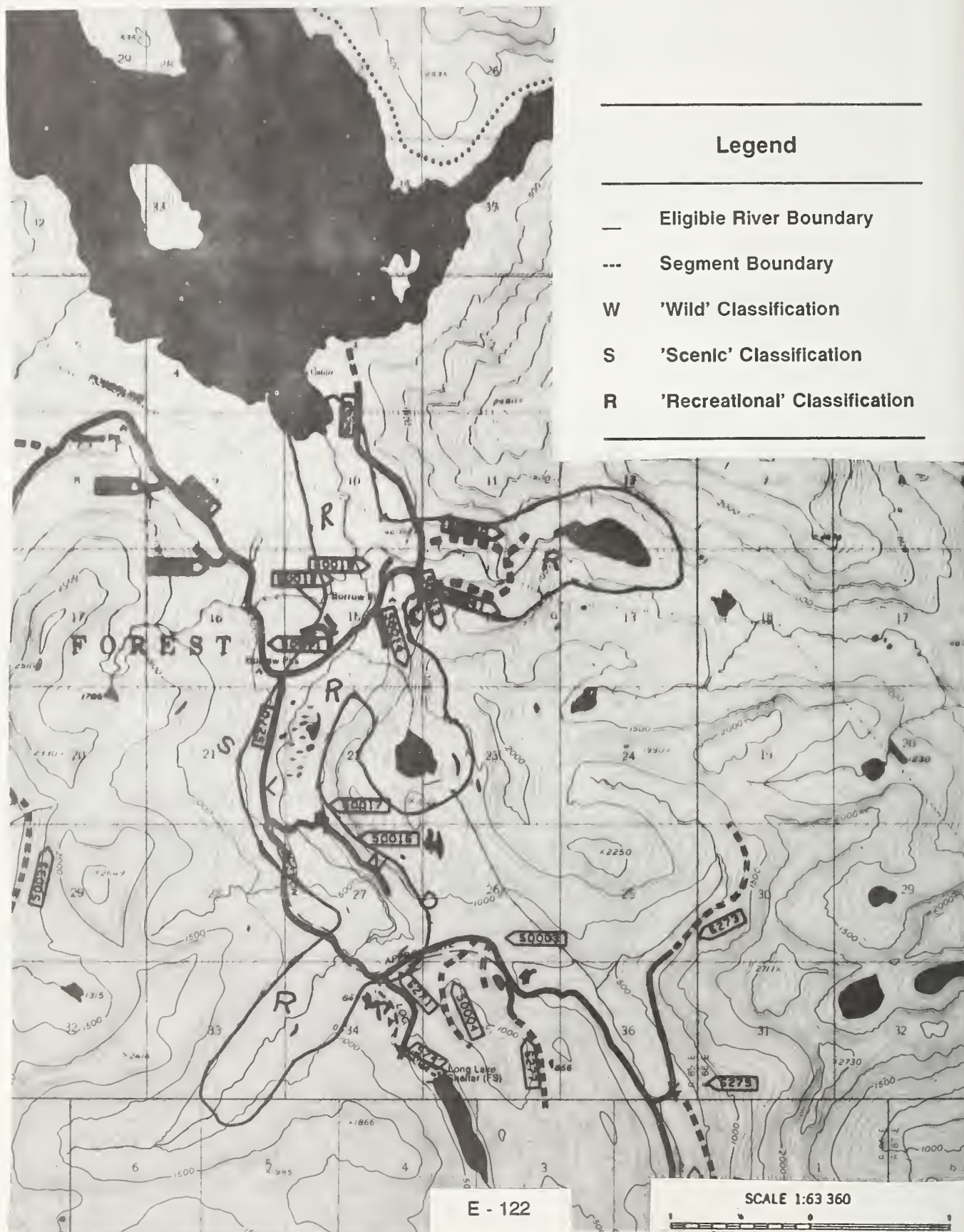
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Interim Management

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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EARL WEST CREEK (LOCAL)



EARL WEST CREEK (LOCAL)

Description	Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Earl West Creek originates at elevations of approximately 2000 feet and flows approximately 9 miles into saltwater in Blake Channel on Wrangell Island. The stream has two significant tributaries flowing from lakes. The Southern Regional Aquaculture Association maintains net rearing pens in the saltwater bay for rearing king salmon. The fish are imprinted with the stream's water characteristics, and depend upon the water quality to facilitate their return to the bay. One of the lakes is locally known as Highbush Lake, and has a road within 300 feet, vehicle parking, and a recreation trail to the lake. There are trout in the lake. The entire drainage is roaded. There is a terminal transportation facility and boat ramp at saltwater with recreation parking and a picnic area. A powerline crosses and parallels parts of the stream. The Earl West Marsh is a popular area for viewing birds and wetlands.
Eligibility	Earl West Creek has outstandingly remarkable commercial fish and recreation values of regional significance because of the unique dependence of the aquaculture project upon the water quality and established public use of the area.
Classification	Earl West Creek meets the guidelines for recreation river classification from its mouth, upstream for 9 miles.
Suitability	Earl West Creek was considered suitable as a Recreational River in Alternatives A and B. It is included in Alternative B as a typical example of smaller non-glacial streams in the Interior Islands geographic province.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	9	9	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Alternatives A and B recommend Earl West Creek for Recreational river designation. This would add 9 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Earl West Creek. Development of roads, powerlines, timber harvest, and construction of facilities would be allowed so long as the river values are protected.
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Alternatives C, E, F and G allocate the watershed to timber production on suitable forest lands. Protection of river values would be limited to prescriptions from resource specialists during project preparation, and contract specifications.

In Alternative D most of the stream corridor is managed with emphasis on timber harvest, although the inlet at saltwater and the lake are managed for recreation. About 7 miles of the stream is likely to become ineligible.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

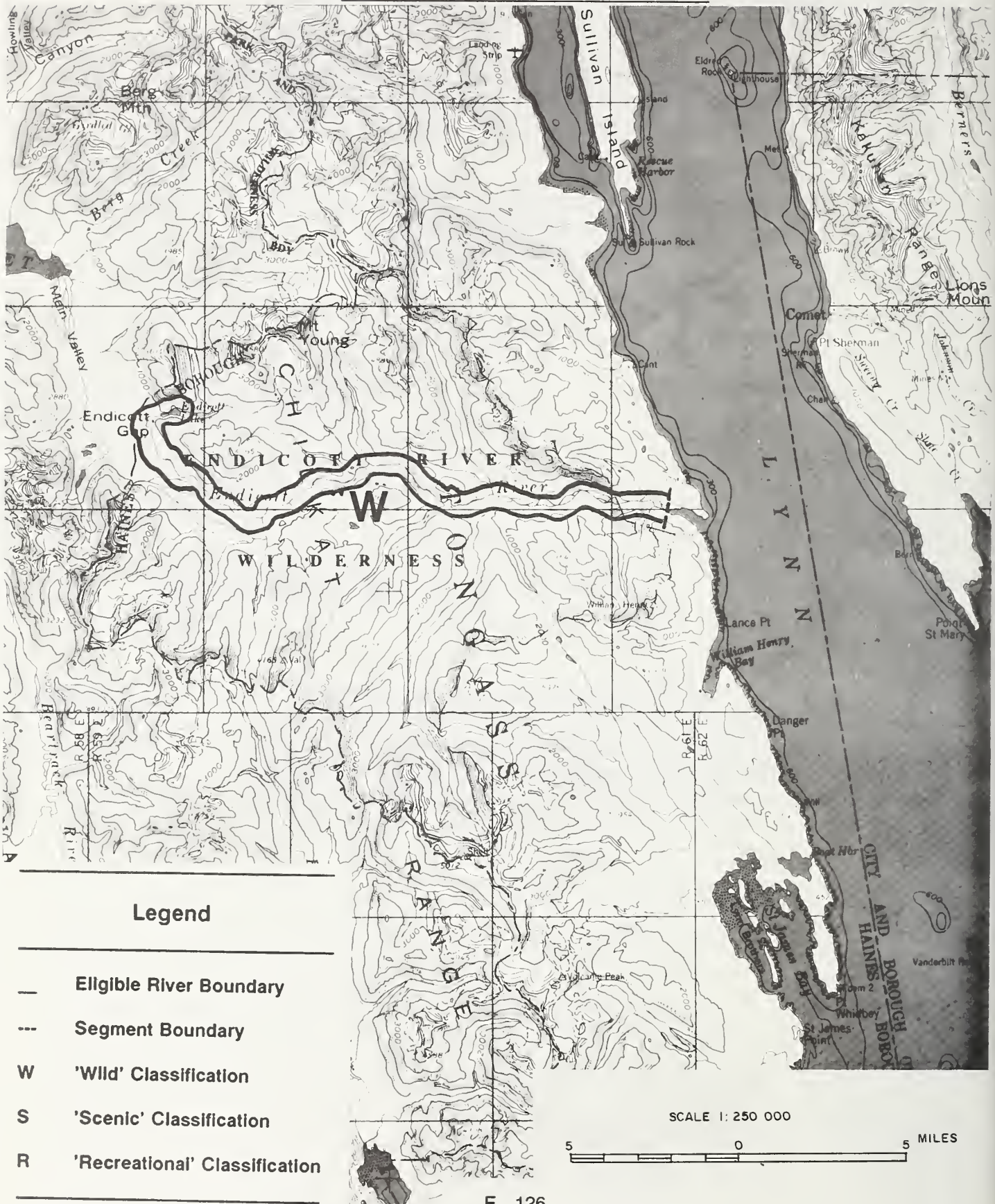
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	9	9	-	2	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	9	7	9	9	9

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Endicott River



ENDICOTT RIVER

Description

Located on the Juneau Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Endicott River is located on the mainland on the west side of Lynn Canal. All but the lower 2.5 miles of river is within the Endicott River Wilderness. The river is within the Lynn Canal Geographic Province. The river originates near the Glacier Bay National Park boundary at Endicott Lake near the 1900 foot elevation. The drainage originally served as an outlet for glacial meltwater flowing eastward from Glacier Bay when the Grand Pacific Glacier filled the bay 200 years ago. As the glacier thinned and retreated, a low ridge at the head of Endicott River emerged and rerouted the water and cold air southward down Glacier Bay. Vegetation of the Endicott River watershed has thus developed under both ice-affected and ice-free conditions during the last several centuries. The river flows 21 miles east and terminates in Lynn Canal. The lower reach of the river was identified as a potential Research Natural Area.

The Endicott River drainage is unroaded and undeveloped although there are over 500 mining claims and eight mill sites identified within or in the area of the lower river corridor. A potential highway corridor connecting Juneau with Haines crosses the river downstream from the Wilderness boundary. This drainage has remarkable scenic values with precipitous side walls, narrow gorges, and high mountains providing exceptional viewsheds. The upper third of the drainage is a wide, broad river valley. High numbers of moose utilize the entire area; the lower stretches of the river contains key wildlife habitat.

Eligibility

The Endicott River was determined to have outstandingly remarkable wildlife and scenic values. The steep and narrow gorges of the lower reaches and spectacular surrounding mountains along with the high probability of viewing wildlife contributes to this remarkable scenic value. The river is free of impoundments, and the watershed remains primitive and undeveloped.

Classification

The Endicott River meets the criteria for Wild classification.

Suitability

Endicott was considered suitable as a Wild River in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 21 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Endicott River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone in the lower 2.5 miles of the river corridor, including the potential highway to Haines. In that lower reach, timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products and that section would be closed to any additional mineral entry. The Wilderness status of the upper 18.5 miles of the Endicott River already precludes timber harvest and development of any facilities or additional mineral entry in that section; in all alternatives this 18.5 miles retains its eligibility for future consideration as a Wild River.

In Alternative A, B, and D the lower 2.5 miles are managed with an emphasis on semi-primitive recreation and may retain its eligibility subject to the possible construction of a potential highway. In alternatives C, F and G the lower 2.5 miles is managed for a mix of uses, including motorized recreation and timber harvest, and would likely become ineligible. In these alternatives there would be no effect on the potential highway to Haines.

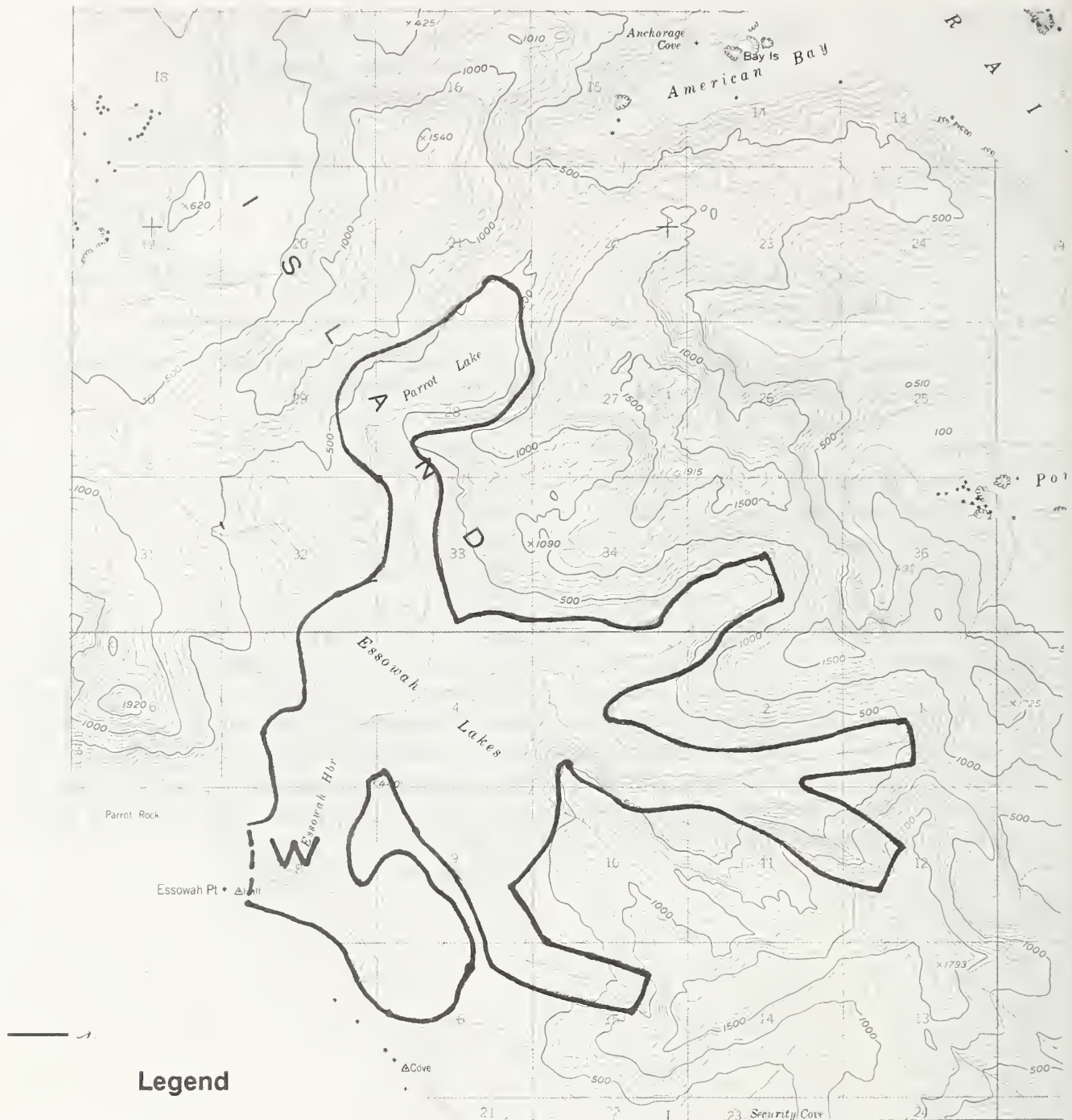
**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	21	21	18.5	21	18.5	18.5	18.5
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	2.5	-	2.5	2.5	2.5
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In the alternative which includes designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management of the lower 2.5 miles maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions. The eighteen miles included within the Endicott River Wilderness would continue to be managed to maintain the Wilderness values of the area.

Essowah Lakes and Streams



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreation' Classification

SCALE 1:63,360



ESSOWAH LAKES AND STREAMS

Description	Located on the Craig Ranger District, Essowah lakes and streams are on Dall Island in the Southern Islands Geographic Province. The Essowah system includes 5 major lakes, several smaller lakes, and 5 streams. Located about 50 air miles from Craig, the Essowah system is very remote and access is difficult and expensive. The Forest Service maintains a public recreation cabin on Essowah Lake.
Eligibility	This system is outstandingly remarkable for its fisheries, wildlife, and scenic values of regional significance. The Essowah system is known for its excellent fishing; cutthroat trout, and pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon are abundant. Essowah was identified by ADF&G as one of the 65 "important" watersheds in the current Forest Plan. Black bear and deer are plentiful. The area is known for its outstanding scenery and remoteness.
Classification	The entire system meets the criteria for the Wild classification.
Suitability	In Alternative A, the entire system (13 miles) was found to be suitable for Wild designation. Essowah was also included as Wild in Alternative B because it is an excellent example of an "outside island" stream system.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	13	13	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of Essowah as a Wild River in Alternative A or B would add 13 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. Essowah would be subject to intensive development for timber production in Alternatives C, D, E, F, and G; this may cause the stream system to become ineligible for addition to the National Wild and Scenic River System.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

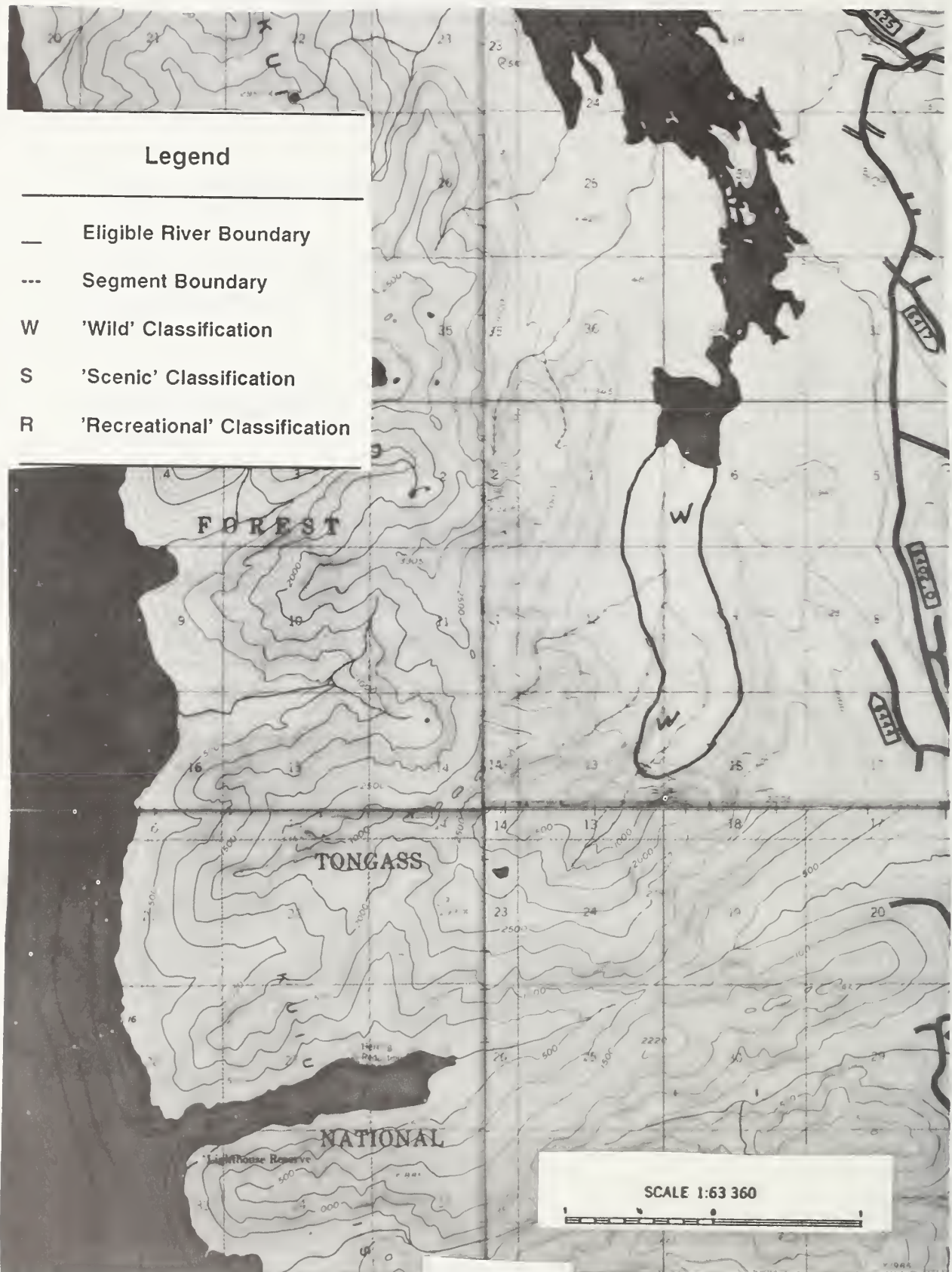
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	13	13	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	13	13	13	13	13

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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FALL DOG CREEK (LOCAL)



FALL DOG CREEK (LOCAL)

Description	Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Fall Dog Creek originates from elevations below 1000 feet and flows approximately 3 miles into saltwater in Security Bay on Kuiu Island. The stream has high commercial and historic values for chum salmon. Fall Dog Creek has a unique November spawning run of chum salmon that Natives rely upon for subsistence. The salmon also attract a large number of black bears. The drainage is unroaded, and undeveloped.
Eligibility	Fall Dog Creek has outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and cultural values of regional significance because of the unique salmon run. Above three miles significance diminishes.
Classification	Fall Dog Creek meets the guidelines for Wild classification from the mouth upstream for three miles.
Suitability	Fall Dog Creek is recommended for Wild River designation in Alternatives A and B.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE *(in miles)*

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A and B would add three miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Fall Dog Creek. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.
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In the other alternatives, the river corridor would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production where suitable forest lands occur. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource manage-

ment activities which may cause Fall Dog Creek to become ineligible for future consideration as a 'Wild' river.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

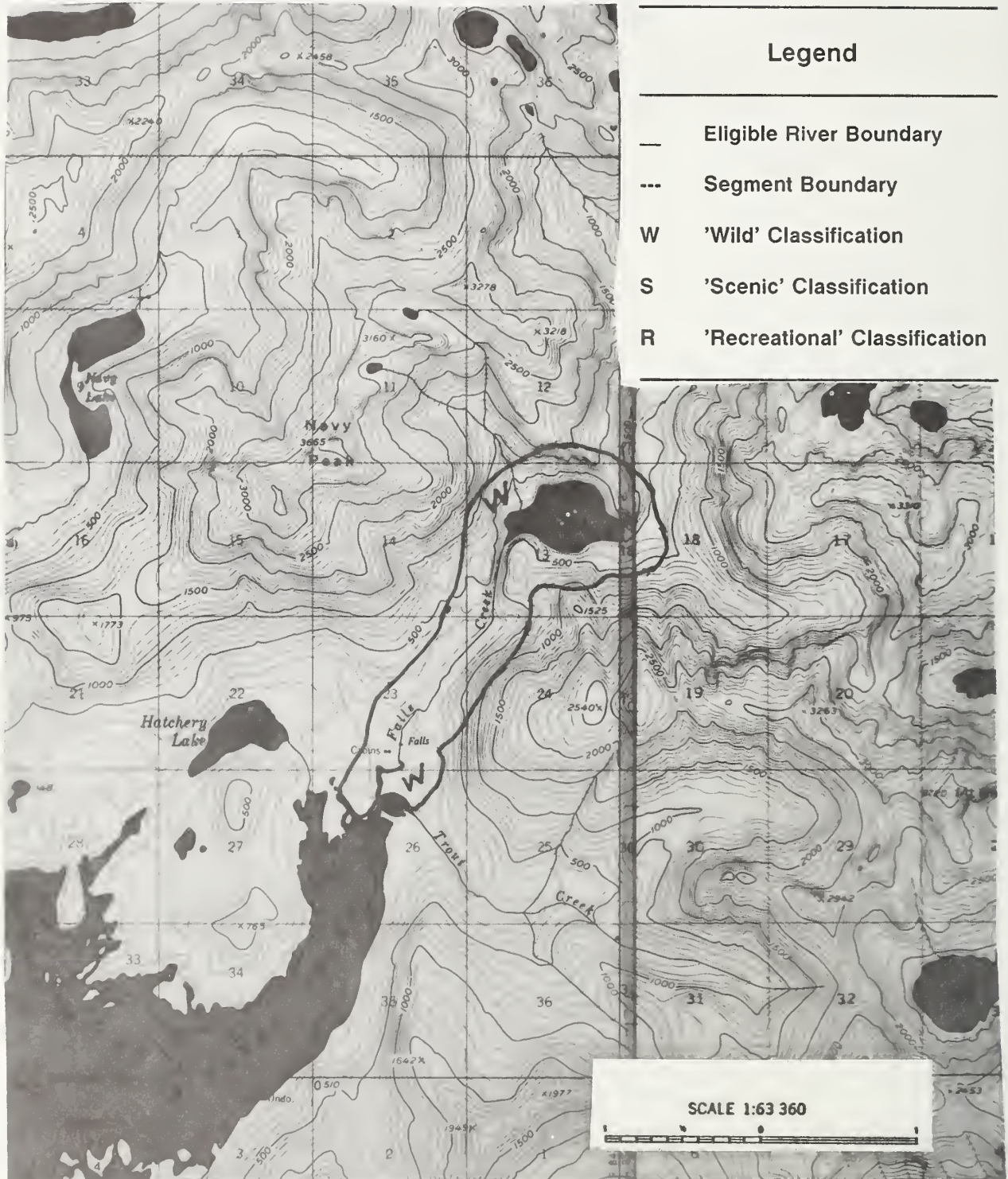
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	3	3	3	3	3

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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FALLS CREEK and MCHENRY LAKE



FALLS CREEK AND MCHENRY LAKE

Description	Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Falls Creek originates at approximately 1000 feet elevation on Etolin Island, flows two miles through McHenry Lake and into saltwater in McHenry Inlet. This stream lies within the South Etolin proposed Wilderness in HR. 987. Falls Creek has high commercial fish and Scenic values. The stream is unroaded and undeveloped.
Eligibility	Falls Creek and McHenry Lake have outstandingly remarkable fish and Scenic values of regional significance.
Classification	Falls Creek and McHenry Lake meets the guidelines for Wild River classification for two miles.
Suitability	Falls Creek was considered suitable in Alternative A as a Wild River.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	<p>Falls Creek and McHenry Lake was recommended in Alternative A but not in any of the other alternatives, due to the short length of the stream involved, and the relatively minor significance of outstandingly remarkable values.</p> <p>In Alternative E the area is managed as Wilderness and would retain its current eligibility and classification.</p> <p>In Alternatives B, C, F, and G, Falls Creek and McHenry Lake would be managed for semi-primitive recreation and the stream would remain eligible.</p> <p>In Alternative D, the area including Falls Creek is managed with emphasis on timber harvest where suitable forest lands occur. The watershed may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities</p>
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which may cause the watershed to become ineligible for future consideration for Wild and Scenic designation. Current recreation and subsistence use would be unaffected.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	2	2	2	-	2	2	2
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

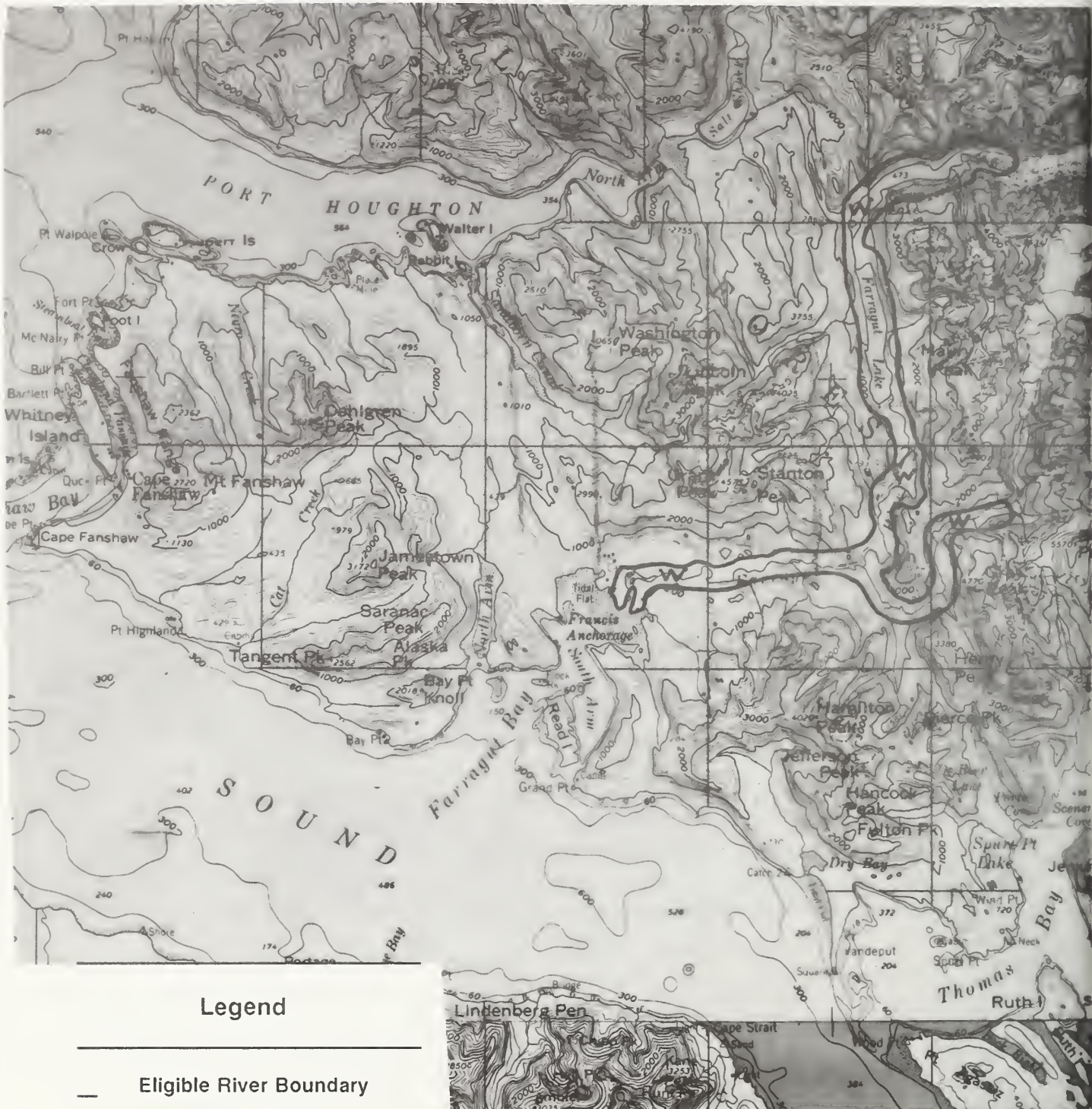
**Interim
Management**

In all Alternatives, interim management of the South Etolin area will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R. 987.

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

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FARRAGUT RIVER



FARRAGUT RIVER

Description

Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, the Farragut river originates from glaciers above 1000 feet elevation and flows 30 miles from two major tributaries into saltwater in Farragut Bay on the mainland. The main tributary includes two large lakes accessible by floatplane. There is private land near the mouth of the river. Farragut River has high commercial and sportfish values, high Scenic, and wildlife values. The drainage is undeveloped and unroaded. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has a temporary king salmon roe taking camp which they access by helicopter and boat. The lower floodplain of the river supports a population of moose.

Eligibility

Farragut River has outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and Scenic values of regional significance because it is a large mainland river with a broad variety of resources. It has a significant king salmon run. Because of its wildlife habitat values the lower 10 miles of the river is considered to have a high rating in the Forest Habitat Integrity Program.

Classification

Farragut River meets the guidelines for Wild classification.

Suitability

The Farragut River was considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild river in Alternative A. It was included as a Wild River in Alternative B as representing a lengthy braided stream on the Coast Range geographic province.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	30	30	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A and B would add thirty miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Farragut River. Adjacent areas are managed for primitive recreation and old-growth habitat. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.

In Alternative C, E, F, G the river corridor would be managed for primitive recreation in the upper reaches and for old-growth habitat in the lower reach. Timber harvesting would be limited, and significant construction would be precluded. Fish and wildlife habitat improvement projects would be allowed. In these alternatives the eligibility of the river would likely remain unchanged.

In Alternative D the lower 6 miles of the river is managed for intensive timber harvest, and would likely become ineligible. The upper 24 miles is managed for primitive recreation and would retain its eligibility.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

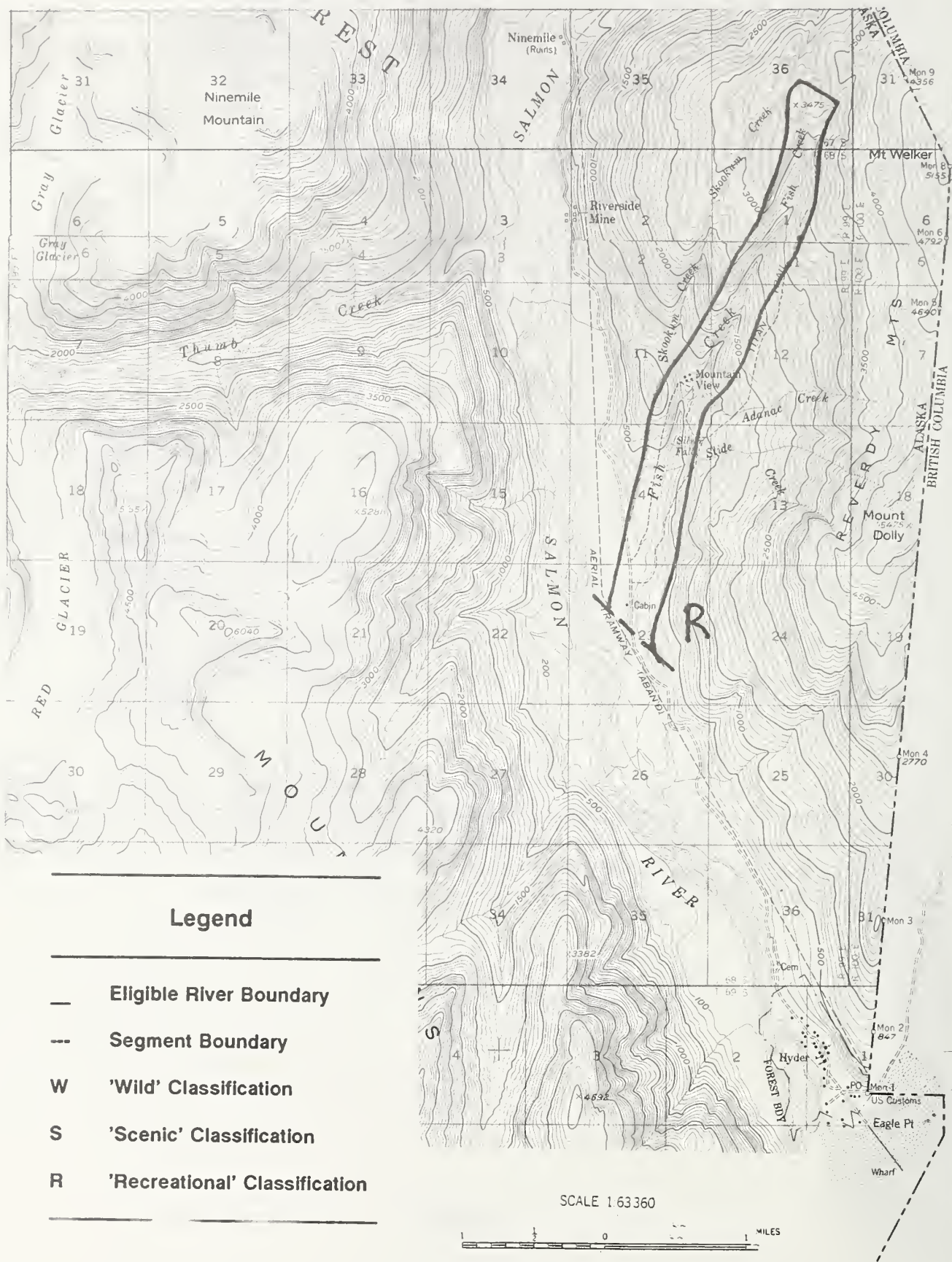
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	30	30	30	24	30	30	30
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Fish Creek



FISH CREEK

Description	Fish Creek, near Hyder, is on the Misty Fiords Ranger District and is on the mainland within the Coast Range Geographic Province. This area is neither designated Wilderness nor National Forest Monument, but is unclassified National Forest System land. Fish Creek is a tributary of the Salmon River and is about 4 miles in length.
Eligibility	<p>Fish Creek is outstandingly remarkable for fishery values of of regional significance. The largest recorded genetic strain of chum salmon inhabit the stream.</p> <p>There are several parcels of private land with houses and other structures along Fish Creek; a road parallels much of the stream.</p>
Classification	Fish Creek does not meet the criteria for the Wild River or Scenic River classification because of the road and development. The stream does meet the criteria for Recreational classification.
Suitability	Fish Creek was found to be suitable for Recreational designation in Alternatives A and B and was included in its entirety.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	4	4	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of Fish Creek as a Recreational River in Alternative A or B would add 4 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System. In all other alternatives Fish Creek is managed under a mix of prescriptions that allow moderate levels of development which is generally compatible with the Recreational River classification.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

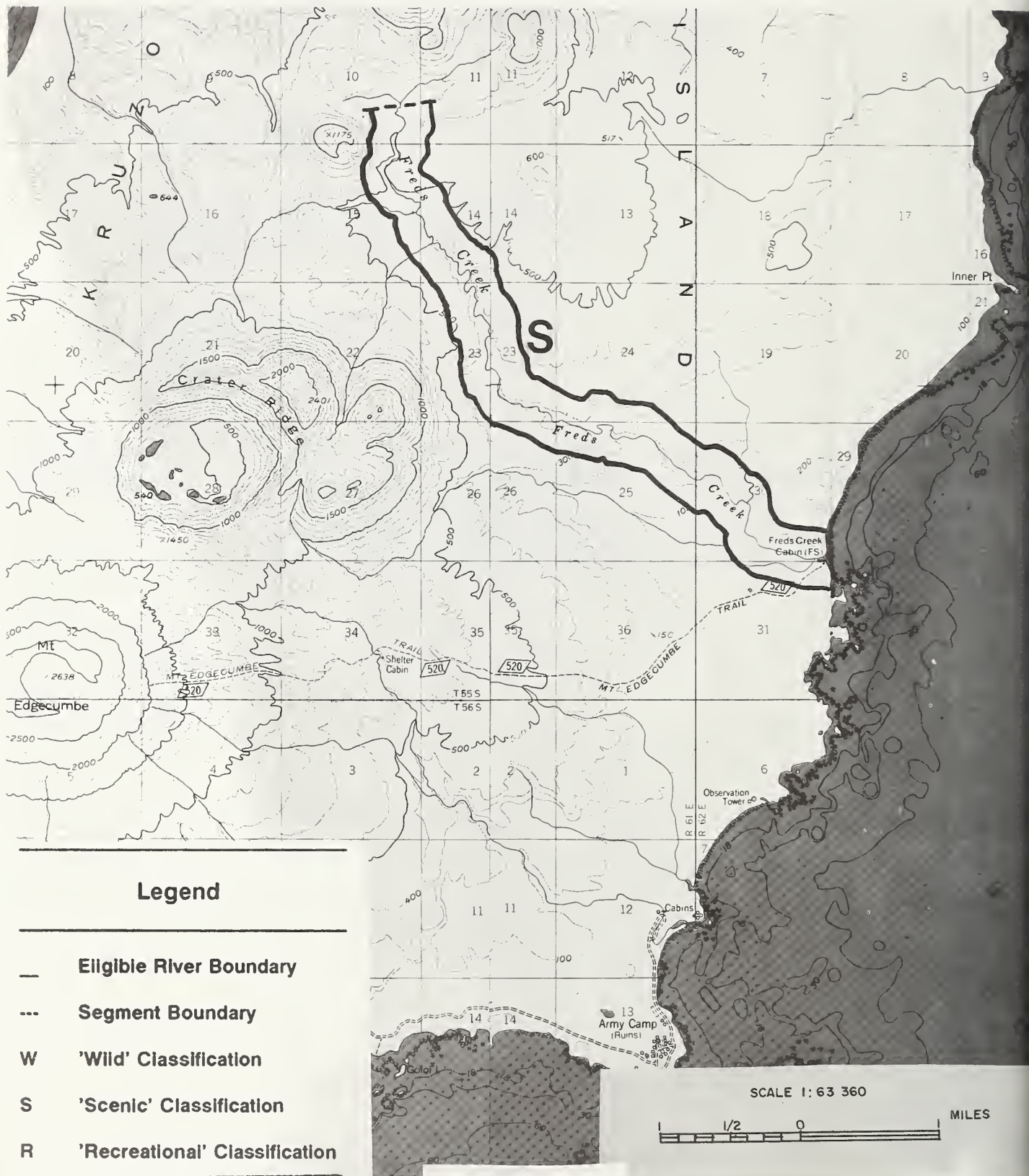
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	4	4	4	4	4
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Fred's Creek



FRED'S CREEK

Description

Located on the Sitka Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, Fred's Creek is located on Kruzof Island and is in the Northern Outer Islands Geographic Province. The creek originates below and northeast of Crater Ridge (a caldera or collapsed volcanic summit) at the 600 foot elevation and flows east/southeast for five miles into Sitka Sound.

The drainage is unroaded and undeveloped except for a trailhead and public recreation cabin adjacent to the mouth of Fred's Creek. A trail parallels the creek for most of its length, but is located on a ridge generally more than 1/4 mile away from the creek. The drainage is geologically interesting because of ash canyons and cliffs, lava falls, and unique basalt bedrock control channels. The creek is included in a potential Research Natural Area, which includes examples of several major volcanic landforms and a small watershed under the unique hydrologic influence of volcanic ash soils. Important forest types include western hemlock and riparian Sitka spruce, growing on special soils which may produce variants of the "typical" forest type.

The Scenic values of this small river are associated with these geologic features, including highly sculpted bedrock channel and the view of the nearby extinct Mt. Edgecumbe volcano and Crater Ridge.

Eligibility

Fred's Creek is free of impoundments with the watershed still primitive and undeveloped. The creek is not accessible by either road or trail except at the mouth where the creek joins saltwater.

Regionally, Fred's Creek was determined to have unique geologic and Scenic values. The watershed from summit to tidewater has been affected by the influence of recent volcanic ash which may affect stream flow regime and water chemistry. The highly sculpted bedrock channel and nearby proximity to both Mt. Edgecumbe and Crater Ridge contribute to the unique and highly Scenic values of this creek.

Classification

Fred's Creek meets the criteria for Wild classification.

Suitability

Fred's Creek was considered eligible as a Wild River in Alternative A; in Alternative B it was determined suitable as a Wild River representing the volcanic character of this portion of the Northern Outer Islands geographic province.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A and B would add five miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Fred's Creek. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest where suitable forest lands occur would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.

In all other alternatives, the river would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on protection of visual values. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), or other resource management activities while meeting visual quality objectives. Those types of activities may cause the river to meet the criteria only for the Scenic or Recreational classification in the future. The corridor would be open to mineral entry.

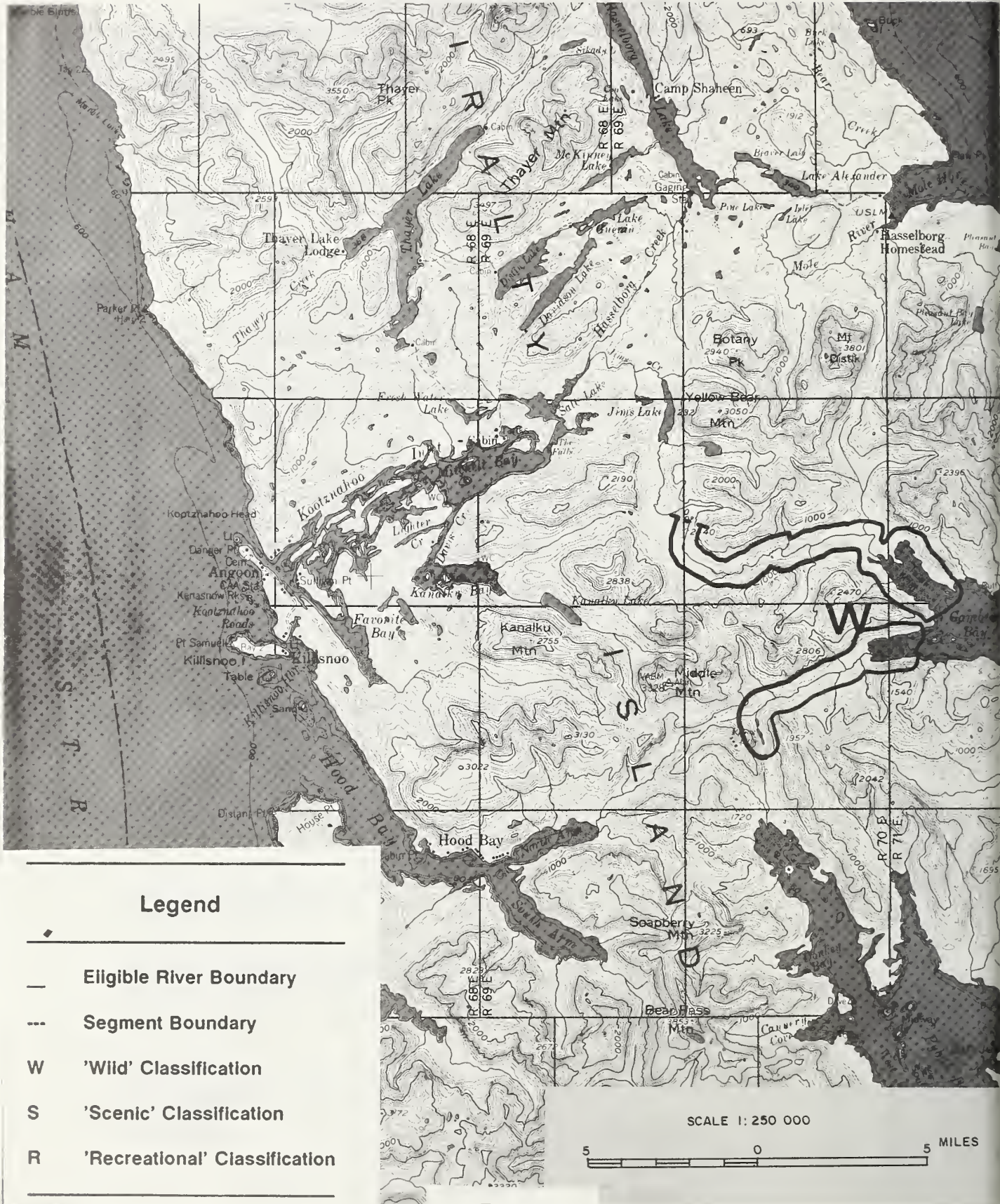
POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	5	5	5	5	5
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

Gambier Bay Tributaries



GAMBIER BAY TRIBUTARIES

Description	Located on the Admiralty Island National Monument, Tongass National Forest, Gambier Bay and its tributaries are located on Admiralty Island and within the Admiralty Island Wilderness. The island is located in the Northern Interior Islands Geographic Province. One tributary originates from the small Pybus Lake at approximately 300 feet in elevation and flows for five miles down to sealevel at the southern tide flat in Gambier Bay. The second tributary originates at approximately 1000 feet in elevation and flows nine miles into the northern tide flat of Gambier Bay. Together, the system totals 14 miles. The streams tributary to Gambier Bay are highly valued because of their contribution to the very large and exceptionally productive estuarine environment for anadromous fish.
Eligibility	The stream tributaries to Gambier Bay have high ecological value because of the large and productive estuarine environment. Significant fisheries values also contribute to the importance of this stream system. The river and estuary are considered unusually productive for anadromous fisheries. This watershed was rated as important by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
Classification	The stream tributaries of Gambier Bay meet the criteria for Wild classification.
Suitability	Fourteen miles of the streams, and the Gambier Bay estuaries were considered suitable in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add fourteen miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would continue to preserve and recognize the remarkable values of the stream tributaries of Gambier Bay. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities has already been foregone because of the Wilderness designation of the area in 1980. Timber harvest has also been precluded with that designation. The river corridors would continue to be closed to mineral entry.

In all alternatives, the river corridors would continue to be managed to meet the Wilderness objectives of the area.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

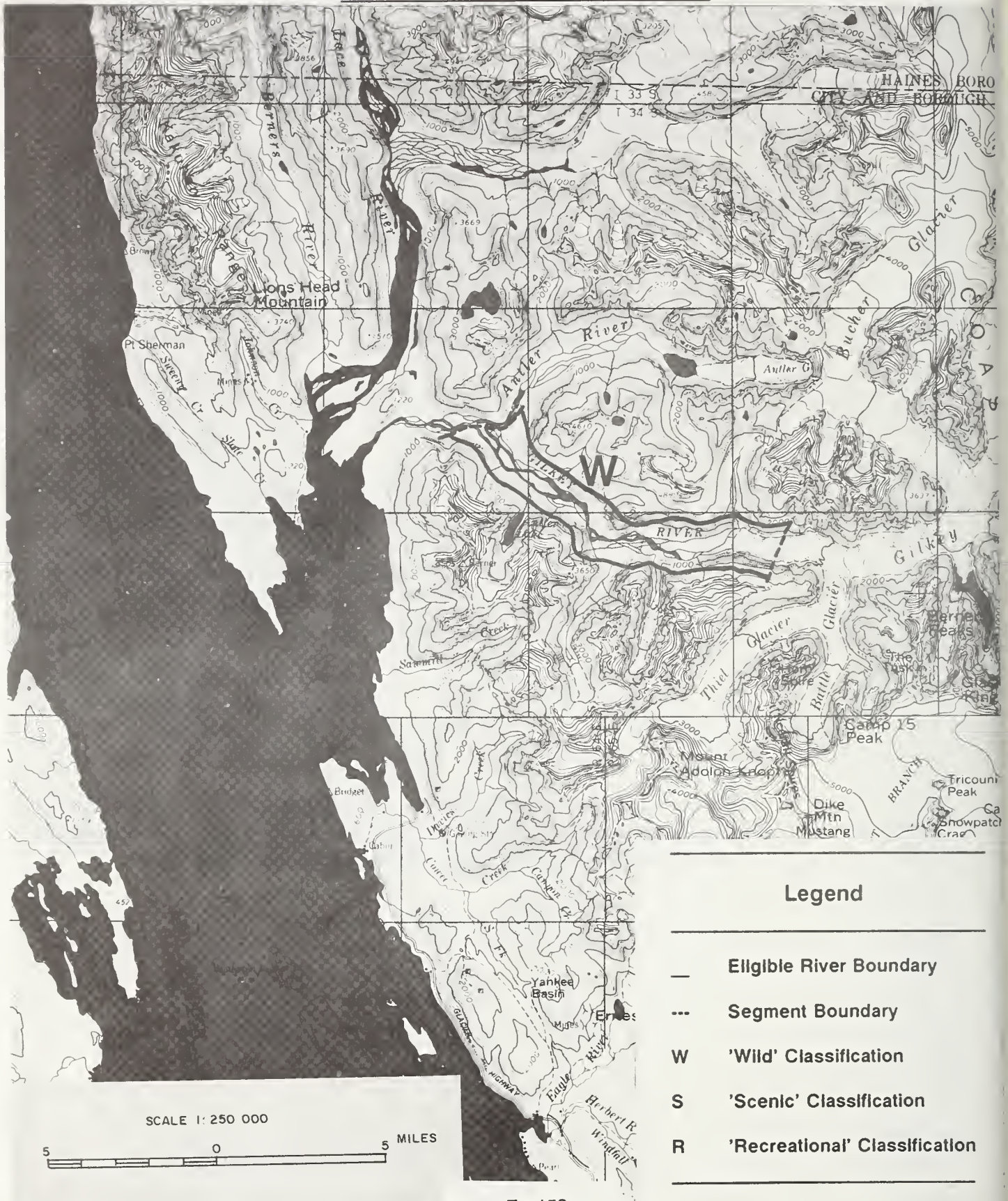
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Interim Management

In all alternatives, interim and future management of these stream tributaries will maintain the Wilderness objectives of Admiralty Island Wilderness regardless of the river corridor classification.

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Gilkey River



GILKEY RIVER

Description

Located on the Juneau Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Gilkey River is on the mainland approximately 40 miles north of Juneau. It is within the Lynn Canal Geographic Province. The river originates from a lake formed by the receding Gilkey Glacier at approximately 100 feet in elevation and flows west, then north, for nine miles. The river terminates at its confluence with the Antler River.

Numerous glaciers feed the river through several tributaries and the river is geologically interesting because of current glacial activities. This river is a highly braided stream channel and a classic example of a glacial outwash system.

The area receives some recreational use from the Juneau population, and the river is very good for rafting or kayaking. The Gilkey River is also highly valued for sport and commercial fisheries. The river corridor is primitive and undeveloped with no impoundments on the river.

The lower one mile of the Gilkey River is included in the proposal by the Southeast Conference for protective legislation and as Wilderness in H.R. 987.

Eligibility

The Gilkey River is remarkable for its recreation, geologic, and Scenic values. The area is highly valued for both sport and commercial fisheries.

Classification

The Gilkey River meets the criteria for Wild classification.

Suitability

It was determined that the Gilkey River was suitable as designation as a Wild River in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add nine miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Gilkey River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and

most facilities would be foregone. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.

In Alternatives B, C, and D, the river corridor would be managed to provide an unmodified natural environment for recreation opportunities and experiences. Timber harvesting would be limited to insect and disease control. Roads would be absent or closed to public use. The area would be open to mineral entry.

Management of the lower one mile of the Gilkey River under Alternative E would be as proposed Wilderness and under Alternatives F and G would be as a Protected Area. The balance of the river corridor would be managed as in Alternatives B, C and D. This management would not preclude consideration as a Wild River in the future.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

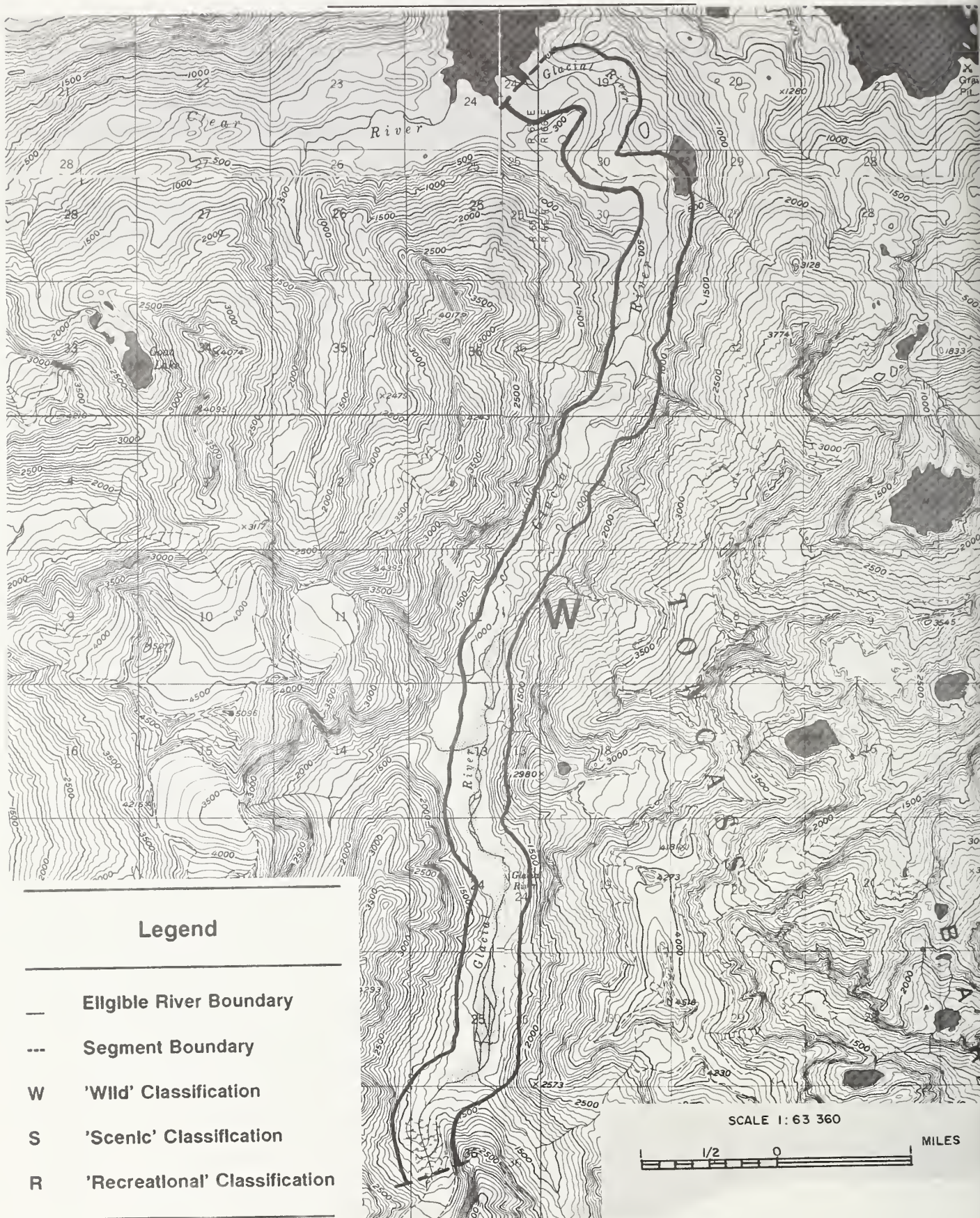
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In Alternative A, which includes designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

In all Alternatives, interim management of the lower one mile of the Gilkey River will be to maintain it's existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R 987.

Glacial River



GLACIAL RIVER

Description

Located on the Sitka Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Glacial River is on Baranof Island and is in the Northern Outer Islands Geographic Province. The river originates at a glacier high on the east side of Baranof Island at approximately 1800 feet and flows north for 10 miles into the South Arm of Kelp Bay.

This river exemplifies outstanding Scenic qualities for the region. It originates from a glacier in high, steep terrain and flows to sea level through precipitous slopes and dramatic mountain ranges with impressive views of glaciers. The river terminates in a large estuary. There is geological interest because of the active glaciation occurring and stream morphology. A wide variety of ecotypes is exemplified as the river drops 1800 feet in elevation.

Eligibility

The Glacial River provides outstandingly remarkable Scenic value because of the diverse terrain it transects and the active glaciation occurring. Additionally, there is high interest in the geology and ecology of the drainage because of the wide varieties represented.

Classification

The Glacial River meets the criteria for Wild classification.

Suitability

The entire stream was considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild River in Alternative A. It was included in Alternative B as it exemplifies the ongoing geologic processes that formed the Northern Outer Island Geographic Province.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A and B would add ten miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Glacial River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.

In all other alternatives, the river corridor would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production where suitable forest lands occur. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause the Glacial River to become ineligible for future consideration as a Wild river.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

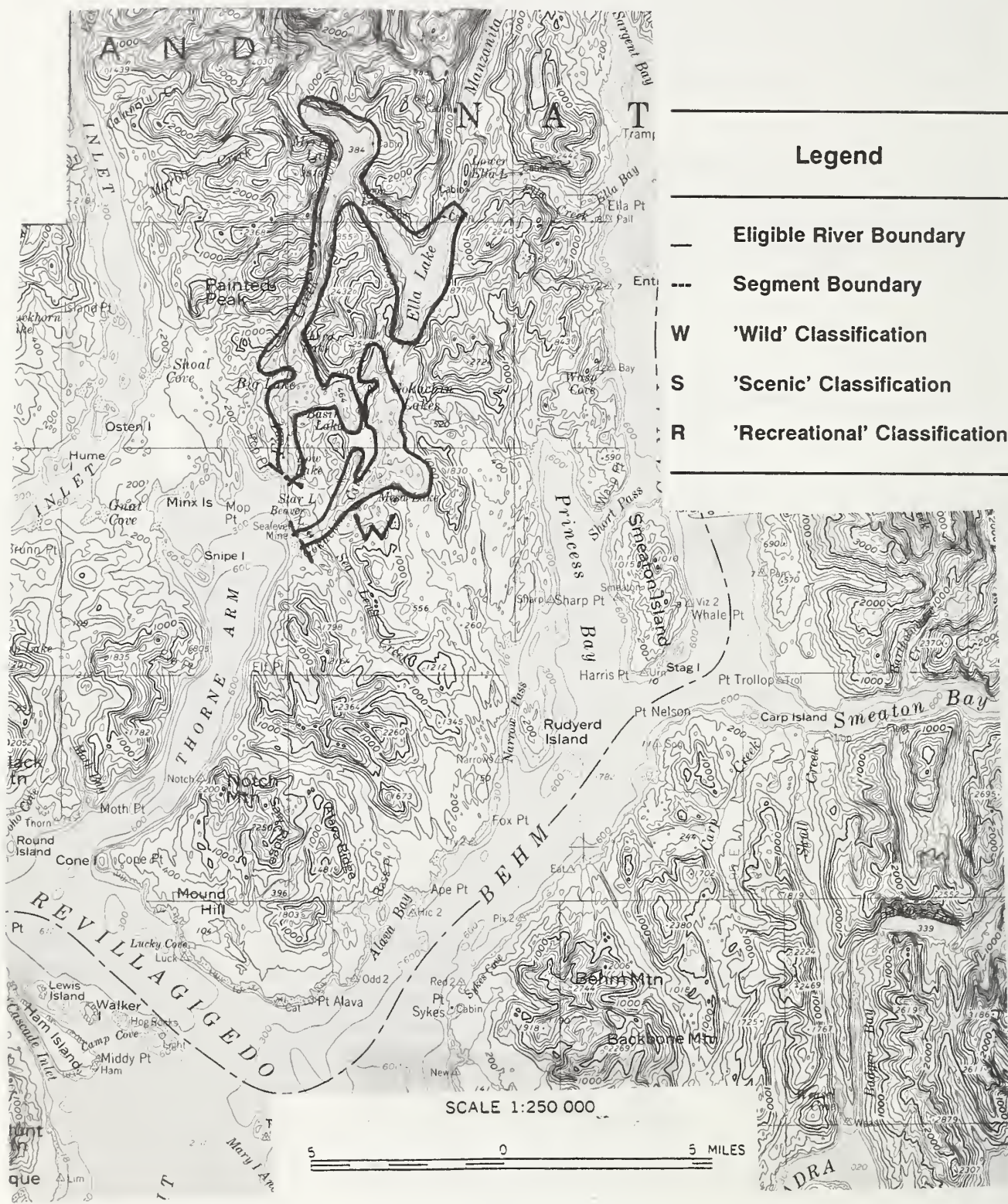
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	10	10	10	10	10

Interim Management

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Gokachin--Mirror--Low--Fish Creek



GOKACHIN--MIRROR--LOW--FISH CREEK

Description

Except for two short stream segments totaling about 3 miles of Fish Creek and Gokachin Creek on the Ketchikan Ranger District, this 30-mile system of streams and connected lakes with short portages is within the Misty Fjords Monument Wilderness. The stream and lake system are on Revillagigedo Island within the Interior Islands Geographic Province, and include Gokachin Creek, Mesa Lake, Gokachin Lakes, Ella Lake, Mirror Lake, Fish Creek, Big Lake, Basin Lake, and Low Lake as well as several smaller lakes. This stream and lake system has been proposed by the Forest Service as a canoe route. The system ranges in elevation from sea level to 600 feet. Fish Creek and Gokachin Creek flow into saltwater in Thorne Arm about 18 air-miles from Ketchikan.

There are two small parcels of private land along Gokachin Creek. The parcels were originally mining claims that were patented and have been resold several times. One parcel is owned by the Ketchikan Pulp Mill who has plans to log it; the other parcel crosses Gokachin Creek and is owned by the Ketchikan Gateway Borough. Several active mining claims are scattered throughout the area.

Eligibility

The stream system is outstandingly remarkable for its fishery, wildlife, recreation, Scenic, and historical/cultural values of regional significance. Fishing is excellent in Low Lake and Fish Creek for cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, sockeye, and coho. Fish Creek is well-known for its steelhead fishery. Ella Lake, Low Lake, and Mirror Lake were identified by ADF&G as three of the 19 "high quality" watersheds in the current Forest Plan. Sitka black-tailed deer, black bear, beaver, mink, and marten are common in the area.

Three Forest Service public recreation cabins are located along the Gokachin system. Trails lead from Fish Creek to Big Lake and from Fish Creek to Granite Lake; a trail also parallels Gokachin Creek. Mooring buoys are located at saltwater at Fish Creek and near the site of Sealevel near Gokachin Creek. The area is very Scenic with a waterfall on Fish Creek.

Cultural/historical values are outstanding; several prehistoric use sites are located along Fish Creek and a fish wier and campsite are nearby. This entire area is rich in mining history. At one time, the town of Sealevel was located near the mouth of Gokachin Creek. Remains of the town and artifacts from other mining operations are still apparent in the area. Ruins of the dock are visible near the mouth of Gokachin Creek.

Classification The entire river meets the guidelines for the Wild classification. The only existing structures are the Forest Service cabins which are compatible with this designation.

Suitability The entire 30 miles of the Gokachin stream system were found to be suitable for designation as a Wild River classification in Alternative A. Gokachin was included in Alternative B because it is exemplary and is representative of the Interior Island Geographic Province. It has outstanding potential as a canoe route, which would be the only cross-country canoe route on Revilla Island. In Alternative B, 27 miles of the stream system within Misty Fiords Wilderness are recommended as a Wild River; one mile outside the Wilderness on Fish Creek is recommended as a Wild River, and two miles outside the Wilderness on Gokachin Creek are recommended as a Scenic River. This designation would allow for the location of new mining claims in this area of known mineral potential. The Gokachin system was not included in other alternatives.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	30	28	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A and as a Wild/Scenic River in Alternative B would add 30 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System. In all alternatives 27 miles of the stream system within Misty Fiords Wilderness would remain as it is today with no development or roads; it remains withdrawn from mineral entry, and it would remain eligible for future consideration as a Wild and Scenic River. In all other alternatives the one mile of Fish Creek retains its natural character but the two miles of Gokachin Creek outside Misty Fiords are subject to intensive development for timber harvest. This may affect the eligibility of this stream segment for future consideration as a Wild and Scenic River.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	30	30	28	28	28	28	28
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	2	2	2	2	2

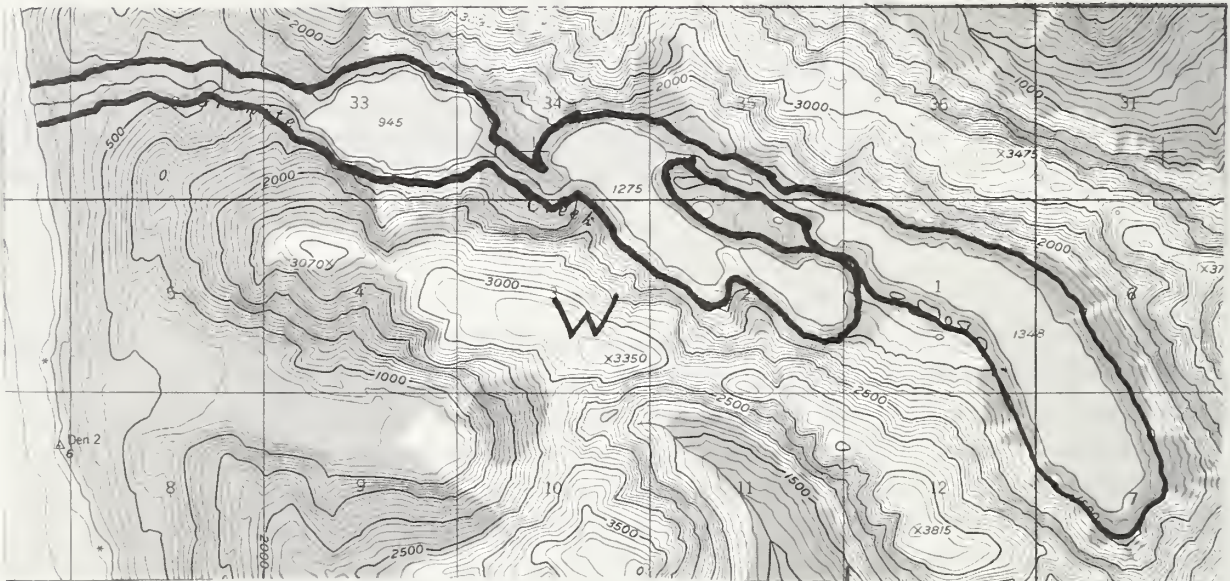
**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

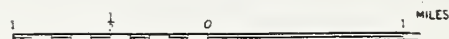
Granite Creek--Manzoni Lake

Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



SCALE 1:63360



GRANITE CREEK--MANZONI LAKE

Description	Granite Creek--Manzoni Lake is located within Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness on the mainland, and is in the Coast Range Geographic Province. The stream flows out of Manzoni Lake, and through several smaller lakes before entering saltwater in Behm Canal between Rudyerd Bay and Walker Cove, about 42 air miles from Ketchikan.
Eligibility	Granite Creek--Manzoni is outstandingly remarkable for Scenic values of regional significance. The area is renowned for its spectacular scenery, and is a common flightseeing destination.
Classification	All 8 miles of the stream meet the criteria for the Wild River classification.
Suitability	Granite Creek--Manzoni Lake was found to be suitable for Wild River designation in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of Granite Creek--Manzoni Lake as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 8 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. Since the stream is entirely within a designated Wilderness, its eligibility and classification for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system is retained by all alternatives.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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HAMILTON CREEK

Description	Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Hamilton Creek originates from elevations below 1000 feet and flows 20 miles into saltwater in Hamilton Bay on Kupreanof Island. The stream has high sportfish values for coho salmon and steelhead. The lower part of the stream is roaded, with timber harvest units. Sportfishing use of the stream is relatively low, consisting mostly of Kake residents. The Natives of Kake depend upon Hamilton Creek chum and silver salmon for subsistence. A road leading from Kake towards Portage Bay parallels the stream for most of its length. Although the road is mostly outside the 1/4 mile zone of the stream, it was built for timber harvest of some areas within the 1/4 mile. The road provides access to the stream for sportfishing and subsistence activities, and makes it one of a relatively small number of streams with potential for float fishing.
Eligibility	Hamilton Creek has outstandingly remarkable fish values of regional significance due to the size of the stream and amount of fishable stream available.
Classification	Hamilton Creek meets the guidelines for Scenic classification.
Suitability	Hamilton Creek was considered suitable for recommendation as a Scenic River in Alternative A. It was included in Alternative B as representative of a long island river in the Interior Islands geographic province.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation as a Scenic River in Alternatives A and B would add 20 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Hamilton Creek. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be limited. Timber harvest would be controlled with an irretrievable reduction of potential wood products. The river corridor would be open to mineral entry. Lands adjacent to the corridor are managed for timber harvest in these alternatives.
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In other alternatives the stream corridor would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production where suitable forest lands occur. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause Hamilton Creek to become ineligible for future consideration as a Scenic River.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	20	20	20	20	20

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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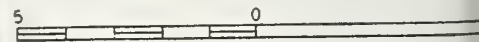
HARDING RIVER

Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

E - 178

SCALE 1:250 000



HARDING RIVER

Description

Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, Harding River originates from elevations below 4000 feet and flows approximately 16 miles into saltwater in The Bradfield Canal on the mainland. The stream has high fish values for chum salmon. Harding River also has high recreation and wildlife values. There is a United States Geological Survey stream gauging station on the stream. The Forest Service and Alaska Department of Fish and Game cooperate on studies of the salmon using helicopters for transportation. Alaska Aquaculture has a special land use permit to gather salmon roe for hatchery production. The Forest Service is planning streambed modification for fishery enhancement, with one project scheduled and others to be scheduled in the future. There is a Forest Service recreation cabin at the mouth of the river. The watershed is unroaded and undeveloped.

Eligibility

Harding River has outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and recreation values of national significance. This stream produces trophy size chum salmon. It is also an excellent place to hunt brown bear. The combination of fish and wildlife values caused the drainage to receive a high rating in the Forest Habitat Rating Program.

Classification

Harding River meets the guidelines for Wild river classification for 16 miles.

Suitability

The Harding River was considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild River in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 16 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Harding River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irreversible loss to potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to roading and mineral entry. Chum salmon are not regarded as a sportfish species. Their value is a commercial fish value which the Forest Service and Alaska Depart-

ment of Fish and Game wish to develop. Wild River designation may not allow large scale fishery enhancement projects which include streambed and channel modification. A potential road route connecting Wrangell with Canada via the North Fork of the Bradfield River would cross this stream. A Wild river designation would not permit the crossing.

In all other alternatives the entire drainage of the Harding River is managed for primitive recreation or old-growth habitat, generally not permitting development. However, the potential State road connection and intensive fish habitat enhancement could occur in these alternatives. In these alternatives the river would retain its eligibility. Current recreation and subsistence use would be unaffected.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

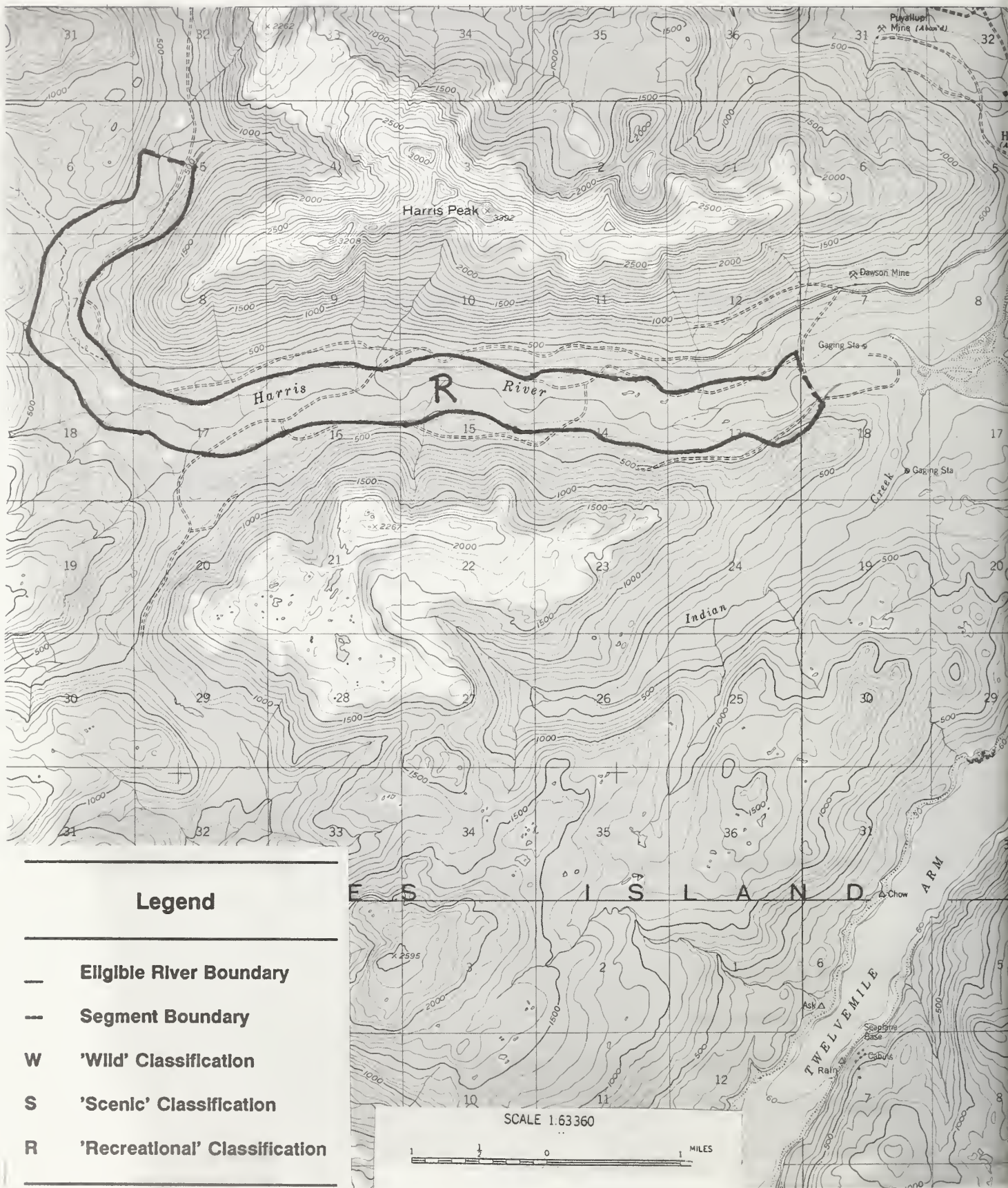
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Harris River



HARRIS RIVER

Description	Located on the Craig Ranger District, Prince of Wales Island, the Harris River flows into Twelvemile Arm of Kaasan Bay near the town of Hollis. The stream is in the Southern Islands Geographic Province. Because of its proximity to Hollis, and road access, the Harris River is heavily used by local residents for fishing. Several bridges cross the river and logging activities are very noticeable from the stream corridor.
Eligibility	This system is outstandingly remarkable for its recreational values of regional significance. The stream is heavily fished by residents of Hollis and serves as one of the primary recreation areas for local residents. The Harris River is a good producer of pink and chum salmon.
Classification	Seven miles of the stream meet the criteria for the Recreational classification. The Harris River is not eligible for designation as Wild or Scenic because of the bridge crossings and evidence of timber harvest activities.
Suitability	In Alternatives A and B, 7 miles were found to be suitable for the Recreational designation. This is the segment of the river above the private land near the river mouth.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	7	7	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of the Harris River as a Recreational River in Alternative A and B would add 7 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System. In Alternatives C, D, E, F, and G, the Harris River area is subject to intensive development for timber production which may affect the eligibility of the stream.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

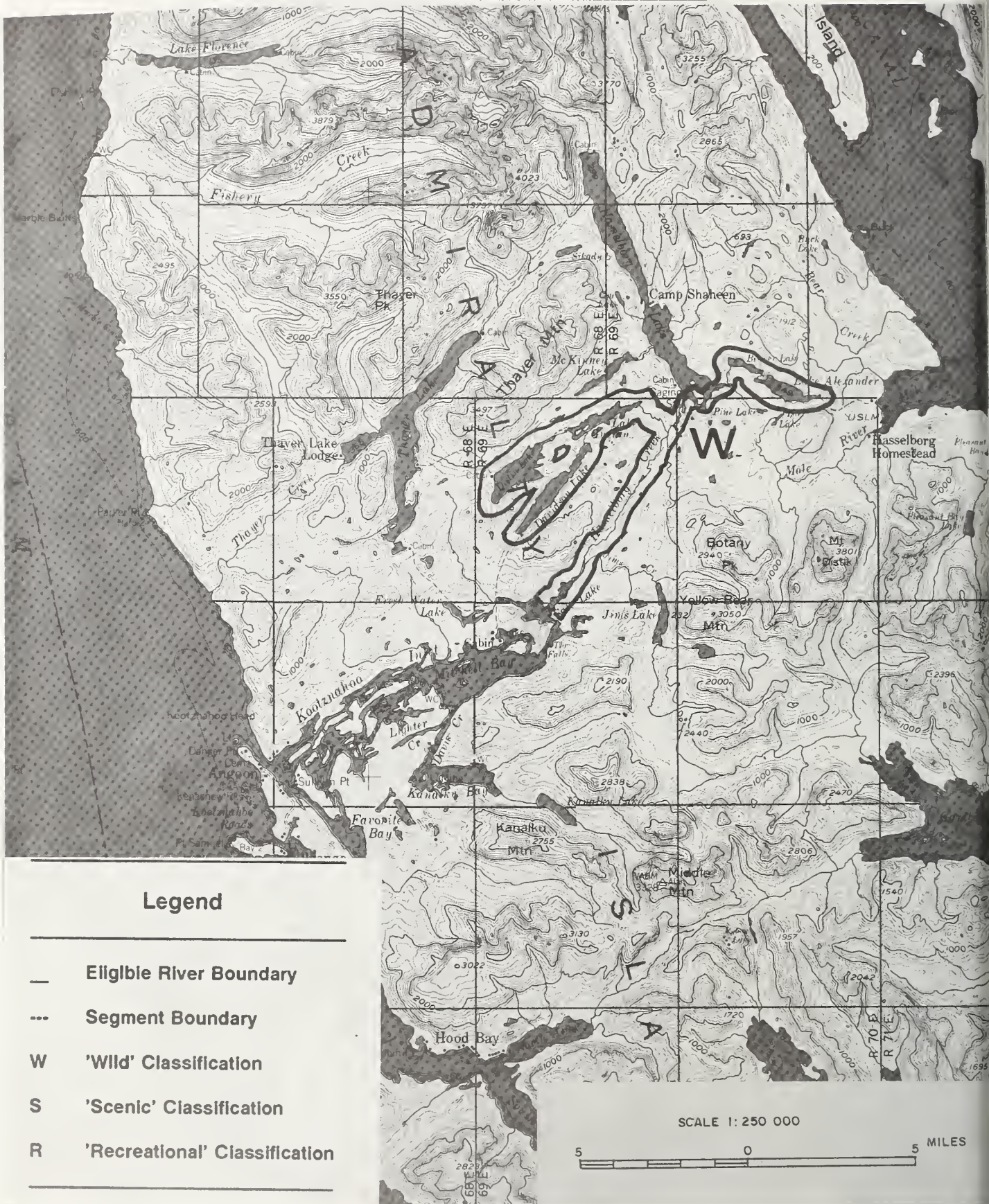
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	7	7	7	7	7

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Hasselborg Creek & Lakes



HASSELBORG CREEK and LAKES

Description

Hasselborg Creek and Lakes are located on Admiralty Island National Monument, Tongass National Forest, and are within the Admiralty Island National Monument Wilderness. Admiralty Island is in the Northern Interior Islands Geographic Province. This complex includes 25 miles of waterway that are part of the cross-Admiralty canoe trail system from Mitchell Bay to Mole Harbor. Hasselborg Creek and its main tributaries, as well as Salt, Disten, Davidson, Guerin, Beaver, and Alexander Lakes are included. The western terminus is Salt Lake at the head of Mitchell Bay about 10 miles northeast of the small community of Angoon. The eastern terminus is Lake Alexander.

Historically and currently, this area has high sport and subsistence use related to the highly productive salmon runs and substantial wildlife in the area. Admiralty Island is called "Fortress of the Bears" in the Tlingit culture and brown bear populations are remarkably high. Trumpeter swans also winter in this area.

High recreation value is placed upon this complex of rivers, creeks, and lakes. The Cross-Admiralty Canoe Route is nationally known and use is considered high for this region. There are six popular public recreation cabins located on several of the lakes: two on Disten Lake, three on Hasselborg Lake, and one on Lake Alexander.

Eligibility

The Hasselborg Creek and Lakes have been identified as one 19 nineteen most significant watersheds for fisheries production and is, therefore, of great ecological interest. There are also unusually large numbers of brown bear in this area. The area is highly valued as a subsistence use area because of the abundant fish and wildlife resources, and sport fishing is popular with visitors. The high probability of viewing wildlife provides outstandingly remarkable scenic value. The Hasselborg River and Lakes, as part of the Cross-Admiralty Canoe Route, provides outstanding recreation opportunities for this region and is highly valued for this purpose.

Classification

The Hasselborg Creek and Lakes meet the criteria for Wild classification.

Suitability

Because of its importance and the lack of conflict with the current designation as Wilderness, all 25 miles of the Hasselborg system were included as suitable in Alternatives A, B, and D.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	25	25	-	25	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A, B, and D would add 25 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would continue to preserve and recognize the outstandingly remarkable values of the this complex. With all alternatives, the opportunity for development of dams, roads, most facilities and timber harvest has been foregone since the area was designated Wilderness in 1980. The entire area has been closed to mineral entry.

Alternative C, E, F and G would continue management of this complex of streams and lakes under Wilderness management as designated in the Admiralty National Wilderness Plan.

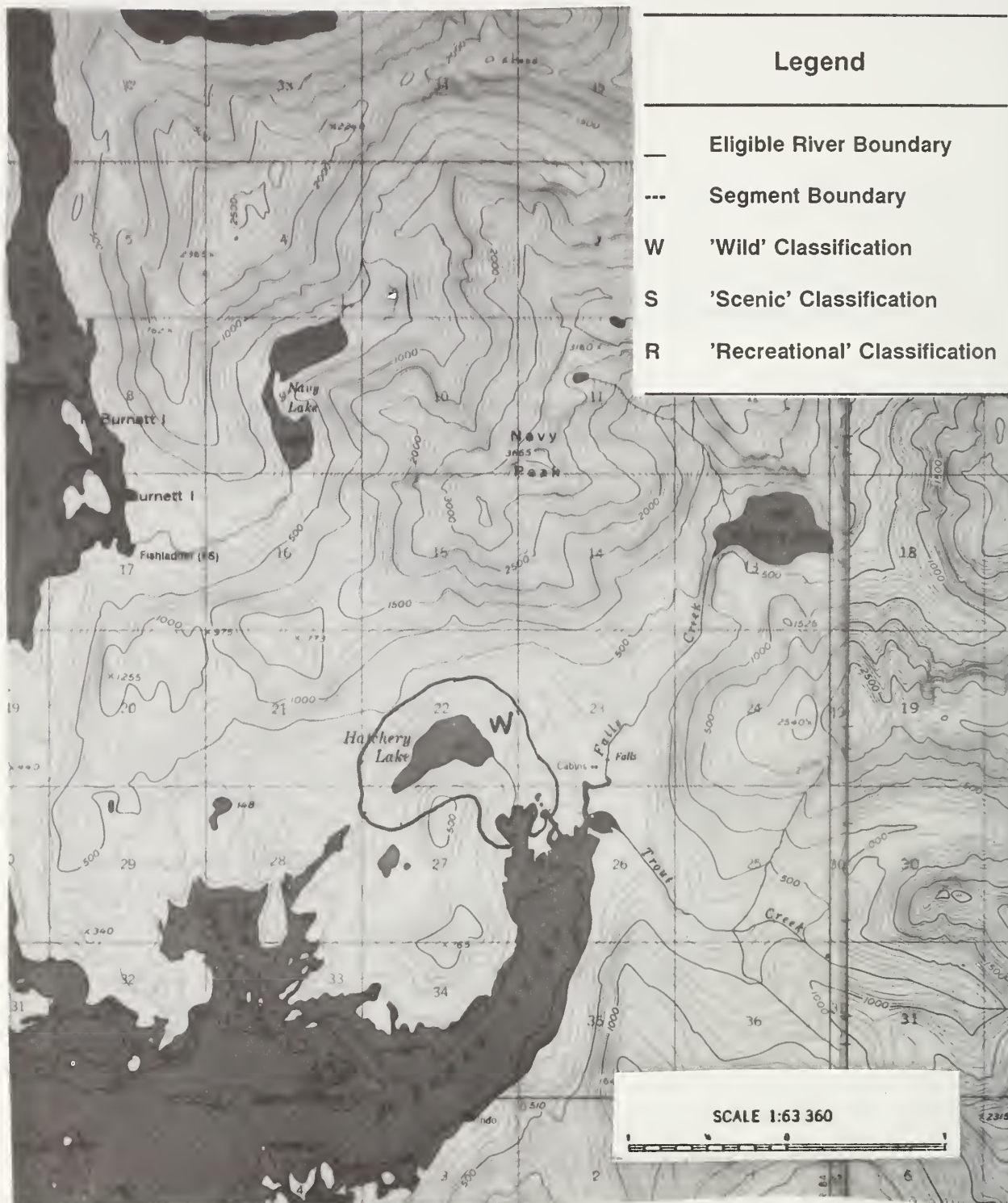
POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In all alternatives, interim management of the Hasselborg Creek and Lakes will maintain the existing character of the complex because it is within a designated Wilderness.

HATCHERY CREEK and LAKE



HATCHERY CREEK and LAKE

Description	Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Hatchery Creek originates at approximately 100 feet elevation on Etolin Island, and flows two miles through Hatchery Lake and into saltwater in McHenry Inlet. This stream lies within the South Etolin proposed Wilderness in H.R. 987. Hatchery Creek has high commercial fish, historic, and recreation values. The stream is unroaded and undeveloped. Hatchery Creek was the site of the first commercial fish hatchery in Alaska built sometime before 1900. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game lists this stream as a significant Dolly Varden over-wintering stream.
Eligibility	Hatchery Creek and Lake have outstandingly remarkable fish, historic, and primitive recreation values of regional significance.
Classification	Hatchery Creek and Lake meets the guidelines for Wild river classification for 2 miles.
Suitability	Hatchery Creek was considered suitable as a Wild River in Alternative A and was included as a Wild River in Alternative B due to its historic value representing the importance of hatchery development to the fishing industry in Southeast Alaska.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A and B would add two miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Hatchery Creek. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.
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In Alternatives C, F and G the area surrounding Hatchery Creek and Lake are managed for semi-primitive recreation and the stream and lake would retain their eligibility and present classification.

In Alternative D, the river corridor would be managed for for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production where suitable forest lands occur. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause Hatchery Creek to become ineligible for future consideration as a Wild River. Current recreation and subsistence use would be unaffected by any of the alternatives.

In Alternative E (as well as Alternative A) the area is managed as Wilderness as part of the South Etolin Island proposed Wilderness in H.R. 987, and its present character would remain.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	2	2	2	-	2	2	2
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

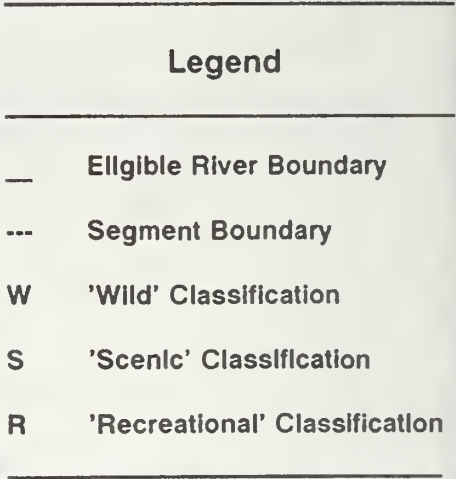
**Interim
Management**

In all alternatives, interim management of the South Etolin area will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R. 987.

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Herbert River



HERBERT RIVER

Description	<p>Located on the Juneau Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Herbert River is on the mainland and is in the Coast Range Geographic Province. The river is located approximately 21 miles north of the city of Juneau. The Herbert River originates with a small lake at the base of the Herbert Glacier (at approximately 200 feet in elevation), and flows approximately six miles to Favorite Channel and Lynn Canal.</p> <p>The river receives very high recreation use because of ITS proximity to Juneau. Recreation use includes sport fishing and hunting, driftboating/kayaking, hiking and camping. The Glacier Highway accesses the lower portion of the river and provides access to the Herbert Glacier and Windfall Lake trails.</p>
Eligibility	<p>The Herbert River is considered outstandingly Scenic, with the presence of a winding river channel in a large valley (shared with the Eagle River), and with many small lakes within the river corridor. The channel is of geologic interest because of the presence of a recently glaciated stream channel and the Herbert Glacier. The proximity of Juneau and ready access by road, as well as the proximity of the Eagle River and Glacier, makes for an exceptionally heavy recreational use, unique within the region.</p>
Classification	<p>The Herbert River meets the criteria for Recreational classification. It is not eligible for a higher classification because of the presence of roads and other developments within the river corridor.</p>
Suitability	<p>The Herbert River was determined to be suitable for inclusion in Alternative A as a Recreational River. It was also considered suitable for inclusion in Alternative B because of the recreational opportunities available, which are generally not present in Southeast Alaska.</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	6	6	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Recreational River in Alternatives A and B would add six miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Herbert River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Because the area within the river corridor is

unsuitable for timber management, there would be no loss of timber productivity. The river corridor would be open to new mineral entry.

In all other alternatives, the river will be allocated to management opportunities for motorized activities in a natural environment. Timber harvest may be allowed to maintain or improve wildlife habitat and native forage. Area is open to mineral entry. Allowed activities probably would not affect consideration for Recreational classification.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

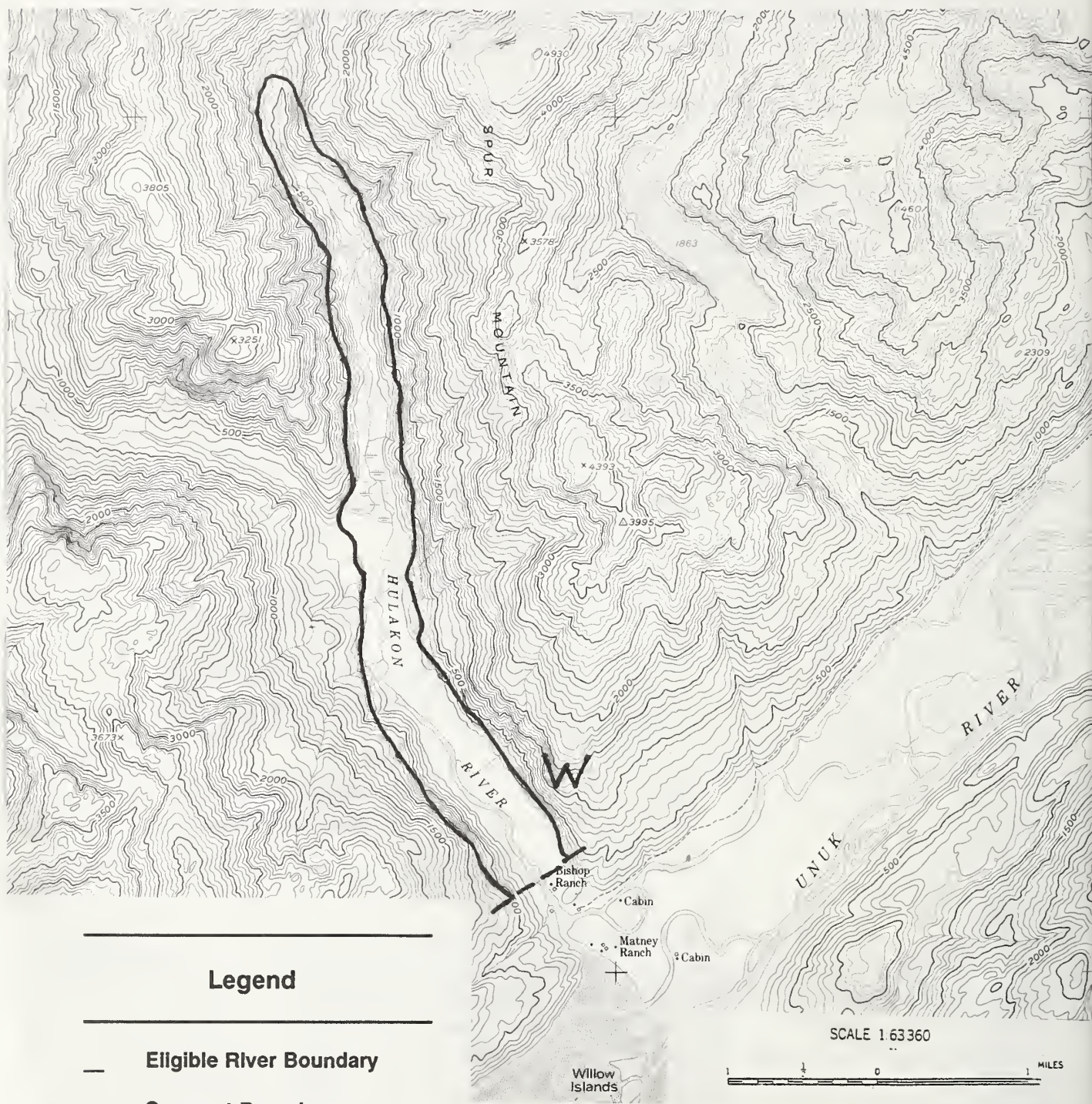
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Interim Management

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Hulakon River



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

HULAKON RIVER

Description	Hulakon River is located within Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness, is on the mainland, and is within the Coast Range Geographic Province. The river originates at about the 1800 foot elevation and flows seven miles to saltwater at Burroughs Bay, near the mouth of the Unuk River, about 55 air miles from Ketchikan. There is a small parcel of private land with 1 lodge and 2 cabins near the mouth of the stream.
Eligibility	Hulakon River is outstandingly remarkable for its fishery, wildlife, and scenic values of regional significance. The Hulakon has the only run of hooligan (candlefish) in Misty Fiords. wildlife and scenic values are very similar to those of the Unuk River. Brown bears are abundant, and the area is very scenic.
Classification	The entire river meets the criteria for the Wild River classification. Existing structures are rustic in appearance and are compatible with the classification.
Suitability	The Hulakon River was found to be suitable for Wild designation in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of the Hulakon River as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 7 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. Since the Hulakon is within a designated Wilderness, its eligibility and classification as a potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System is retained in all other alternatives.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

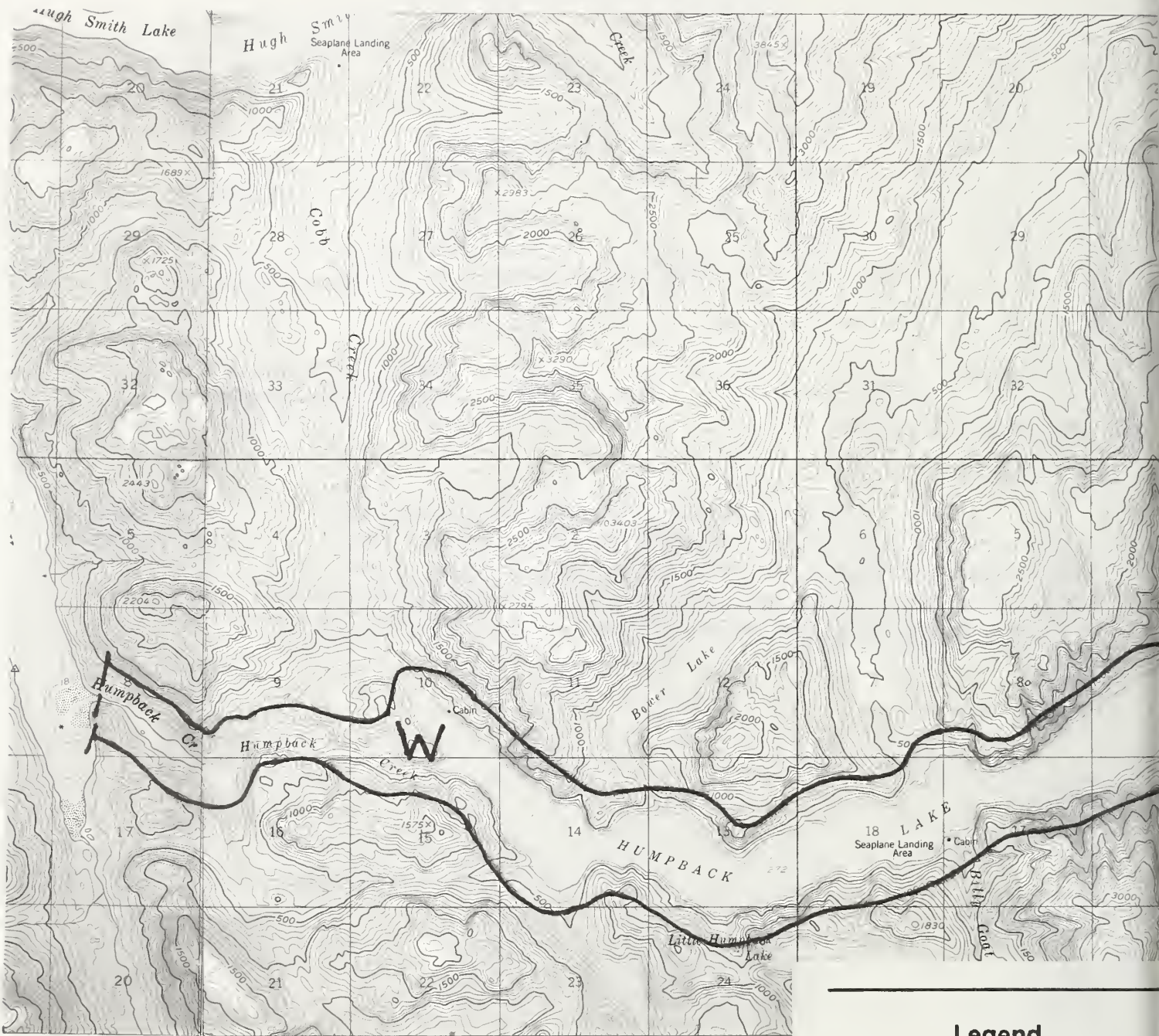
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

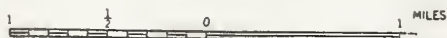
In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Humpback Creek and Lake



SCALE 1:63360



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

HUMPBACK CREEK AND LAKE

Description	Humpback Creek and Lake is located within Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness, is on the mainland, and is within the Coast Range Geographic Province. Humpback Creek flows from Humpback Lake and into saltwater at Mink Bay, about 48 miles from Ketchikan. The area is known for its fishing opportunities. A public recreation cabin is located at the lake; a 3-mile trail leads from Mink Bay to the lake but does not access the cabin. There is also a commercial cabin, rustic in appearance, under special use permit on the lake. A mooring buoy is anchored in Mink Bay.
Eligibility	Humpback Creek and Lake is outstandingly remarkable for its fishery and wildlife values of regional significance. The stream is known for its steelhead fishery. Cutthroat and Dolly Varden are also present. The area was identified by ADF&G as one of the 19 "high quality" watersheds in the current Forest Plan. The area has a very high concentration of brown bear.
Classification	The entire river meets the criteria for Wild River classification. The structures are rustic in appearance and are compatible with the classification.
Suitability	Humpback Creek and Lake was found to be suitable for Wild River designation in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of Humpback Creek and Lake as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 14 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. Since Humpback is within a designated Wilderness, its eligibility and classification for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System is retained.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

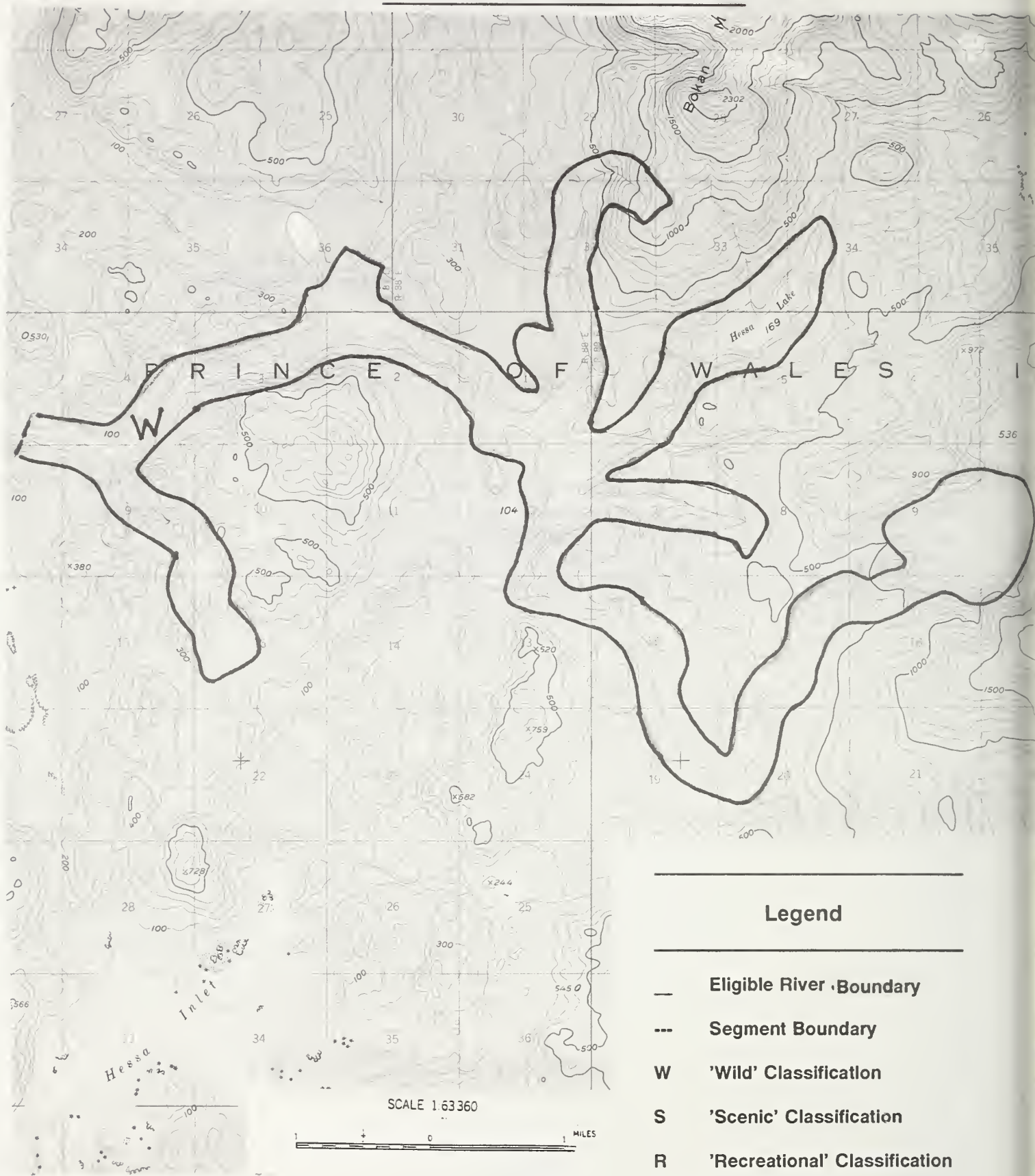
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Hunter Bay Lakes and Streams



HUNTER BAY LAKES and STREAMS

Description	Located on the Craig Ranger District, Prince of Wales Island, the Hunter Bay system is in the Southern Islands Geographic Province. This system includes 3 major lakes, several smaller lakes, and 6 streams totalling 22 miles in length. The Hunter Bay system flows into Hunter Bay about 50 mile southeast of Craig. Thirteen of the 22 miles of this stream system are within the South Prince of Wales Wilderness. Hunter Bay has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area because of the variety of wildlife habitats and freshwater/brackish lagoon environments.
Eligibility	This system is outstandingly remarkable for its fish, wildlife, recreation, and scenic values of regional significance. Fishing is good with pink, chum, sockeye, and coho salmon present. Cutthroat and Dolly Varden are also present. wildlife species include black bear, deer, wolf, marten, river otter. Waterfowl are numerous and trumpeter swans may overwinter in this area. The Hunter Bay area is relatively flat and has good potential for hiking and cross-country skiing.
Classification	All 22 miles of the Hunter Bay system meet the criteria for designation as Wild.
Suitability	In Alternatives A and B, 22 miles were found to be suitable for the Wild designation. In D, the Wilderness portion (13 miles) of the system was found to be suitable for designation as Wild.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	22	22	-	13	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of Hunter Bay Lakes and Streams as Wild in A and B would add 22 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. In Alternatives C, E, F, and G, the natural character of the stream corridor would be retained as would its eligibility and potential classification as a Wild River. In these Alternatives, the 9 miles of the stream corridor that is outside South Prince of Wales Wilderness are managed with an emphasis on primitive recreation. In Alternative D, designation of the Wilderness segments of Hunter Bay Lakes and Streams would add 13 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System; the nonWilderness segments (9 miles) are
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in an area that would be subject to intensive development for timber production which may cause these segments to become ineligible.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	22	22	22	13	22	22	22
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	9	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

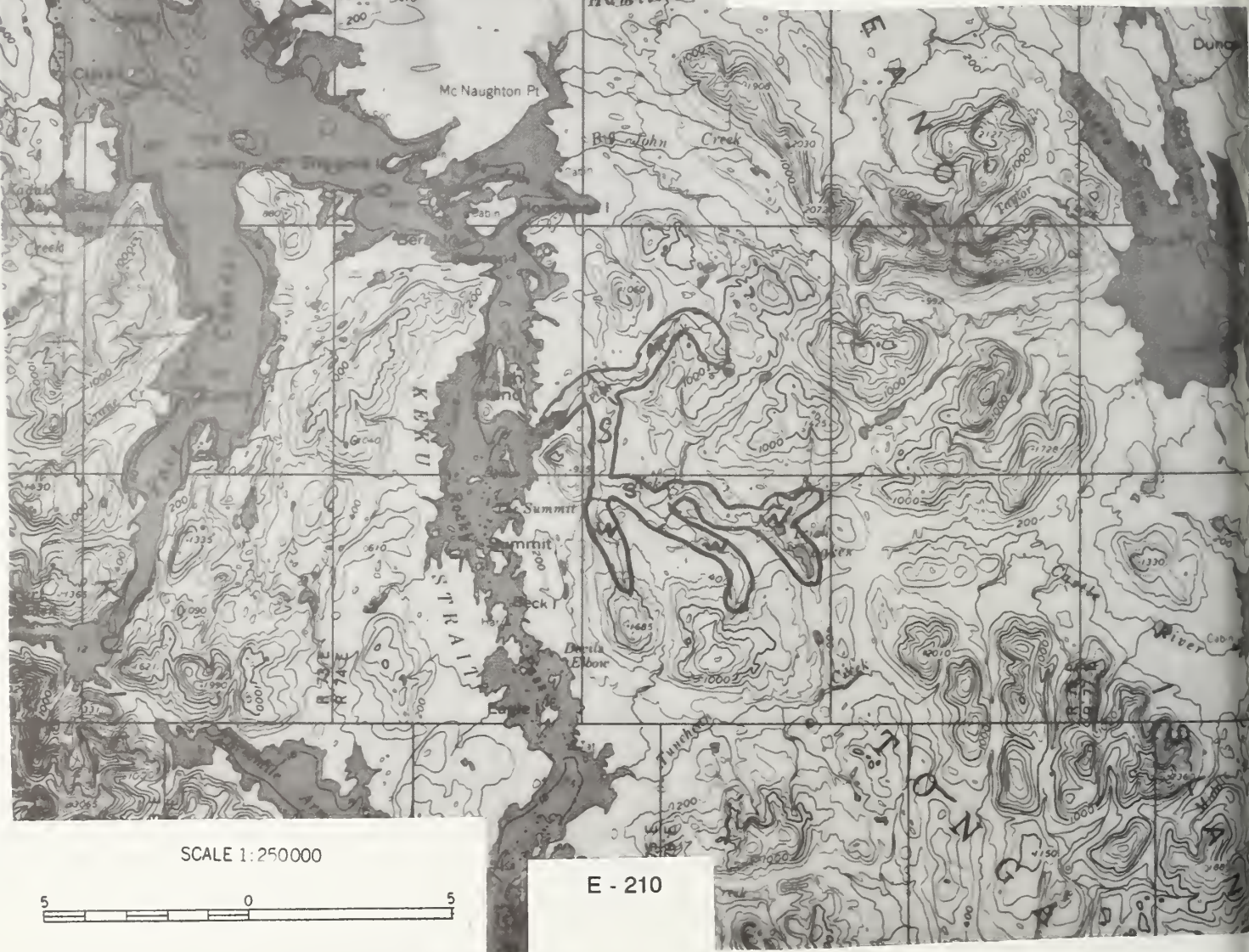
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IRISH CREEK and Keku Creek

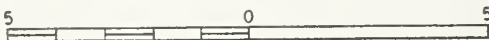


Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



SCALE 1:250000



E - 210

IRISH CREEK and KEKU CREEK

Description	<p>Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Irish Creek and Keku Creek originate from elevations below 1000 feet on the west side of Kupreanof Island. They join about two miles before flowing twenty miles into saltwater in Rocky Pass on Kupreanof Island. The streams have high commercial fish values for coho salmon and steelhead. Three major fish ladders have been constructed on the stream system. A cultural site approximately 3000 to 3500 years old is located near the mouth of the stream. Upstream, there is a timber harvest contract along the north side of Irish Creek and the area is managed for timber production under current management. The remainder of the stream system is unroaded and undeveloped. Sportfishing use of the streams is relatively low, consisting mostly of a few people fishing for steelhead. The lower eight miles of the system have been proposed for protective legislation by the Southeast Conference and as Wilderness (Rocky Pass) in H.R. 987.</p>
Eligibility	<p>The Irish Creek and Keku Creek system has outstandingly remarkable fish values of regional significance due to the size of the stream system and the potential to produce large volumes of fish. The cultural site is also as outstandingly remarkable value because it is the oldest known on the Stikine Area.</p>
Classification	<p>Irish Creek and Keku Creek meet the guidelines for Scenic classification from the mouth upstream about seven miles to 1/4 mile above the fish ladders. Upstream from those points the streams meets the guidelines for Wild classification.</p>
Suitability	<p>In Alternative A the lower eight miles of the system is within proposed Wilderness, seven miles of which meet the Scenic River classification and were considered suitable in this Alternative as a Scenic River. The upper ten miles were considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild River. In Alternative B, the lower eight miles were considered suitable as a Scenic River allowing for the completion of planned management activities.</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	7	8	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild and Scenic River in Alternative A would eliminate, or increase the cost of mining, timber harvest, and road construction. Most of the timber volume in the drainage would be unavailable for harvest, and the investment cost for the road system could not be recovered. Current recreation and subsistence use would be unaffected.

Designation of the lower eight miles as a Scenic River would be consistent with the primitive recreation prescription for that area under Alternative B. This would control further development for compatibility with the management goals for the stream. Designation farther upstream is not recommended under Alternative B to facilitate timber harvest in that area.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	17	7	8	-	8	8	8
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	9	9	17	9	9	9

Interim Management

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

In all alternatives, interim management of Rocky Pass area will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R 987 or as a Protected Area under the Southeast Conference proposal.

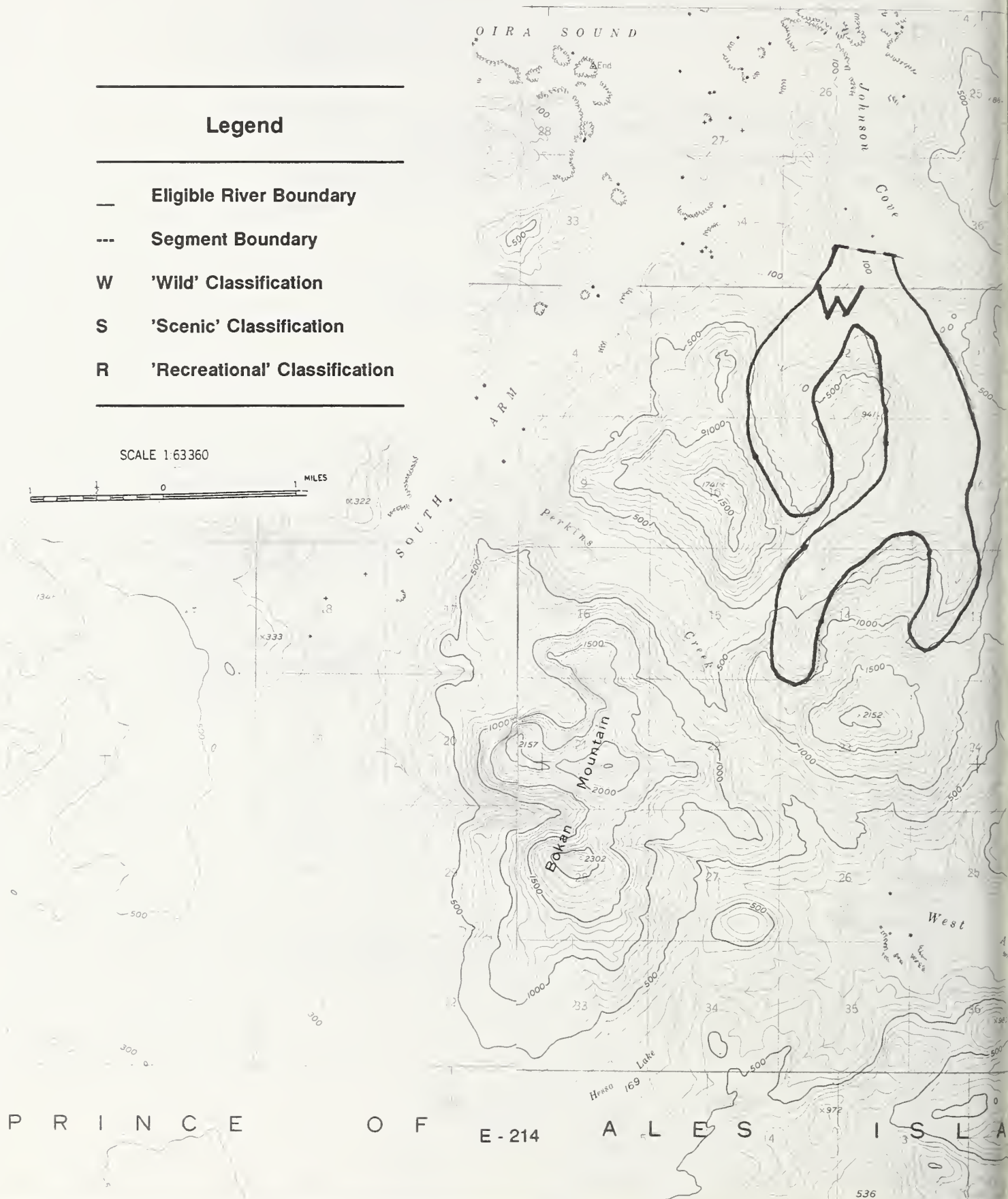
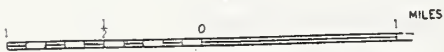
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Johnson Lake and Streams

Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

SCALE 1:63,360



E-214

JOHNSON LAKE and STREAMS

Description	Located on the Craig Ranger District, the Johnson Lake area is on Prince of Wales Island in the Southern Islands Geographic Province. Two streams originating at the 800 foot elevation flow into Johnson Lake. The outlet stream flows into saltwater at Johnson Cove, Moira Sound, about 40 miles southeast of Craig. Johnson Lake has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area because of its exceptional riparian spruce habitat and high fisheries values. Huge floodplain spruce along the streams grow to over nine feet in diameter and 210-220 feet in height. The extensive floodplain contains large spawning areas and the lake is a major producer of sockeye salmon.
Eligibility	This system is outstandingly remarkable for its fisheries and wildlife values of regional significance. Johnson Lake and streams are a major sockeye salmon producer. Chum, coho, and pink salmon are also present. The area is well-known for its productive fisheries. Black bear are present in the area.
Classification	The entire system meets the criteria for the Wild classification.
Suitability	In Alternative A, the entire stream (5 miles) was found to be suitable for Wild designation. In Alternative B, the entire stream was also found to be suitable as Wild. The stream was included in Alternative B because of the high fisheries values, including the productive sockeye fishery, that contribute to the local and regional economies.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of the Johnson Lake and Streams as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 5 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. In Alternative B, the area around Johnson Lake and Streams would be managed for primitive recreation; the natural character of the area would be retained as would the eligibility and potential classification. The area is managed for roaded recreation in Alternatives C, E, F, and G which allows a moderate level of development, including roads,
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and could possibly alter the potential classification of the stream. In Alternative D, the area would be subject to intensive development for timber production which may cause Johnson Lake and Streams to become ineligible for addition to the National Wild and Scenic River System.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	5	-	5	5	5
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	5	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

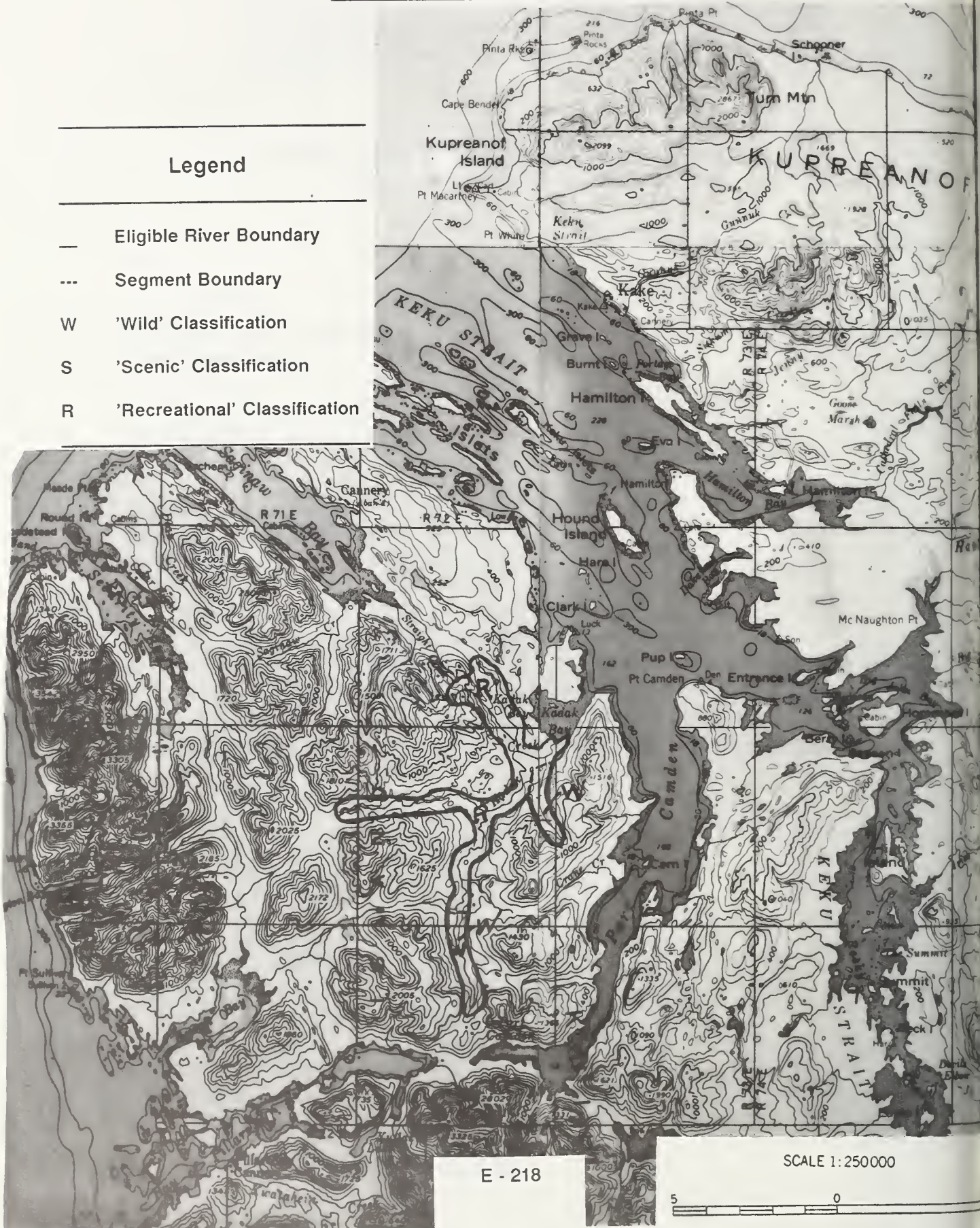
In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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KADAKE CREEK

Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



E - 218

SCALE 1:250000



KADAKE CREEK

Description

Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Kadake Creek originates from elevations below 500 feet and flows approximately twenty-three miles into saltwater in Kadake Bay on Kuiu Island. The stream has high fish values for steelhead, silver salmon, and cutthroat trout. Kadake Creek also has high wildlife (waterfowl and black bears), historic (native use), scenic and recreation values. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game list Kadake Creek as one of the 19 high value watersheds in southeast Alaska. There is a Forest Service recreation cabin at the mouth of the creek. A significant amount of the cabin use is by people from out of state. Much of the headwaters of Kadake Creek is roaded and timber has been harvested. A long term timber sale contract has an approved Environmental Impact Statement permitting additional roading and timber harvest in the drainage.

Eligibility

Kadake Creek has outstandingly remarkable fish, historic, recreation, wildlife, and scenic values of national significance because of the combination of high values.

Classification

Kadake Creek meets the guidelines for wild classification for five miles. Another eighteen miles meet the guidelines for a Recreational river. Classification was made regarding the harvest units approved in the Alaska Pulp Company Long Term Timber Sale Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement as contractually committed to harvest.

Suitability

In Alternative A, five miles are suitable as a Wild river. In Alternatives A and B, 18 and 16 miles respectively are suitable as Scenic Rivers.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	18	16	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

In Alternative A, five miles of Kadake Creek would be designated as a Wild River, and eighteen miles would be designated as a Recreational River. Designation as a Wild or Recreational River in Alternative A would add twenty-three miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Kadake Creek. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone on the Wild River segment, but

allowed, so long as the values of the stream are preserved on the Recreational river segment. Dams would not be permitted on the Recreational river segment. Timber harvest would not be permitted on the Wild River segment, but would be permitted with a reduced availability of potential wood products on the Recreational river segment. The Recreational river corridor would be open to mineral entry, but the Wild River corridor would be closed.

In Alternatives C, E, F, and G the Kadake Creek drainage is managed with emphasis on economic timber harvest and the stream would likely become ineligible.

In Alternative D, the lower five miles of the main stream of Kadake Creek would be managed for semi-primitive recreation and may remain eligible as a Wild River, while the upstream portions are managed with emphasis on timber harvest and become ineligible.

Alternative B recommends designation of 16 miles as Recreational river. This would be compatible with the already committed timber harvest of the long-term sale. Designation is recommended for the main stream and one major tributary. This maximizes designation while allowing timber harvest and other uses to continue.

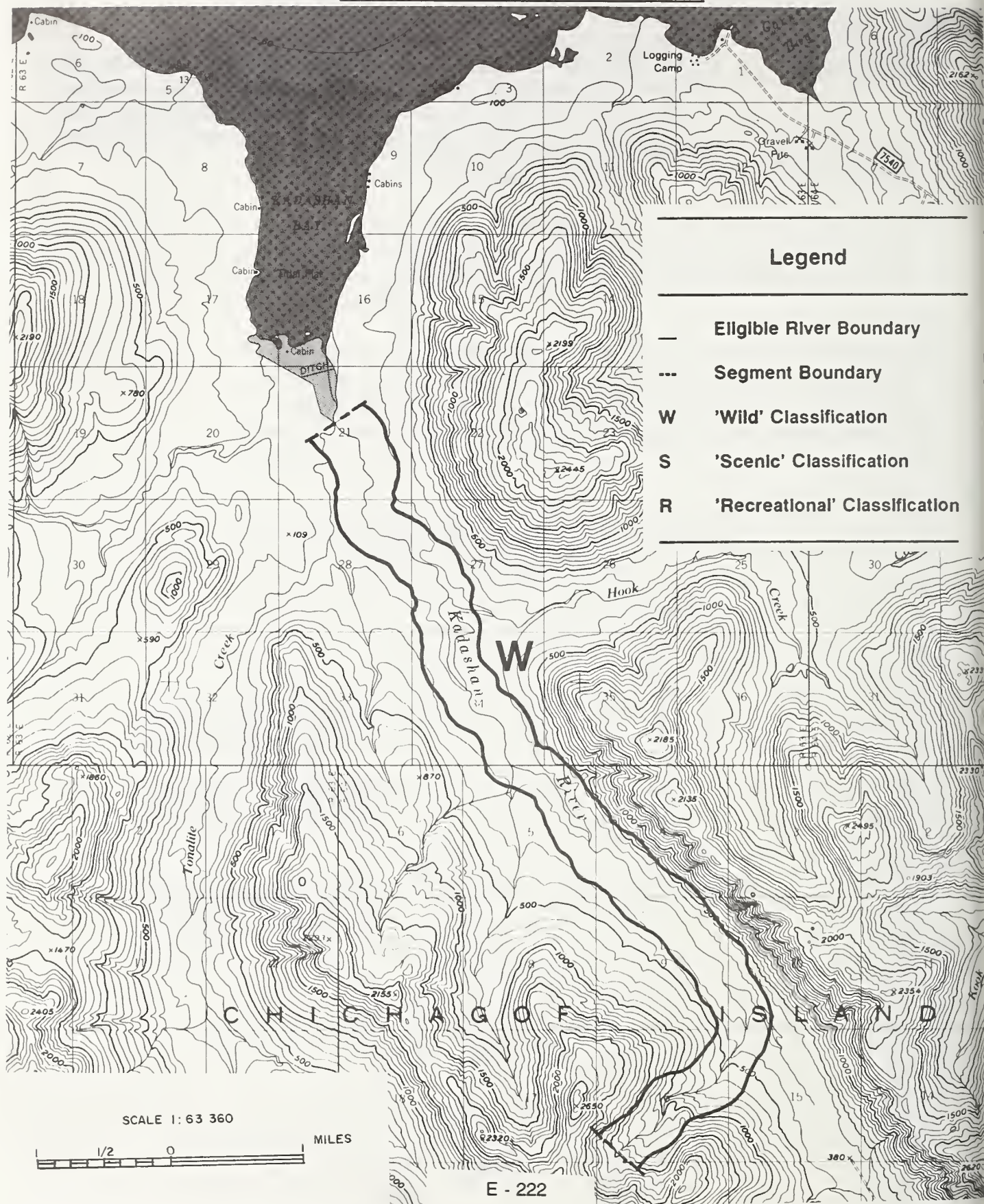
**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	23	16	-	5	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	5	23	18	23	23	23

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

Kadashan River



KADASHAN RIVER

Description

Located on the Sitka Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Kadashan River is on Chichagof Island and is in the Northern Outer Islands Geographic Province. The river originates at approximately 200 feet in elevation and flows nine miles to the north terminating in Kadashan Bay in Tenakee Inlet. The community of Tenakee Springs is located directly across Tenakee Inlet, approximately four miles north.

The entire Kadashan drainage has been proposed for protective legislation by the Southeast Conference and as Wilderness in H.R. 987. This drainage is roadless and undeveloped but a low standard gravel road parallels the river (about 1/2 mile from the river) for approximately three miles upstream from Kadashan Bay. The road is currently used primarily for recreation and subsistence access, and connects to the logging camp at Corner Bay. There is no scheduled public air or ferry service to Corner Bay or the Kadashan area. The Kadashan drainage contains exceptional stands of quality old-growth habitat dominated by Sitka spruce and western hemlock and is considered very important for diversity and completeness of ecosystems. Wildlife include an exceptionally large brown bear population and Sitka black-tailed deer.

The Kadashan River contains important pink salmon runs, as well as Dolly Varden char, chum salmon, and steelhead. The estuary is also extremely productive. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has rated Kadashan River as an important watershed during the current Forest Plan. Portions of the estuarine zone and mouth of the river are in other ownership. An ADF&G cabin and weir, as well as a Forest Service research cabin, are located within the river corridor. Harvest units and a road may be within .5 mile of the lower three miles.

Eligibility

The Kadashan River is associated with one of the few large remaining pristine old-growth Sitka spruce stands on Chichagof Island and therefore is of great ecological interest. There are unusually large numbers of both brown bear and black-tailed deer along the river and the drainage has been identified as key Sitka black-tailed deer winter range. The Kadashan River is considered the most productive pink salmon stream in northern Southeast Alaska and the third best in all of Southeast Alaska. Additionally, it is extremely productive for Dolly Varden char, chum salmon, and also includes a steelhead run. The estuary contributes to the unusually productive anadromous fisheries. The area is highly valued as a subsistence use area because of the abundant fish and wildlife resources.

Classification

The Kadashan River meets the criteria for Wild classification.

Suitability

The Kadashan Rivers was considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild River in Alternative A. It was included in Alternative B as representative of Sitka spruce ecosystems in the Northern Interior Islands geographic province.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A and B would add nine miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Kadashan River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.

In Alternatives C, E, F and G, the river corridor would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on recreation and maintenance of visual qualities while allowing timber production where suitable forest lands occur. Timber harvesting and roads would be permitted while meeting visual quality objectives of the area. The area would be open to mineral entry. These management activities may cause the Kadashan River to become ineligible or change the classification for future consideration to Scenic or Recreational River.

In Alternative D, the lower 7 miles of the river corridor would be managed with emphasis on semi-primitive recreation. Timber production would be forgone within the river corridor, although roads to access adjacent areas might be constructed adjacent to the corridor. The upper two miles are managed for timber management activities. The entire corridor remains open to mineral entry. The upper two miles would likely become ineligible for future consideration as a Wild River.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

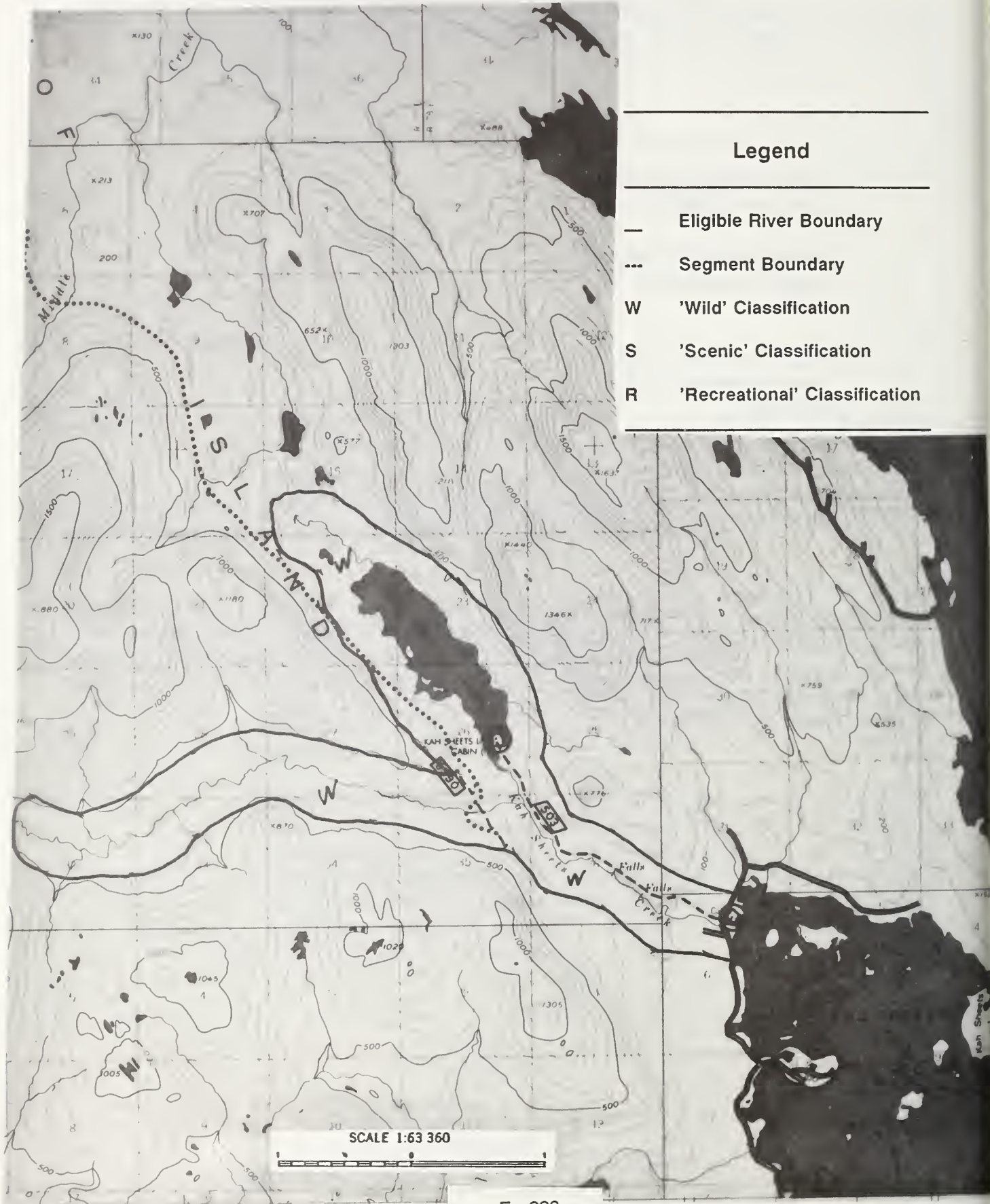
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	9	9	-	7	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	9	-	9	9	9
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In all alternatives, interim management of the Kadashan River will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R 987 or as a Protected Area under the Southeast Conference proposal.

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

KAH SHEETS CREEK and LAKE



KAH SHEETS CREEK and LAKE

Description	Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Kah Sheets Creek and Lake originate from elevations below 500 feet and flow approximately nine miles into saltwater in Kah Sheets Bay on Kupreanof Island. The stream have high fish values for steelhead, silver and sockeye salmon, and cutthroat trout. Kah Sheets Creek and Lake also has high cultural, wildlife, and recreation values. The mouth of the stream is the site of historic and prehistoric activity and is an excellent area for waterfowl and black bear hunting. There is a Forest Service recreation cabin at the mouth of Kah Sheets Creek and another at Kah Sheets Lake. A Forest Service recreation trail leads from saltwater to the lake. The area has been proposed as Wilderness (Weat Duncan Canal) in H.R. 987.
Eligibility	Kah Sheets Creek and Lake have outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, recreation, and historic, values of regional significance. Alaska Department of Fish and Game lists this stream among the 65 "important" watersheds for salmon in south-east Alaska.
Classification	Kah Sheets Creek and Lake meet the guidelines for wild classification for 9 miles.
Suitability	In Alternative A the entire stream was considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild River. In Alternative B, four miles of a tributary to the west was excluded due to conflicting objectives in the alternative. The main branch of Kah Sheets Creek and the lake were included in Alternative B as representative of a high quality sockeye salmon system on Kupreanof Island.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	9	5	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 9 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Kah Sheets Creek. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.
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In Alternative B five miles would be added to the Wild and Scenic River System. A tributary to Kah Sheets Creek was not recommended for Wild and Scenic designation in Alternative B to allow timber harvest and other development activities in that area. The tributary may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause it to become ineligible for future consideration as a Wild River.

In Alternative E, the stream is not recommended for designation, but is included within the proposed Wilderness and would retain its eligibility.

In Alternatives C, D, F and G, the river corridor would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production where suitable forest lands occur. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause Kah Sheets Creek to become ineligible for future consideration as a Wild River.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

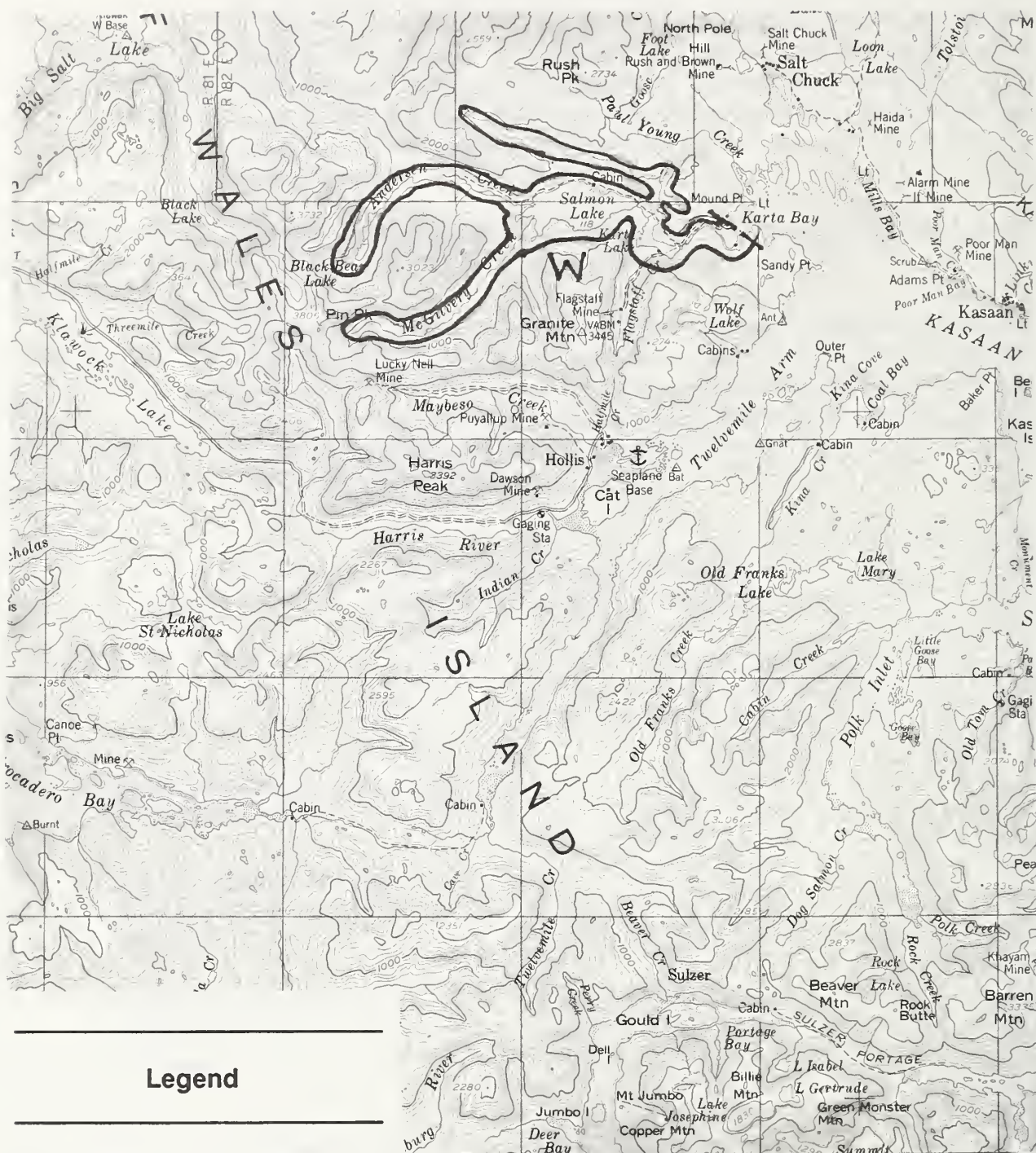
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	9	5	-	9	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	4	9	9	-	9	9

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Karta River--Salmon Lake



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
--- Segment Boundary
W 'Wild' Classification
S 'Scenic' Classification
R 'Recreational' Classification

SCALE 1:250 000



KARTA RIVER--SALMON LAKE

Description

Located on the Thorne Bay Ranger District, Karta River--Salmon Lake system is on Prince of Wales Island in the Southern Islands Geographic Province. Andersen and McGilvery Creeks join at Salmon Lake, flow through Karta Lake, and become the Karta River. The Karta enters saltwater at Karta Bay, about 22 air miles east of Craig. Karta River is proposed as Wilderness in H.R. 987. The Karta River system is exceptionally rich in fish and game and is used by the residents of Kasaan and Hollis for recreation and subsistence. There is potential for mining and mineral development. One mine previously produced gold, and there are other known mineral deposits.

Eligibility

Karta River--Salmon Lake system is outstandingly remarkable for fishery, wildlife, recreation, and historical/cultural values of regional significance. The stream system contains high value fish habitat for coho salmon. The two major lakes, Salmon Lake and Karta Lake, are important spawning sites for sockeye salmon. The Karta also has runs of pinks and chum as well as resident populations of Dolly Varden and cutthroat and large runs of Steelhead in the fall and spring. The Karta River system is one of the most productive on Prince of Wales Island. The drainage has been identified by ADF&G as one of the 19 "high quality" watersheds in the current Forest Plan and the area was given a rating of "1" for sportfish values in the ADF&G Sportfish Habitat Integrity Program. Black bear are abundant, as are deer, wolves, mink, marten, and river otters.

Four public recreation cabins are located in the area. Trails lead from Karta Bay to the Salmon Lake Cabin, and from Karta Bay to the Karta Lake Cabin. The 4 Karta cabins are the most heavily used on the Thorne Bay Ranger District.

The area is rich in cultural/historical values. There are petroglyphs along the creek and a smokehouse was located nearby.

Classification

Karta River--Salmon Lake system meets the criteria for the Wild classification.

Suitability

In Alternative A, all 32 miles of the system were found to be suitable for Wild designation. The Karta system was also included as Wild in Alternative B because of its exemplary fish and wildlife values, an outstanding representative of the Southern Islands Geographic Province.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	32	32	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation of Karta River--Salmon Lake system as a Wild River in Alternatives A and B would add 32 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream system. In Alternatives C, E, F, and G, Karta would be managed for old-growth habitat and primitive and semi-primitive recreation; the natural character of the river corridor would be retained as would its eligibility and classification as a Wild River. Alternative D provides for a mix of management activities; the main river corridor and Salmon Lake would be managed for old-growth habitat and semi-primitive recreation and the natural character and eligibility/potential classification would be retained. Timber harvest activities would be allowed near McGilvery Creek and Andersen Creek, tributaries to the Karta, which may make these stream segments ineligible.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	10	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In all Alternatives, interim management of Karta River--
Salmon Lake will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude
consideration as Wilderness in H.R. 987 or as a Protected Area under the South-
east Conference proposal.

Katzehin River



KATZEHIN RIVER

Description

Located on the Juneau Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Katzehin River is on the mainland, approximately 17 miles south of Skagway on the east side of Lynn Canal. It is within the Lynn Canal Geographic Province. The river originates directly from the Meade Glacier at approximately 500 feet in elevation. It flows twelve miles to the west-southwest to terminate in Chilkoot Inlet.

The Katzehin River contains an extremely productive salmon fisheries, particularly for chum salmon. The river is also considered exceptionally scenic. From the origin at the Meade Glacier, it flows through a very broad and highly braided stream channel surrounded by high mountains. Forests on the south-facing slopes above the river are especially large and well-developed for a site so far north on the Tongass National Forest. Except for a little-used public recreation cabin located near the mouth of the river, the entire drainage is unroaded, undeveloped, and considered extremely inaccessible and wild for this region .

A potential highway corridor, connecting Juneau with Skagway, is located in the lower reach of the river corridor.

The Katzehin River is of geologic interest because of the unique braided channels of the river and the sedimentation from meltwater at the terminus of Meade Glacier which is causing the river to abrade or build up its bed. The terminus of Meade Glacier has retreated and thinned considerably in the last several decades.

Eligibility

The Katzehin River is highly valued for its exceptional fishery, scenic and geologic features. In addition, the ecology of the area is unique for the region because it represents significantly different climatic and ecologic conditions found at the extreme north end of the Tongass National Forest.

Classification

The Katzehin River meets the criteria for Wild classification.

Suitability

The Katzehin River is included as suitable as a Wild River in Alternative A. Eight mile of the river are included as suitable in Alternative B because of the exceptional productivity for fisheries, as well as an exemplary example of the extremely wild nature of the northern Lynn Canal Geographic Province.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	12	10	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add twelve miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Katzehin River. Alternative B would add ten miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System, while maintaining future options for development of a road corridor by the State of Alaska. The opportunity for development of dams, roads and most facilities would be foregone in the segments designated as Wild. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.

In all other alternatives, as well as the lower two miles of the river not included as Wild in Alternative B, the corridor would be managed to maintain an unmodified natural environment with opportunity for primitive recreation and experiences. Timber harvest would be limited to insect and disease control. The area would be open to mineral entry.

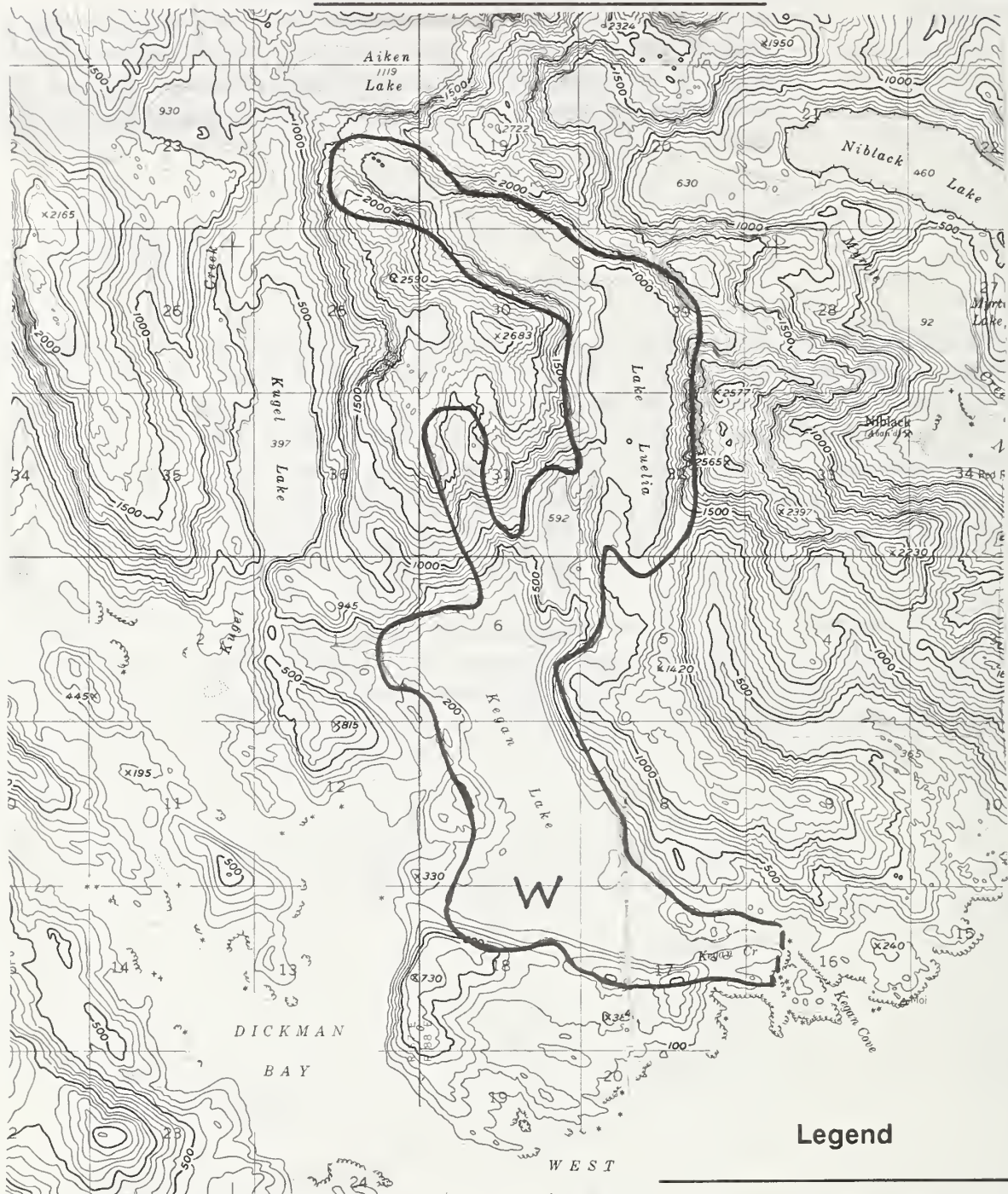
POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

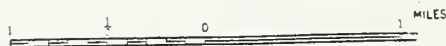
**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

Kegan Lake and Streams



SCALE 1:63360



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

KEGAN LAKE and STREAMS

Description	Located on the Craig Ranger District, Prince of Wales Island, the Kegan System flows into Moira Sound about 45 miles southeast of Craig. Kegan is in the Southern Islands Geographic Province. The system includes two major lakes, several small lakes, and streams. The area has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area because of the riparian spruce and productive lake and stream fisheries. The Kegan Lakes area is proposed as Wilderness in H.R. 987.
Eligibility	Kegan is outstandingly remarkable for its fisheries, wildlife, recreation, and scenic values of national significance. The system is known as a world-class recreational fishery for coho, steelhead, and rainbow trout; cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, and pink salmon are also present. Kegan has been featured in fishing magazines as a destination area for recreational sportfishing and received a rating of "1" for sportfish values in the ADF&G Sportfish Habitat Integrity Program rating system. The area is also important for hunting and includes high value habitat for black bear and deer. Migratory waterfowl are plentiful. The 2 Forest Service public recreation cabins, Kegan Cove and Kegan Lake, are so popular that they are reserved through a special drawing. A trail leads from Kegan Cove to Kegan Lake. The Kegan system is nationally known; people call from all across the nation to inquire about the cabins and recreation opportunities.
Classification	The entire system meets the criteria for the Wild classification.
Suitability	In Alternatives A and B, the entire system (8 miles) was found to be suitable for Wild designation.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation of Kegan as a Wild River in Alternative A or B would add 8 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. In Alternatives C, F, and G, the area is managed to emphasize semi-primitive recreation; the natural character of Kegan would be retained as would its eligibility and potential classification as a Wild River. Kegan would be subject to intensive development for timber production in Alternative D; this may cause the stream to become ineligible for addition to the National Wild and Scenic River System. In Alternative E, the natural character and eligibility/potential classification of the stream would be retained.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	8	8	8	-	8	8	8
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	8	-	-	-

Interim Management

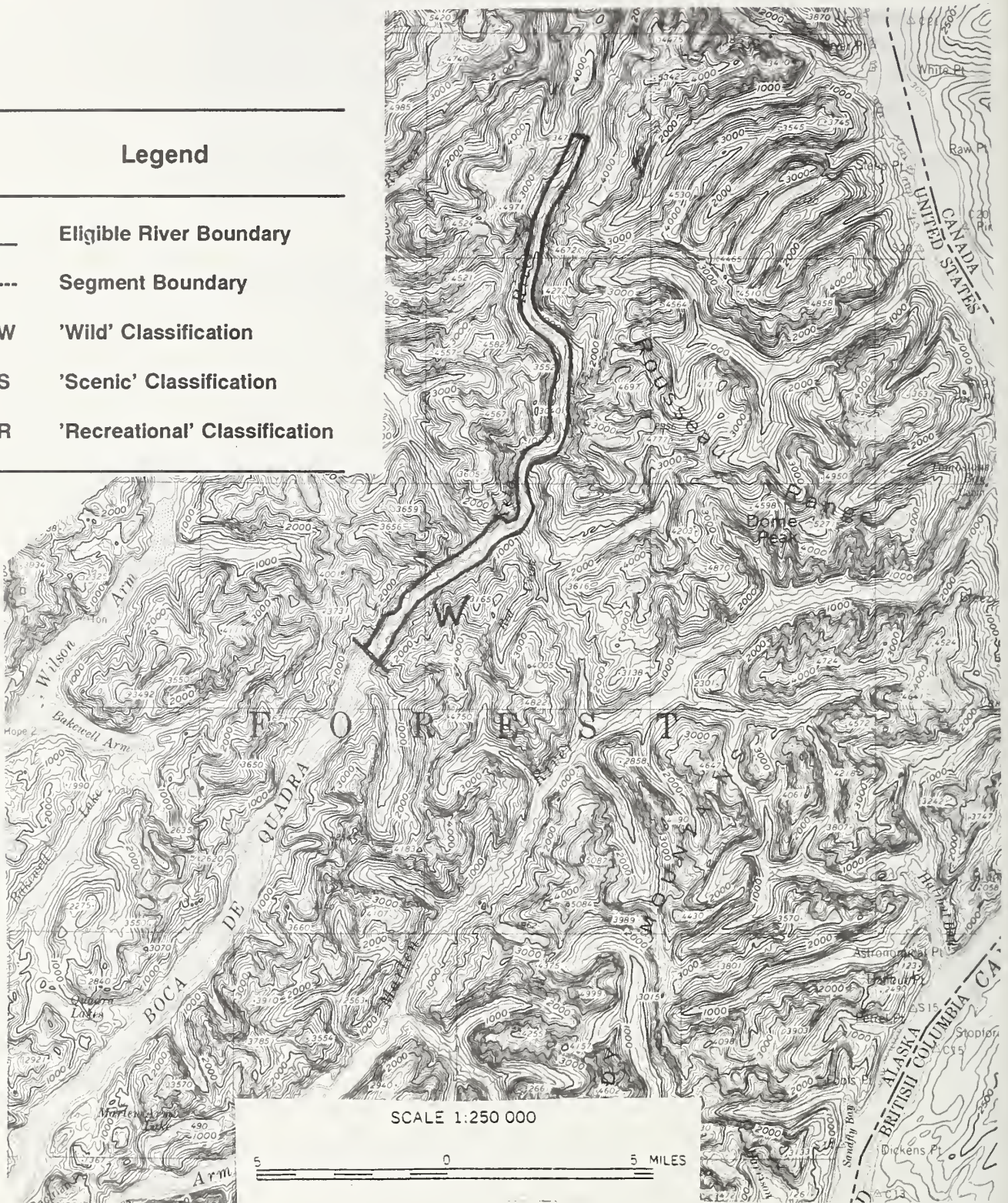
In all Alternatives, interim management of the Kegan area will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R. 987 or as a Protected Area under the Southeast Conference proposal.

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Keta River

Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



KETA RIVER

Description	The Keta River is located within Misty Fiords National Monument on the mainland, and is within the Coast Range Geographic Province. The upper 4 miles of the stream are within the Wilderness portion of the Monument; the remainder of the stream is within the non-Wilderness portion of the Monument. The river originates at about the 2800 foot level, flows in a southwesterly direction and enters saltwater in the northern end of Boca de Quadra, about 47 air miles from Ketchikan. The river is known for its highly productive fishery.
Eligibility	The Keta is outstandingly remarkable for fishery values of regional significance. The stream is highly productive for king salmon.
Classification	Thirty-four miles of the river meet the criteria for the "Wild" classification, including that portion of the river that is within the non-Wilderness part of the national monument. There are no roads or other development along this stream.
Suitability	All 34 miles of the Keta were found to be suitable for Wild River designation in Alternative A. The stream was included in its entirety.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of the Keta as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 34 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. These values would be preserved in all other alternatives as well since all of the Keta is within a designated Wilderness and/or national monument.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

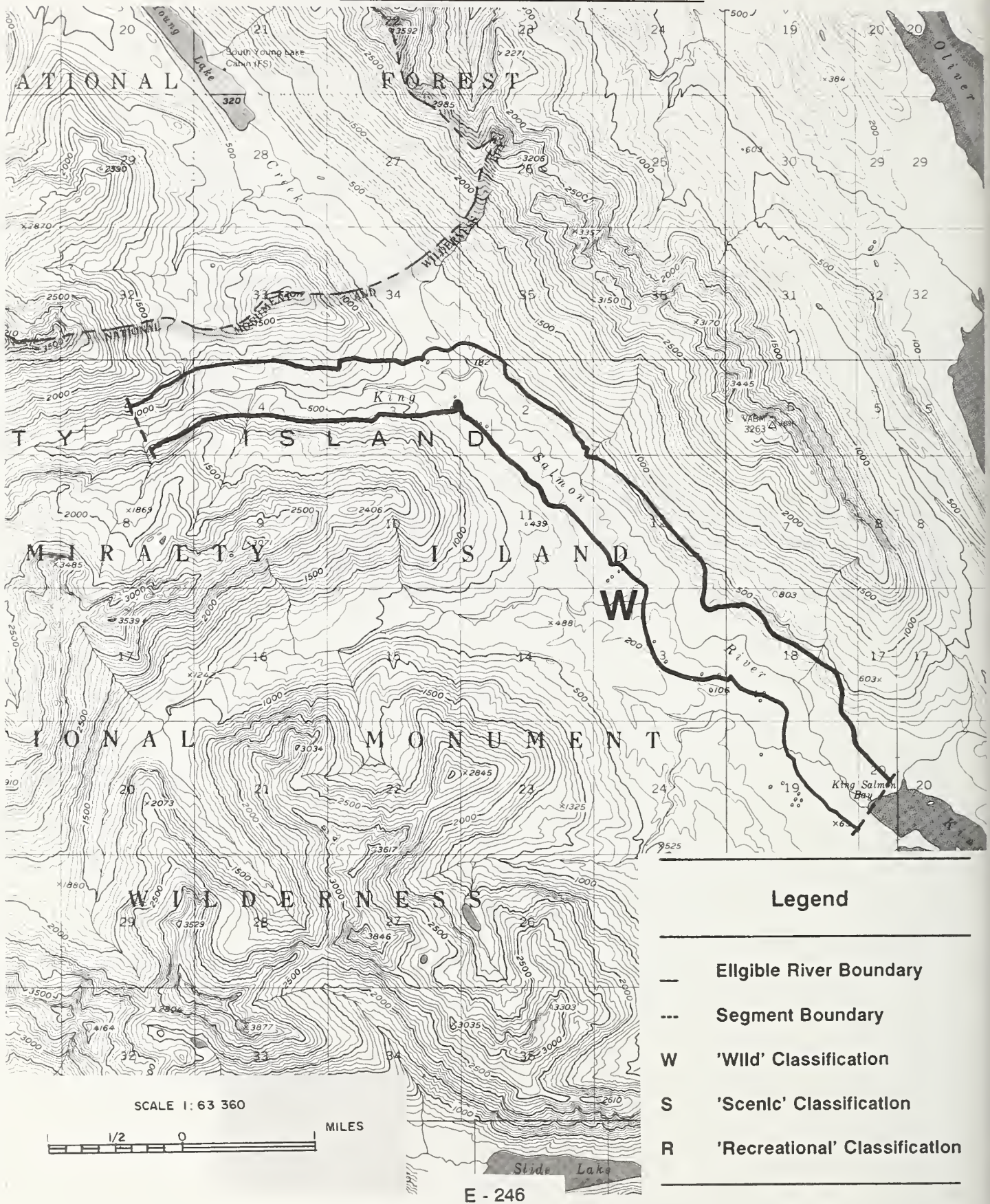
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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King Salmon River



KING SALMON RIVER

Description

Located in the Admiralty Island National Monument and Wilderness, Tongass National Forest, the King Salmon River is on Admiralty Island and is in the Northern Interior Islands Geographic Province. The river originates at approximately 800 feet in elevation and flows eight miles to saltwater in Salmon Bay, Seymour Canal.

This drainage serves as important bald eagle and brown bear habitat. The extensive estuary and major drainage are unusual in supporting a rare king salmon run on an island system, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has rated this watershed as "Important." The area is a major nesting area for Canada geese and other waterfowl. Because of these unique fish and wildlife opportunities, the area was identified as a potential Research Natural Area.

The drainage is unroaded and undeveloped. Juneau is approximately 20 miles to the northeast and access is relatively easy, but the area receives relatively low recreational use.

Eligibility

The King Salmon River is associated with a rare island run of king salmon and is therefore of great ecological interest. With the unusually large numbers of brown bear along the river, these unique fish and wildlife opportunities contribute to make this river system outstandingly remarkable for the region.

Classification

The King Salmon River meets the criteria for Wild classification.

Suitability

Due to its significant values and absence of conflicts with other resource potentials, the King Salmon River was considered suitable in Alternatives A, B and D.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	8	8	-	8	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A, B, or D would add eight miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would continue to preserve and recognize the outstandingly remarkable values of the King Salmon River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities has been foregone because of the Wilderness designation of the area in 1980. Timber harvest is not applicable within the Wilderness. The river corridor has already been withdrawn for mineral entry within the Wilderness also.

In all alternatives the river corridor would continue to be managed to meet Wilderness objectives and the character of the river would remain unchanged.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Interim Management

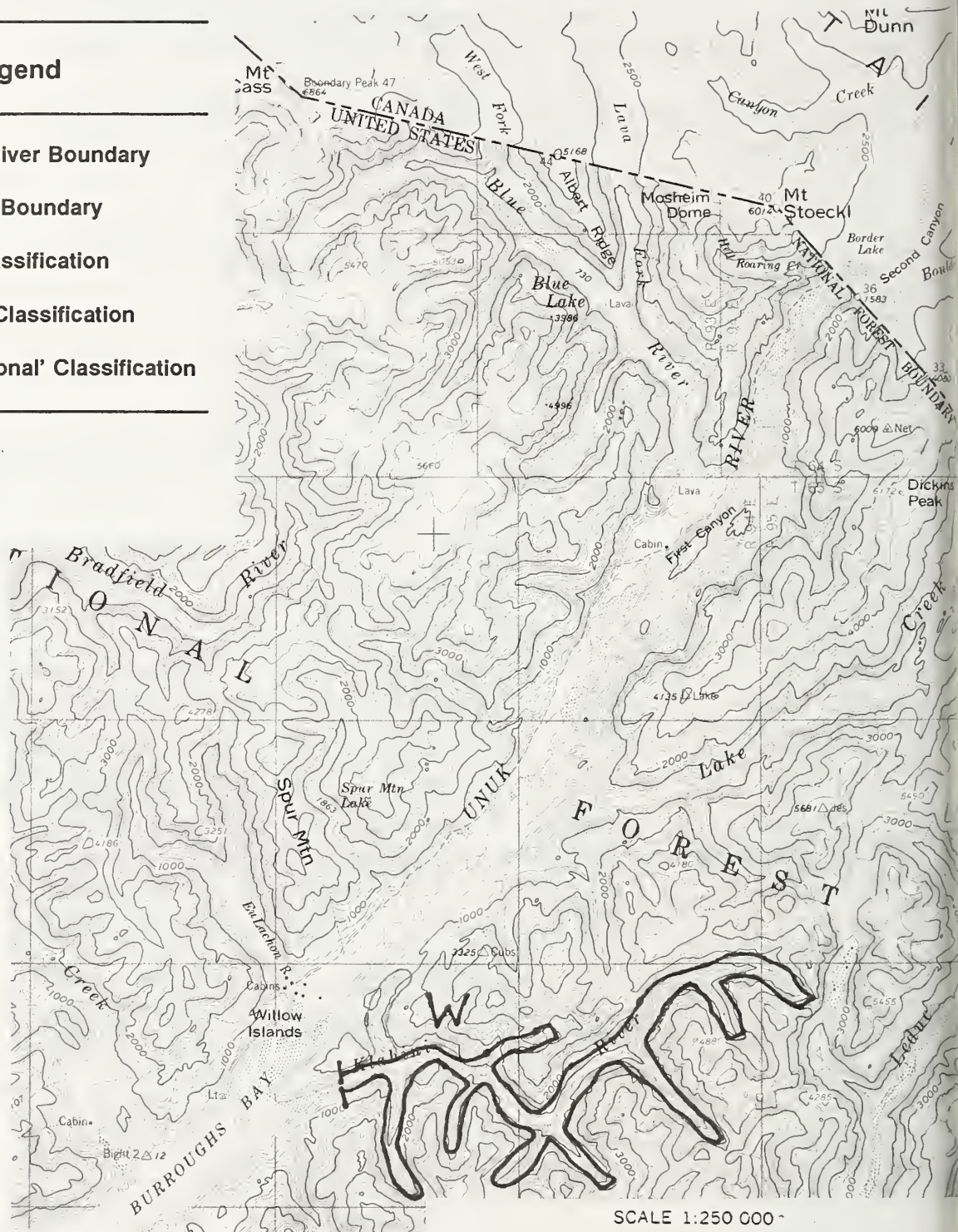
In all Alternatives, interim management of the the King Salmon River will continue to protect the Wilderness values and the existing character.

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Klahini River

Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



SCALE 1:250 000

5 0 5 MILES

KLAHINI RIVER

Description	The Klahini River is located within Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness on the mainland, and is within the Coast Range Geographic Province. The river originates at about 3000 feet in elevation and flows 14 miles into saltwater at Burroughs Bay, near the mouth of the Unuk River, about 55 air miles from Ketchikan.
Eligibility	The Klahini is outstandingly remarkable for its wildlife and scenic values of regional significance. These values are very similar to those of the Unuk River. Brown bears are abundant, and the area is very scenic.
Classification	The entire river meets the criteria for the Wild River classification.
Suitability	The Klahini River was found to be suitable for Wild River designation in Alternative A and was included in its entirety.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of the Klahini River as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 14 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. Since the Klahini is within a designated Wilderness, the river retains its eligibility and potential classification as a potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System in all other alternatives.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

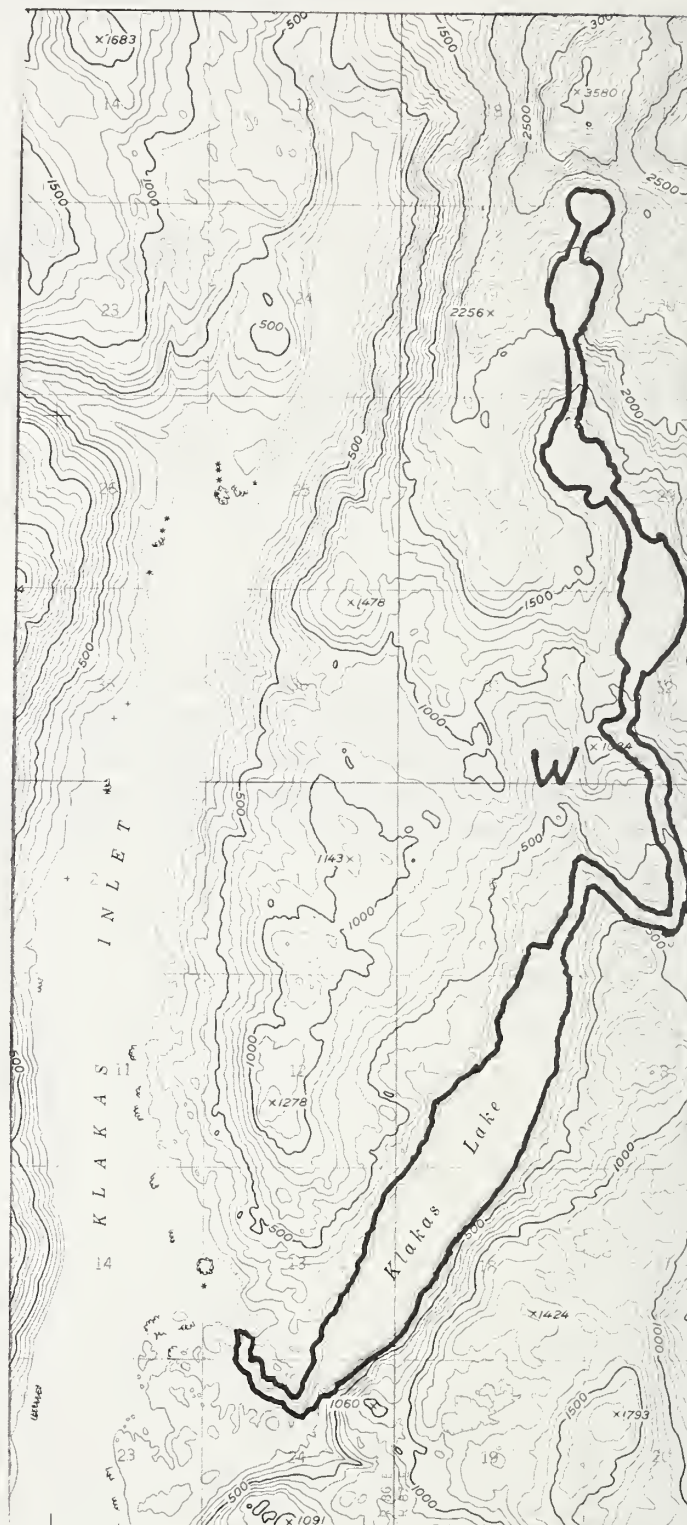
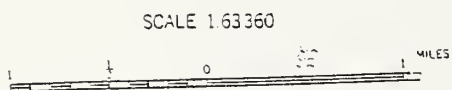
In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Klakas Lakes and Streams

Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



KLAKAS LAKES AND STREAMS

Description	Located on the Craig Ranger District, Prince of Wales Island, Klakas Lake and streams flow into Klakas Inlet. This area is within the South Prince of Wales Wilderness and is in the Southern Islands Geographic Province. The system originates at about 2500 feet in elevation and consists of a chain of small lakes, Klakas Lake, and 2 streams that flow into Klakas Inlet about 45 air miles southeast of Craig. Klakas has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area because of the riparian spruce forest.
Eligibility	This system is outstandingly remarkable for its fisheries, wildlife, and scenic values of regional significance. Klakas was identified by ADF&G as one of the 65 "important" watersheds in the current Forest Plan. The system is an important producer of pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon in addition to steelhead. Waterfowl and deer are plentiful and the area is very scenic.
Classification	The entire system meets the criteria for the Wild classification.
Suitability	In Alternative A, the entire system (9 miles) was found to be suitable for Wild designation. Klakas was also included as Wild in Alternatives B and D since it is within a designated Wilderness.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	9	9	-	9	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of Klakas as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 9 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. Designation in Alternative B or D would have the same effect. The natural character of the river corridor would be retained in all alternatives regardless of designation, since the Klakas is in the South Prince of Wales Wilderness.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

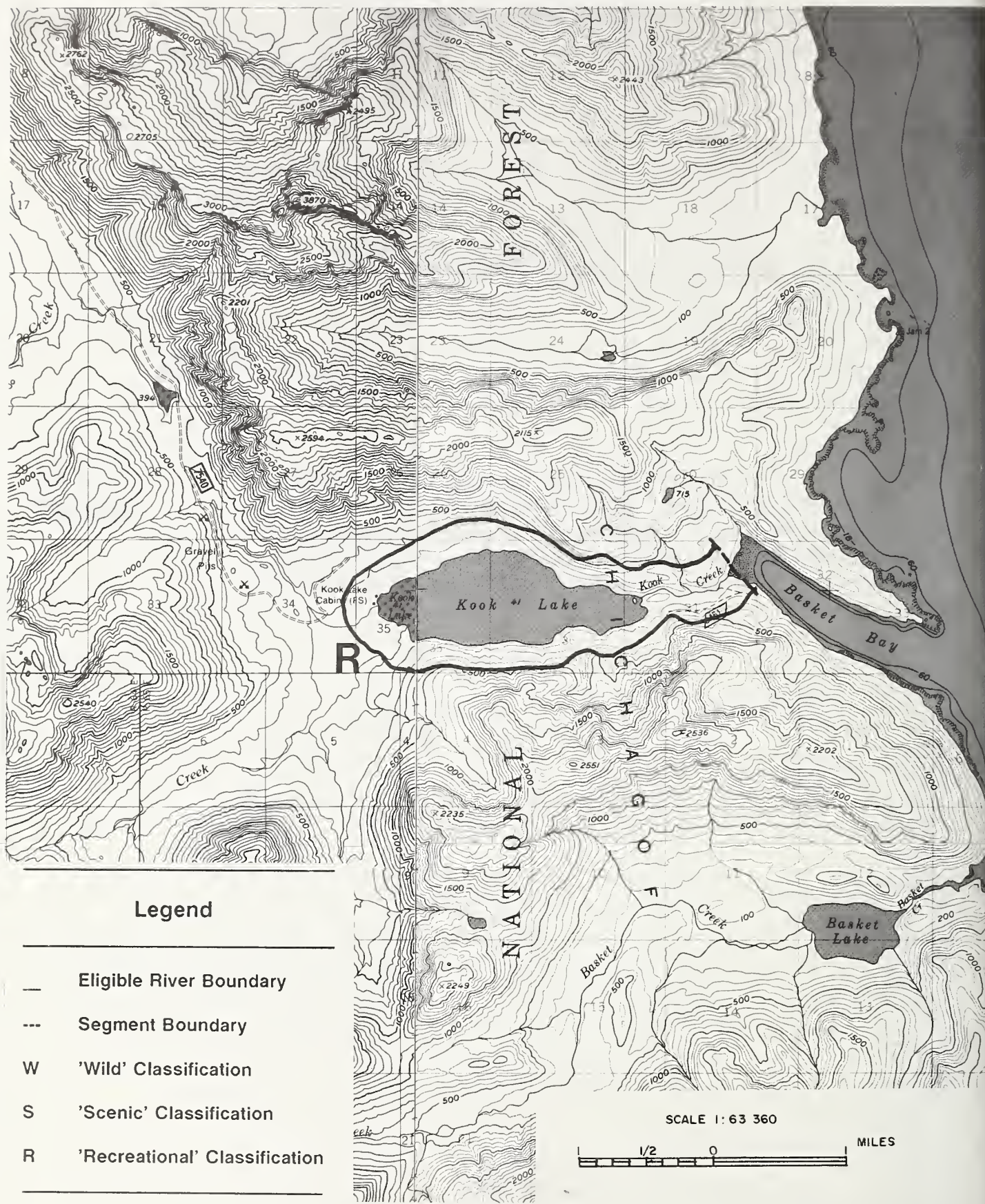
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Kook Lake & Creek



KOOK LAKE and CREEK

Description

Located on the Sitka Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, Kook Lake and Creek is located on Chichagof Island in the Northern Outer Islands Geographic Province. The creek departs the lake on the east side at approximately 100 feet in elevation and flows a short distance into Basket Bay on Chatham Strait. Total length including the lake is two miles.

The area around the lake and creek system has been highly developed by roading and harvest units. Harvest unit boundaries come within 200 feet of the lake at some points. The Kook Lake and Creek area receives heavy recreation use both for hunting and fishing and a popular public recreation cabin is located on the northwest shore of the lake.

The creek is highly unusual in that it flows underground forming caves that can be entered by boats. The area has historical use of sealing and fishing in these caves. There is a mineralized zone of rare earths and over 200 mining claims are located there, but are currently abandoned. A small parcel of private land is found at the mouth of Kook Creek where it enters the estuary at Basket Bay. The lake and creek are located within the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-Term Sale area.

Kook Lake and Creek are within the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-Term Timber Sale area. The Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the 1981-1986 and 1986-1990 Operating Periods (SEIS) propose two units within the river corridor for harvest in this planning cycle.

Eligibility

The Kook Lake and Creek is associated with a unique underground stream system that has high geologic and historic value. Recreation values for the system also are highly valued within the region. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has rated this watershed as "Important" and the fisheries associated with this system are highly valued.

Classification

The Kook Lake and Creek system meets the criteria for Recreational classification.

Suitability

Kook Lake and Creek were determined to be suitable for inclusion as a Recreational river in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Recreational river in Alternative A would add two miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Kook Lake and Creek. The opportunity for development of dams or other impoundments would be foregone, but timber harvesting would be allowed with priority to maintain existing recreation sites and protection of potential sites. Roads would be permitted. The river corridor would remain open to mineral entry.

In Alternative B, Kook Lake and Creek would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on maintenance of scenic quality. Timber harvesting and roads would be permitted where suitable forest lands occur while still meeting visual quality objectives of the area. Maintenance of existing recreation sites and protection of proposed sites would be a priority.

In Alternatives C, E, F and G, management would be for recreational opportunities associated with motorized or non-motorized activities generally accessible by conventional motor vehicles or by boat. Timber harvest would be allowed with priority to maintain existing recreation sites and protect proposed sites. Roads are permitted. Area is open to mineral entry.

In Alternative D, the lake and creek corridor would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production. The corridor may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction, mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities. At the present time, the Kook Lake and Creek system is already ineligible for Wild or Scenic designation.

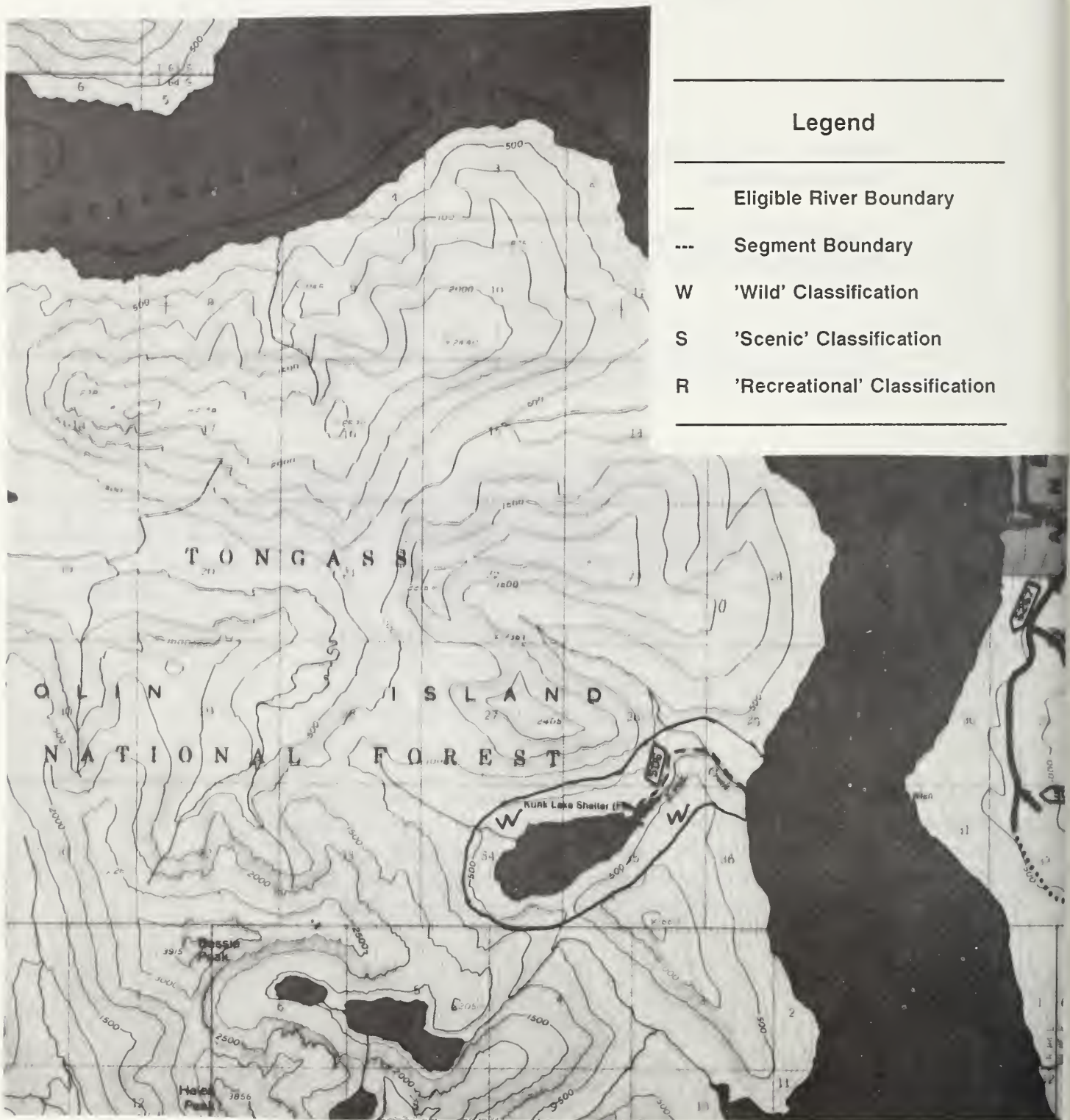
**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	2	2	-	2	2	2
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

KUNK LAKE and CREEK



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

SCALE 1:63 360



KUNK LAKE and CREEK

Description	Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Kunk Lake and Creek originate on Etolin Island at approximately 1000 feet elevation and flows approximately two miles into saltwater in Zimovia Straits. The river has high fish, wildlife, scenic, and recreation values. There is a Forest Service recreation shelter on the lake with a trail leading a short distance to saltwater. The watershed is undeveloped and unroaded.
Eligibility	Kunk Lake and Creek have outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, scenic, and recreation values of regional significance. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game lists Kunk Lake and Creek as one of the 65 high important watersheds in southeast Alaska.
Classification	Kunk Lake and Creek meet the guidelines for wild river classification from its mouth, upstream for two miles.
Suitability	Kunk Lake was considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild River in Alternative A. In Alternative B it was considered suitable as a Scenic River to recognize the need for road access to planned management activities in other areas while retaining the primary values of the stream.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation as a Wild river in Alternative A would add two miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable value of Kunk Lake and Creek. The opportunity for development of dams and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest and mining would also be precluded by the Wild River designation. Surrounding lands in the watershed are managed for old-growth habitat in this alternative.
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Alternative B recommends Kunk Lake and Creek as a Scenic River to permit sufficient roading to allow timber harvest in the remainder of the area. It would remain open to mineral entry.

In Alternative D the lake and stream are managed for semi-primitive recreation and retain their eligibility, although the remainder of the area is managed with emphasis on timber harvest.

In Alternatives C, E, F, and G, the entire area is managed with emphasis on timber harvest on suitable forest lands. The stream would likely become ineligible.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

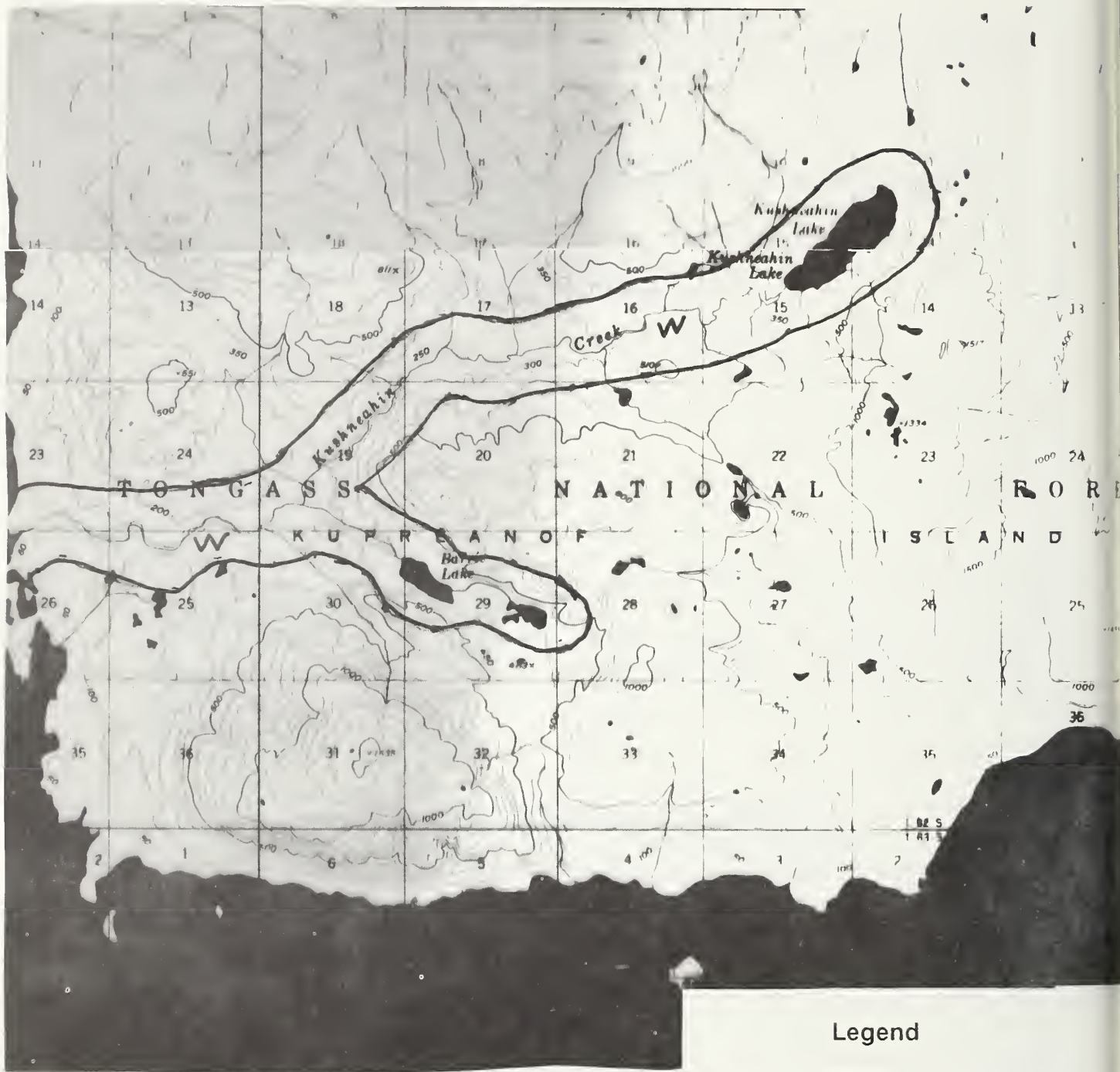
	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	2	2	2	2	2

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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KUSHNEAHIN CREEK



SCALE 1:63 360



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

KUSHNEAHIN CREEK

Description	Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Kushneahin Creek originates below 500 feet in elevation and flows nine miles into saltwater on Kupreanof island. Kushneahin Creek has high sportfish value for sockeye, and steelhead fishing. The drainage is undeveloped and unroaded.
Eligibility	Kushneahin Creek has outstandingly remarkable fish values of regional significance as a steelhead fishing stream. The area has a significant black bear population and is used for bear hunting. Recreation use is light, but the remoteness of the area makes provides a high degree of solitude for visitors.
Classification	Kushneahin Creek meets the guidelines for Wild classification.
Suitability	Kushneahin Creek was considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild River in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	<p>Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add nine miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Kushneahin Creek. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The stream corridor would be closed to mineral entry.</p> <p>In Alternatives B, C, D, E, F, and G, the stream corridor would be managed for for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production were suitable forest lands occur. The stream may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause Kushneahin Creek to become ineligible for future consideration as a Wild River.</p>
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

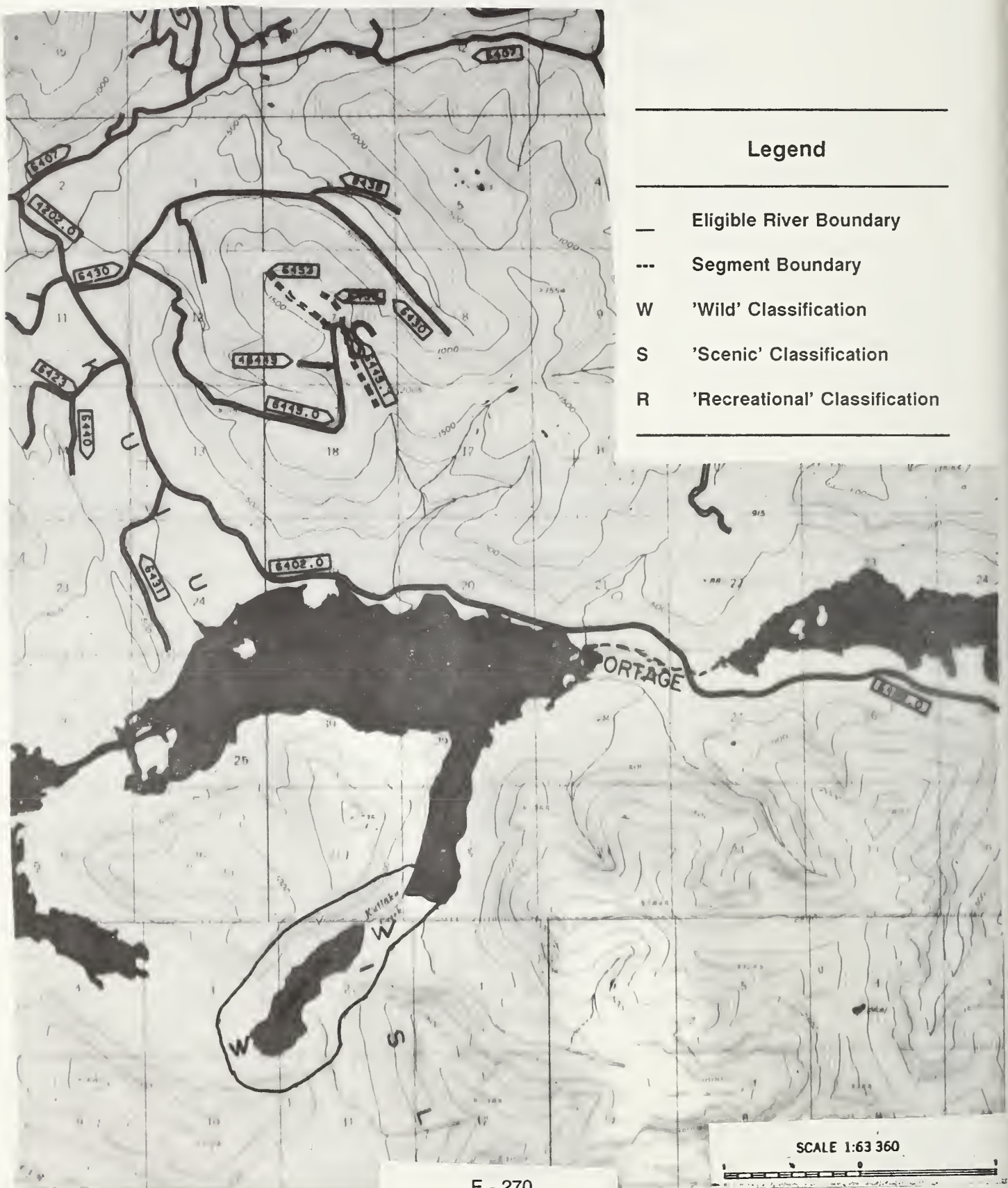
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	9	9	9	9	9	9

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

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KUTLAKU CREEK and LAKE



KUTLAKU CREEK and LAKE

Description	Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Kutlaku Creek and Lake originate from elevations below 500 feet and flows approximately two miles into saltwater in Bay of Pillars on Kuiu Island. The stream has high commercial and historic values for sockeye salmon. Kutlaku Creek and Lake have been a subsistence area for sockeye. Historically, the stream has had a fish hatchery and saltery on it. The drainage is unroaded and undeveloped. The area has been proposed for protective legislation by the Southeast Conference and as Wilderness (South Kuiu) in H.R. 987. Forest Service and State of Alaska fish biologists are interested in expanding the commercial fish productivity of the area.
Eligibility	Kutlaku Creek and Lake have outstandingly remarkable fish values of regional significance because of the important Sockeye salmon run and high quality spawning and rearing habitat.
Classification	Kutlaku Creek and Lake meet the guidelines for wild classification from the mouth upstream for two miles.
Suitability	A table showing recommended miles by alternative:

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	<p>Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add five miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Kutlaku Creek. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.</p> <p>In Alternatives B, C, F and G the river corridor would be managed for primitive recreation and the stream and lake would retain their present eligibility and classification potential, although the area would remain open to mineral entry.</p>
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In Alternative E, the stream and lake are included in the South Kuiu proposed Wilderness and would retain eligibility for consideration as a Wild River area.

In Alternative D, the stream corridor would be managed with emphasis on timber harvesting where suitable forest lands occur. Fish and wildlife habitat improvement projects would be allowed. The area would remain open to mineral entry. Management of the area in Alternative D may cause Kutlaku Creek and Lake to become ineligible for consideration for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	2	2	2	-	2	2	2
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

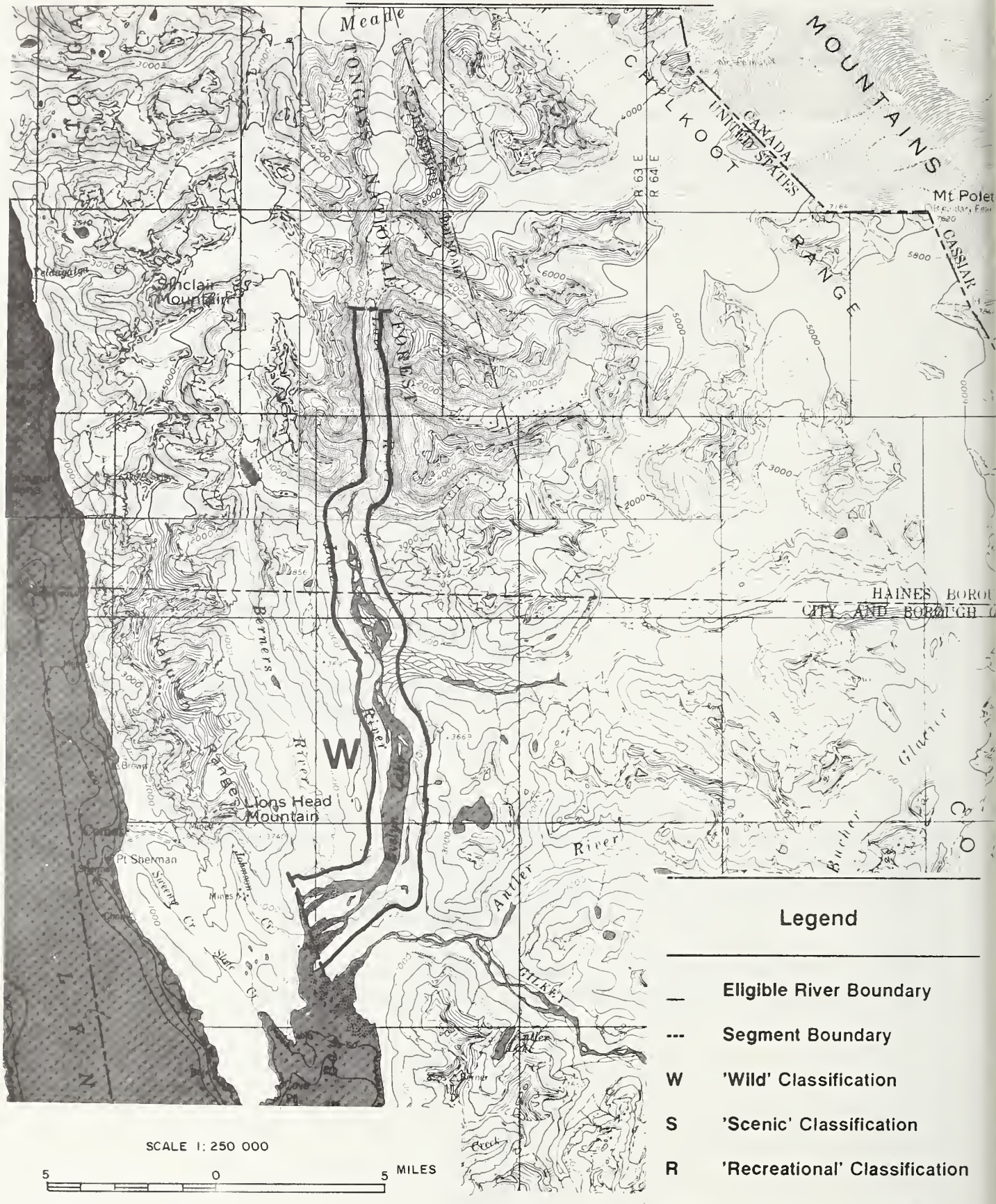
**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

In all Alternatives, interim management of the South Kuiu area will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R. 987.

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Lace River



LACE RIVER

Description

Located on the Juneau Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Lace River is on the mainland approximately forty miles north of Juneau. It is within the Lynn Canal Geographic Province. The river originates from an arm of the Mead Glacier at approximately 800 feet in elevation and flows south for twenty miles into Berner's Bay.

Numerous glaciers feed the river through several tributaries that exhibit a fine example of a active glacial outwash valley bottom. The continued buildup of sediments at the mouth of the Lace River forms a broad, meandering flood plain that is a part of the poorly vegetated, braided river channel. This river corridor is especially scenic with large ponds and pools, extremely broad channels, and high mountains on either side of the river.

The valley is prime moose, waterfowl, and furbearer habitat, and the area receives heavy hunting use from the Juneau population. A large population of brown bear is found in the area. The area has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area in conjunction with the Berner's River. The lower two-thirds of the river is also included in the area proposed for protective legislation by the Southeast Conference and as Wilderness in H.R. 987. The river corridor is primitive and undeveloped with no impoundments on the river.

The Lace River corridor is heavily used for hunting and recreation, and jet boats frequent the river.

Eligibility

The Lace River is remarkable for its high recreation, geologic, wildlife, and scenic values. The area is highly valued as a recreation and sport hunting use area because of the abundant wildlife resources, especially moose.

Classification

The Lace River meets the criteria for Wild classification.

Suitability

The Lace River was determined as suitable for inclusion in Alternative A as a Wild River.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add twenty miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of

the Lace River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.

In Alternatives B, C, and D, the river corridor would be managed to provide an unmodified natural environment for recreation opportunities and experiences. Timber harvesting would be limited to insect and disease control. Roads would be absent or closed to public use. The area would be open to mineral entry.

Management of the lower 14 miles of the Lace River in Alternative E would be as Wilderness and Alternatives F and G as a Protected Area. The remainder of the river would be managed to provide an unmodified environment for recreational opportunities. As such the characteristics of the Lace River that make it eligible for Wild River classification would remain unchanged.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

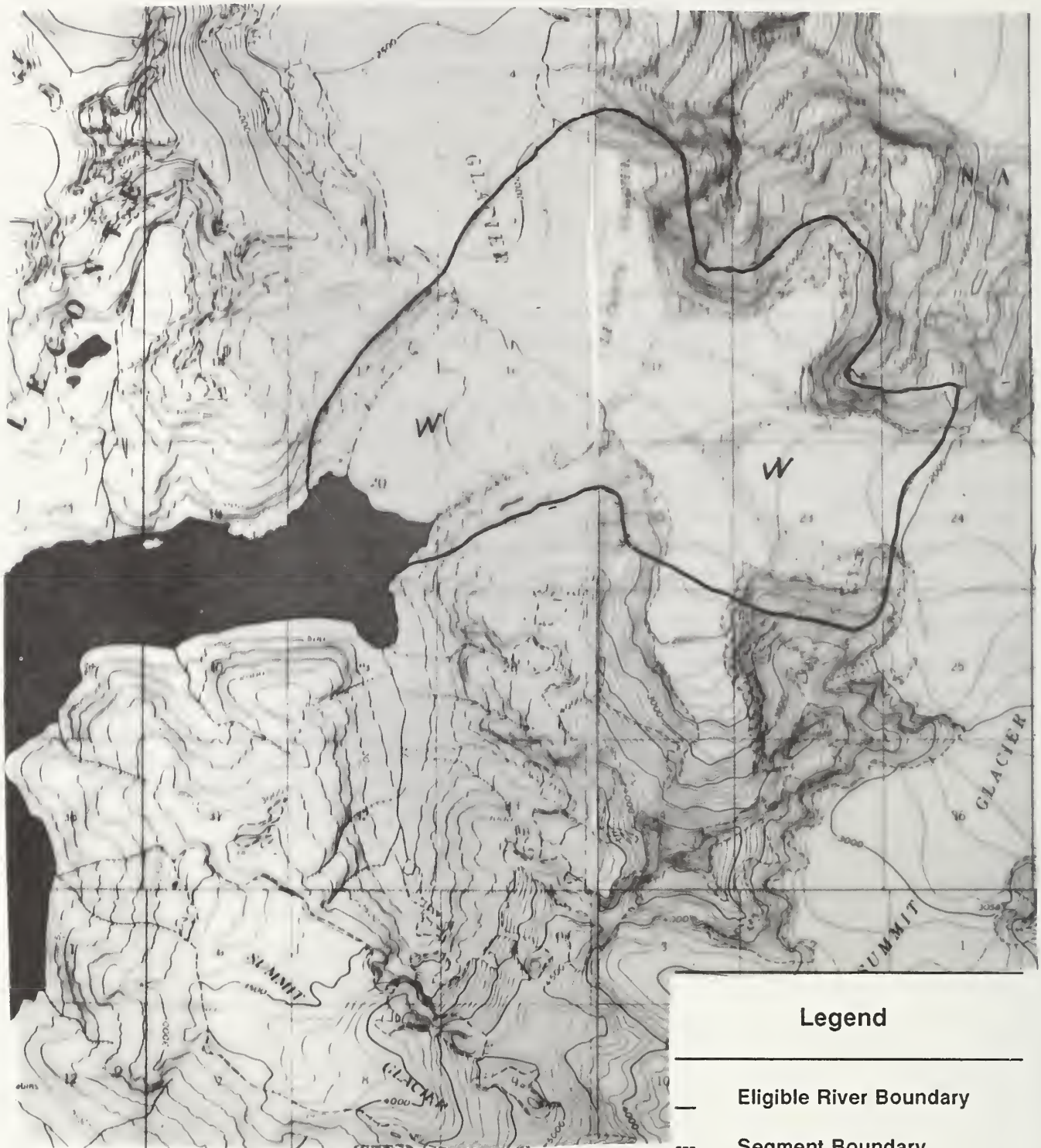
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

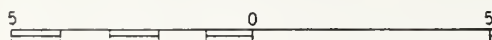
In all Alternatives, interim management of the lower 14 miles of the Lacey River will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R. 987.

In the Alternatives which includes designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

LECONTE GLACIER



SCALE 1:250000



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

LECONTE GLACIER

Description

Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, the LeConte Glacier originates on the mainland at elevations of approximately 5000 feet in the icefields on the Canadian border and flows approximately six miles into saltwater in LeConte Bay. The glacier has high scenic values. LeConte Glacier is located in the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness Area, and is visited regularly by tour boats, charter boats, kayakers, personal recreation powerboats, and flightseers. The area is natural, unroaded, and fjord-like below the glacier. Although the land adjacent to LeConte Bay is National Forest land designated as Wilderness, the waters of the bay are owned by the State of Alaska. Regulation of boaters in the bay to preserve the Wilderness experience, or to charge commercial users is a State jurisdiction. Access to the glacier for hiking is extremely difficult from saltwater, consequently, except for occasional helicopter landings, few people hike on this glacier. The glacial ice floating in the bay is a significant resting and pupping area for seals.

Eligibility

LeConte Glacier has outstandingly remarkable scenic values of national significance. It is the southern-most glacier in North America that terminates in saltwater; and the most rapidly flowing (calving frequently) glacier in Alaska.

Classification

The LeConte Glacier meets the guidelines for wild river classification for six miles.

Suitability

LeConte Glacier was considered suitable in Alternatives A, B and D.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	6	6	-	6	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Since LeConte Glacier is located within a Wilderness, it is recommended for designation as a wild river in three alternatives. Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A, B, and D, would add six miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of LeConte Glacier. The area is currently withdrawn from mineral entry, and the potential for water projects is low. Current recreation and subsistence use would be unaffected.

In all other alternatives the LeConte Glacier retains its potential for consideration as a Wild River because it is entirely within Wilderness.

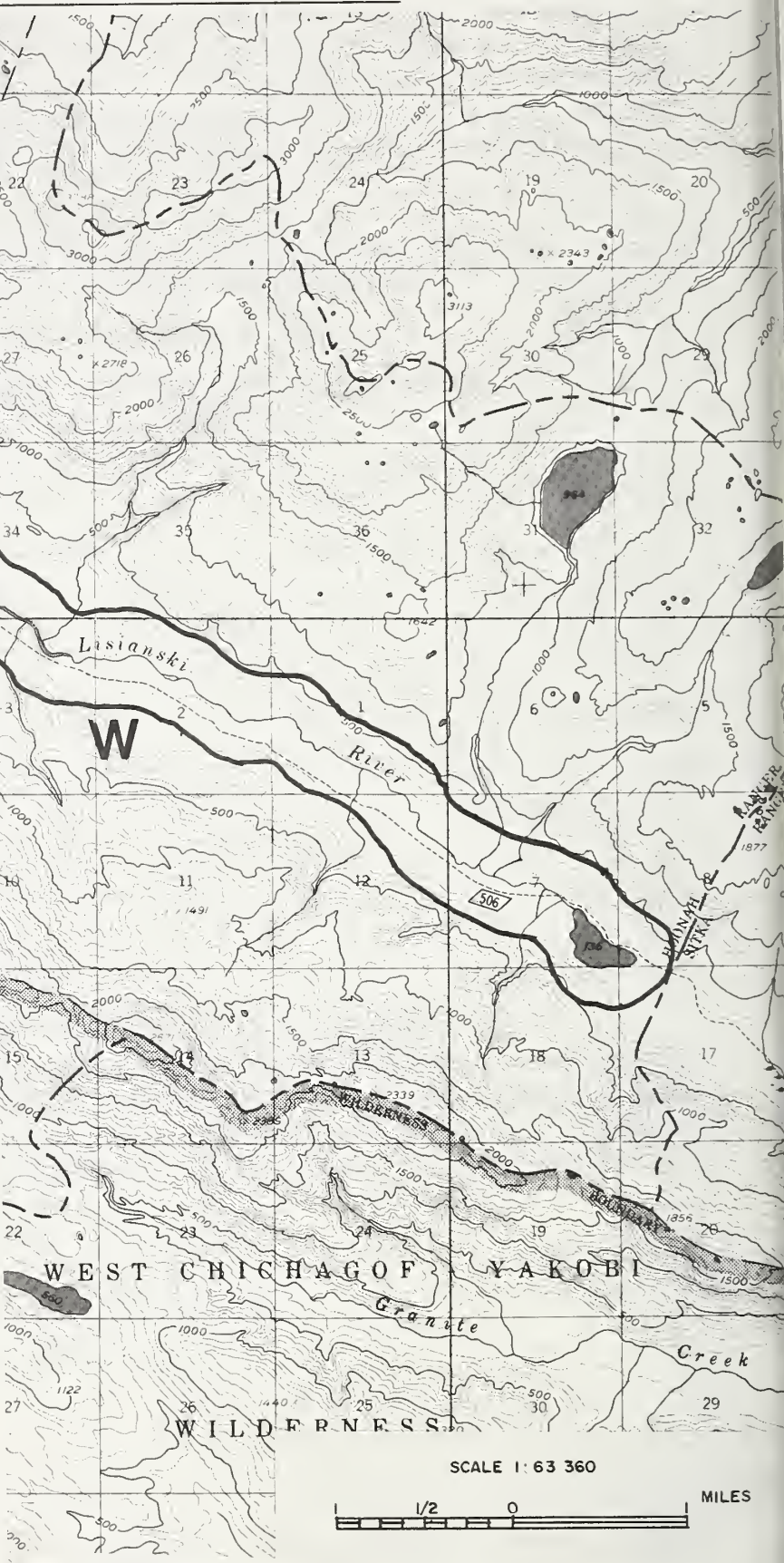
POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Interim Management

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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LISIANSKI RIVER

Description

Located on the Hoonah Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Lisianski River is on Chichagof Island and is in the Northern Outer Islands Geographic Province. The river originates with a small lake at approximately 800 feet in elevation, on the divide between Lisianski Strait and the Northern Arm of Hoonah Sound. It flows five miles to the west, to terminate in Lisianski Strait about ten miles from the community of Pelican.

A trail connecting Hoonah Sound and Lisianski Strait lies along the length of the Lisianski River. The drainage is unroaded and undeveloped. The drainage provides critical habitat for brown bear and Sitka black-tailed deer, as well as supporting a highly valued fisheries. The area has been proposed for protective legislation by the Southeast Conference and as Wilderness in H.R. 987. It has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area, representative of the Sitka spruce old-growth ecosystem.

Eligibility

The Lisianski River is associated with one of the few large remaining pristine old-growth Sitka spruce stands on Chichagof Island and is therefore of great ecological interest. There are unusually large numbers of both brown bear and black-tailed deer along the river. The river and estuary are considered unusually productive for anadromous fisheries. The area is highly valued as a subsistence use area because of the abundant fish and wildlife resources. The geologically unique quartzite formations, visible in the bedrock along the river channel, along with the magnificent spruce old-growth stands and the high probability of viewing wildlife provides outstandingly remarkable scenic value.

Classification

The Lisianski River meets the criteria for Wild classification.

Suitability

The Lisianski River was determined to be suitable as management as a Wild River in Alternative A. It was included as suitable for Wild River in Alternative B because of the unique ecological values associated with the Sitka Spruce old-growth stands and the exceptionally productive fish and wildlife habitat.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A and B would add five miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Lisianski River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.

In Alternative C, the Lisianski River would be allocated to primitive recreation. This allocation would allow traditional access and activities consistent with primitive recreation objectives. These activities could preclude the Lisianski River for future consideration as "wild" river, but would not eliminate the river for consideration for "scenic" or "recreational" river classification.

In Alternative D, the river corridor would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production where suitable forest lands occur. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral development, or other resource management activities which may cause the Lisianski River to become ineligible for future consideration as a "wild" river.

In Alternative E, the Lisianski River would be managed as proposed Wilderness and in Alternatives F and G as a Protected Area. This management would protect the existing character of the river corridor and would not preclude future consideration as a Wild river.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	5	5	-	5	5	5	5
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	5	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In all Alternatives, interim management of the the Lisianski River will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R 987.

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

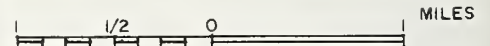
Lost River/Tawah Creek



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

SCALE 1: 63 360



LOST RIVER/TAWAH CREEK

Description

Located on the Yakutat Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Lost River and Tawah Creek are on the mainland, and are in the Yakutat Forelands Geographic Province. The two streams are in the immediate vicinity of Yakutat, east of the airport. These streams total ten miles (3.5 miles of Tawah Creek and 6.5 miles for the Lost River). Both streams start at about 50 feet in elevation; Tawah Creek terminates at the Lost River and the Lost River in the Gulf of Alaska. Access to the both streams is via the Yakutat road system.

The streams are considered exceptionally productive for four of the five of the Pacific salmon and are heavily fished by the residents. In addition, it provides critical habitat for moose. The river corridor is unusual in that it supports a large population of moose relatively close to the community. This results in a very high recreational and subsistence use for moose.

The area has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area. The key features are an unusual February coho run, providing food for predators at a critical time of the year, and the unique shrub associations on the former Russell Lake overflow channels.

Eligibility

Lost River and Tawah Creek are considered outstandingly scenic. They are low gradient, meandering streams, located in wide, shallow valleys with marshy bottoms. The scenic values are tied to grassy flats, meandering streams with much instream vegetation (including waterlilies) and streamside hardwoods, combined with an unrestricted view of the mountains to the north. This, associated with the high probability of observing all types of wildlife, including moose, brown bear and many different bird species (including the harlequin duck) provide an unique scenic quality that is enhanced by its accessibility. The exceptionally productive fisheries cause the area to be highly valued as a sport fishing area. The exceptional fisheries resource and the associated hunting qualities make the area outstanding for subsistence use.

Classification

The Lost River and Tawah Creek meet the criteria for Recreation classification.

Suitability

All 10 miles are suitable as a Recreational river in Alternatives A and B.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	10	10	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Recreational river in Alternatives A and B would add ten miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the two streams. Timber harvest and road development, as well as construction of other facilities would be allowed. The area would be open for mineral entry.

In Alternative C, E, F and G, the river corridor would be managed for multiple resource management with emphasis on timber management meeting visual objectives, and which allows road construction and fisheries habitat improvement projects. These activities, other than in-stream structures, are permitted in the river corridors; therefore, there should be little effect on the potential for future consideration as a Recreational river.

In Alternative D, the river corridor is within an area to be managed for varied resource values, with an emphasis on timber management. Because the majority of the river corridor is unsuited for timber production, there should be little effect on potential for consideration as a Recreational river. Permitted activities including in-stream structures would affect the future eligibility of the streams as a Recreational river.

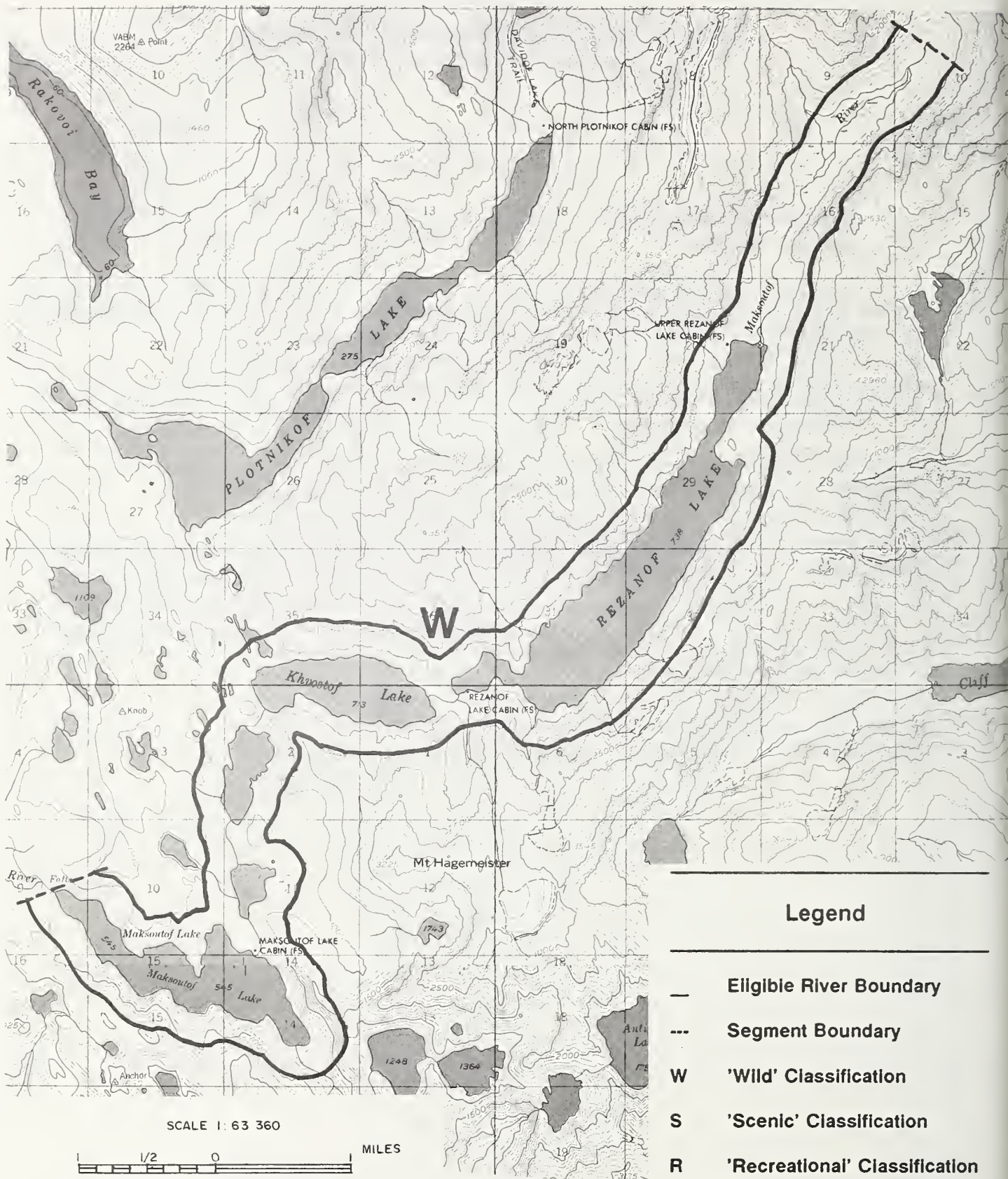
**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	10	-	10	10	10
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	10	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

MAKSOUTOF RIVER COMPLEX



MAKSOUTOF RIVER COMPLEX

Description	<p>Located on the Sitka Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Maksoutof River complex is on Baranof Island and is in the Northern Outer Islands Geographic Province. The complex consists of a chain of lakes including Rezanof, Khvoslof and Maksoutof Lakes in the South Baranof Wilderness. The stream system begins at approximately the 1100 foot elevation just northeast of Rezanof Lake and flows southwest through the identified chain of lakes for twelve miles to the outlet of Maksoutof Lake. The river downstream from the lake outlet is modified and is not considered for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System.</p> <p>The Maksoutof River complex has exceptional scenic value which is considered outstanding for the region. Subalpine slopes rise from the river system and provide exceptionally scenic viewsheds. The drainage is unroaded and undeveloped except for remains of three Forest Service cabins - one on Maksoutof Lake and two on Rezanof Lake.</p>
Eligibility	Regionally, the Maksoutof River complex possesses outstanding scenic characteristics. The subalpine nature of the drainage combined with the extremely scenic lakes and waterways make this river corridor important.
Classification	The Maksoutof River complex meets the criteria for Wild classification.
Suitability	The Maksoutof River complex is considered as suitable as a Wild River in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add twelve miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would continue to preserve and recognize the outstandingly remarkable values of the Maksoutof River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities has already been foregone with the designation of the area as Wilderness. There is no timber harvest within the
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Wilderness and this would not change. The river corridor is currently closed to mineral entry because it is within a Wilderness area.

In Alternatives B, C, D, E, F and G, the river corridor would continue to managed to meet the objectives of preservation of Wilderness values.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

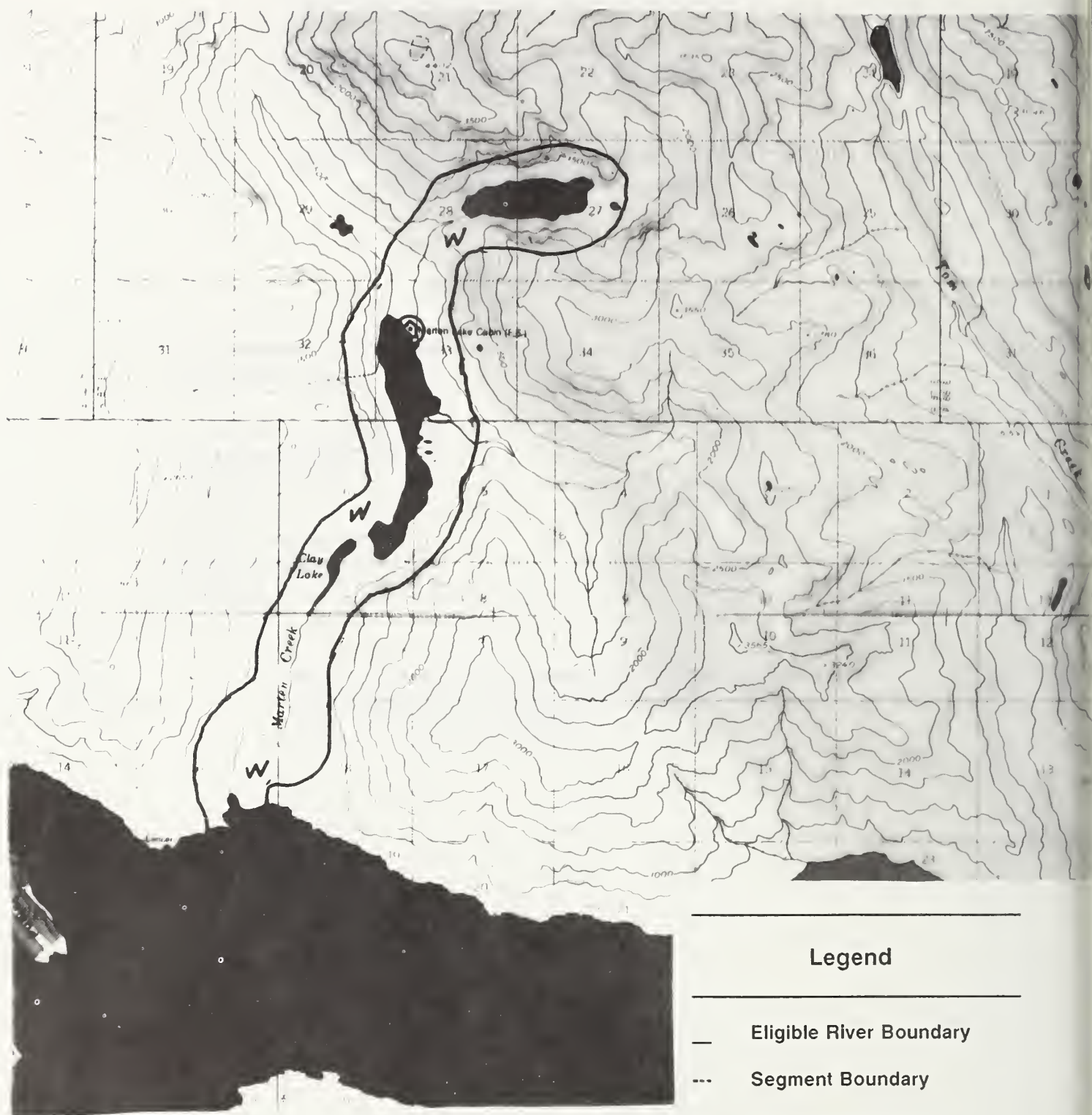
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In all Alternatives, interim management of the Maksoutof River complex will maintain the existing character of the complex because it is within a designated Wilderness.

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MARTEN LAKE and CREEK



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

SCALE 1:63 360



MARTEN LAKE and CREEK

Description	Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, Marten Lake and Creek originate on the mainland at approximately 2000 feet elevation, and flow approximately six miles into saltwater in Bradfield Canal. The river has high fish, wildlife, scenic, and recreation values. There is a Forest Service recreation cabin on Marten Lake. The watershed is unroaded and undeveloped. The area offers exceptional waterfalls and alpine scenery.
Eligibility	Marten Lake and Creek have outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, scenic, and recreation values of regional significance. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game lists Martin Lake and Creek as one of the 65 "important" watersheds in southeast Alaska. Marten Lake and Creek are popular for steelhead fishing.
Classification	Marten Lake and Creek meet the guidelines for Wild river classification from its mouth, upstream for six miles.
Suitability	Marten Lake and Creek were considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild River in Alternative A. They were recommended as a Scenic River in Alternative B to recognize the potential road route to Canada up the Bradfield River.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A would add six miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Marten Lake and Creek. The opportunity for development of dams and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest and mining would also be precluded by the wild river designation.
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Alternatives B and D provide a Scenic River designation to protect the river values, but allow for a road corridor connecting Wrangell to a road route to Canada using

the North Fork of the Bradfield River. Roads, mining, and timber harvest would be allowed on a limited intensity so long as river values were protected.

In other alternatives Marten Creek and Lake are managed for primitive and semi-primitive recreation and retain their eligibility and potential classification as a Wild River.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

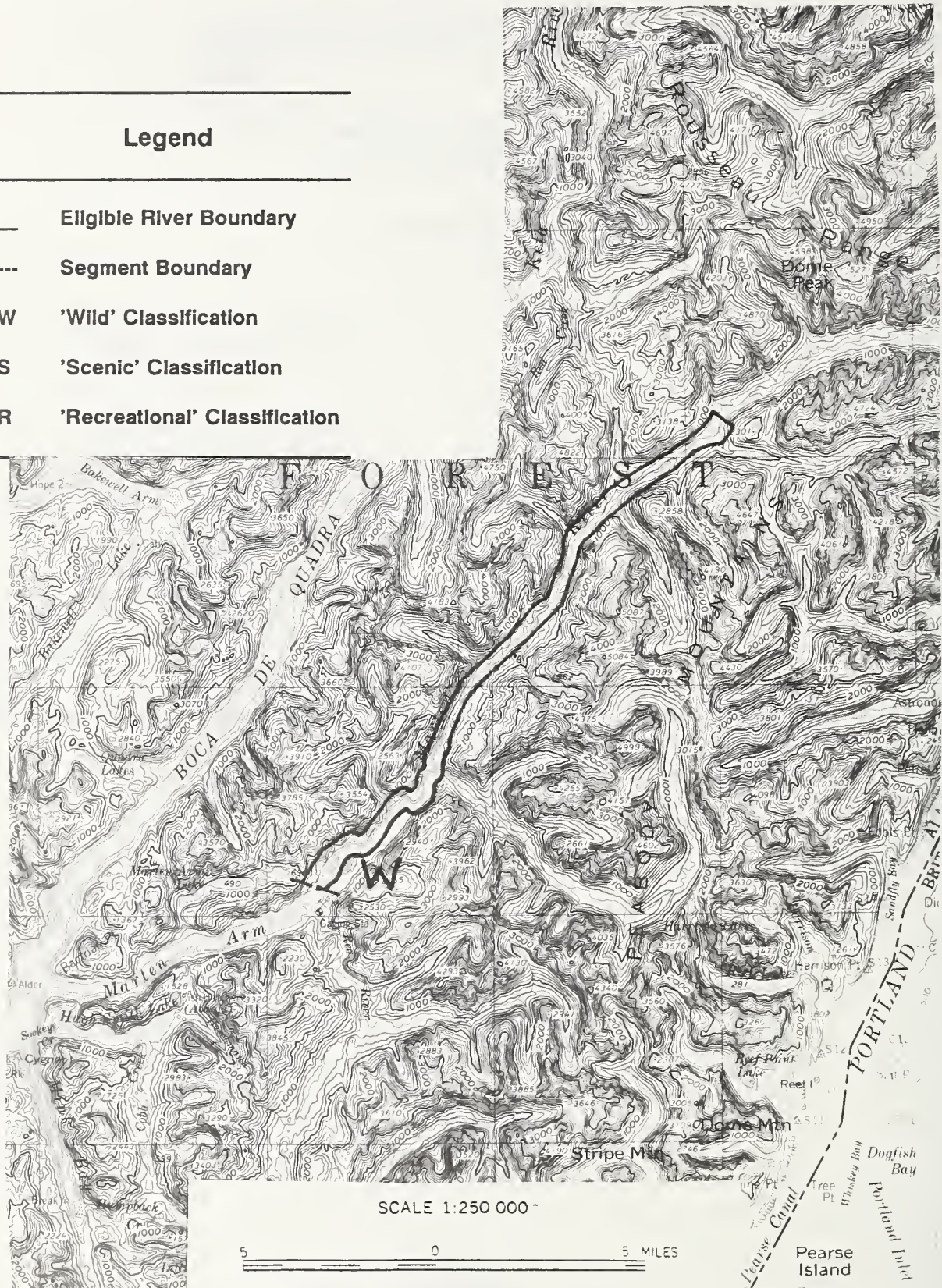
In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Marten River

Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



MARTEN RIVER

Description	Located in the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness, Marten River is on the mainland and is within the Coast Range Geographic Province. The stream originates at the 4000 foot level near the Canadian border and flows 20 miles before entering saltwater in Marten Arm about 55 miles from Ketchikan. The area has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area.
Eligibility	Marten River is outstandingly remarkable for its fishery and wildlife values of regional significance. The stream is highly productive and is one of the few king salmon streams in southern Southeast; coho, chum, and pink salmon are also present. Brown bears are very common along the lower Marten River.
Classification	The entire river meets the guidelines for classification as a Wild River. There are no structures or other development along the river corridor. The entire river is in a designated Wilderness.
Suitability	The entire 20 miles of the Marten River were found to be suitable for Wild River designation in Alternative A. The Marten River was not included in other alternatives.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of the Marten River as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 20 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System. In all other alternatives, the river would remain as it is today and would remain eligible for future consideration as a Wild and Scenic River.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

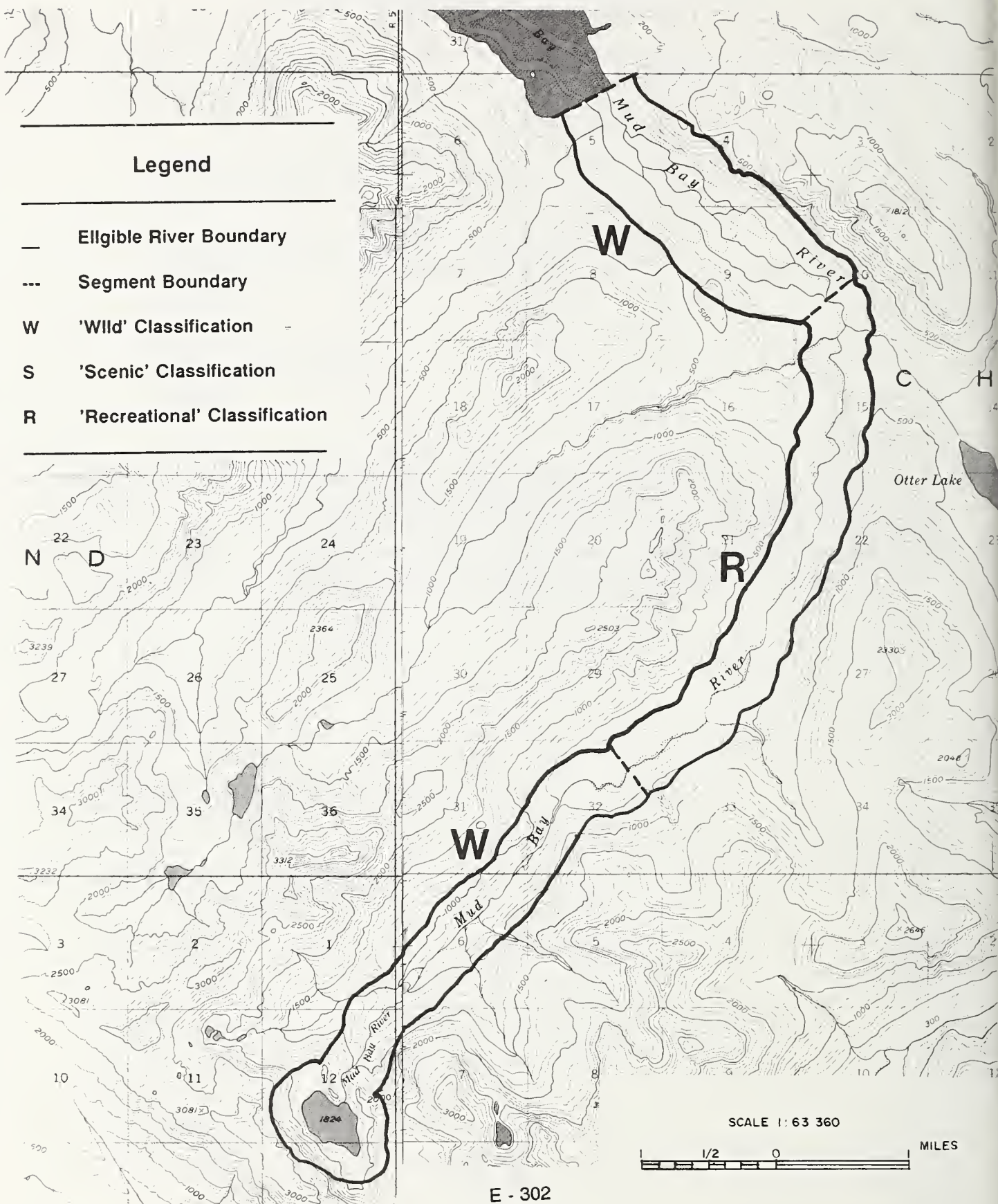
In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Mud Bay River

Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



MUD BAY RIVER

Description

Located on the Hoonah Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Mud Bay River is on Chichagof Island and is in the Northern Interior Islands Geographic Province. The river originates with a small lake at approximately 1900 feet in elevation and flows for nine miles to saltwater in Mud Bay off Icy Strait. A road system from Port Fredrick accesses harvest units along four miles of the Mud Bay River. The area upstream, and the downstream three miles to Mud Bay, are undeveloped. The river corridor lies within the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-Term Timber Sale area.

The Mud Bay River drainage contains exceptionally large stands of old-growth Sitka spruce. These stands are of the few remaining on Chichagof Island outside of Wilderness. These stands provide very large and pristine habitat for brown bear, Sitka black-tailed deer and other old-growth dependent wildlife. The lower reach of the drainage has been proposed as Wilderness in H.R. 987.

The Mud Bay River is within the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-Term Timber Sale area. The Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the 1981-1986 and 1986-1990 Operating Periods (SEIS) propose two units within the river corridor for harvest in this planning cycle.

The area receives heavy sport and subsistence hunting and fishing use. Exceptional salmon runs are found in Mud Bay River and the watershed was rated one of 19 "high quality" watersheds by Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The estuarine environment, combined with the flat, grassy valley bottom, is considered outstanding and unusual.

Eligibility

The Mud Bay River is associated with one of the few large remaining pristine old-growth Sitka spruce stands on Chichagof Island and is therefore of great ecological interest. There are unusually large numbers of both brown bear and black-tailed deer along the river. The river and estuary are considered unusually productive for anadromous fisheries. The area is highly valued as a subsistence use area because of the abundant fish and wildlife resources.

Classification

The Mud Bay River meets the criteria for Wild classification from the headwaters to the end of the road system (approximately 3 miles), from departure from the road system to Mud Bay (approximately 2 miles). The section of river that parallels the road (approximately 4 miles) meets the classification for a Recreational river.

Suitability

Mud Bay River was considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild and Recreational River in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild and Recreational river in Alternative A would add 9 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Mud Bay River. The downstream Wild segment (3 miles) is included within a proposed Wilderness in H.R. 987. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone in the sections classified Wild, and timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The portion of the river corridor classified Wild would be closed to mineral entry. The designation of the middle 4 miles as a Recreational river would maintain and enhance the values which qualify this segment of the river as a Recreational river. Timber harvesting would be allowed with priority to maintain existing recreation sites and protect proposed sites. That portion of the river corridor would be open to mineral entry.

In Alternative B, portions of the river classified as Wild would be managed to emphasize semi-primitive recreation, and would be unavailable for timber management. Two miles of the Scenic segment would be managed for road-accessible recreation and the remaining 2 miles would be managed for timber production.

In Alternative D the Wild segments would retain their eligibility and would be managed with emphasis on semi-primitive recreation, while the Scenic segment would be managed for production of timber on suitable forest lands and may become ineligible.

In Alternatives C and G the entire corridor is managed with emphasis on road accessible recreation and a mix of other uses including timber harvesting, and maintenance of visual quality.

Alternative E includes the lower 3-mile Wild segment in proposed Wilderness and manages the remainder of the eligible river with emphasis on road accessible recreation and a mix of other uses including timber harvesting and maintenance of visual quality. The segment upstream from the proposed Wilderness boundary would meet only the Scenic or Recreational classification.

Alternative F manages the area for semi-primitive and primitive recreation and would not be available for timber harvest under proposed legislation in the Senate.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

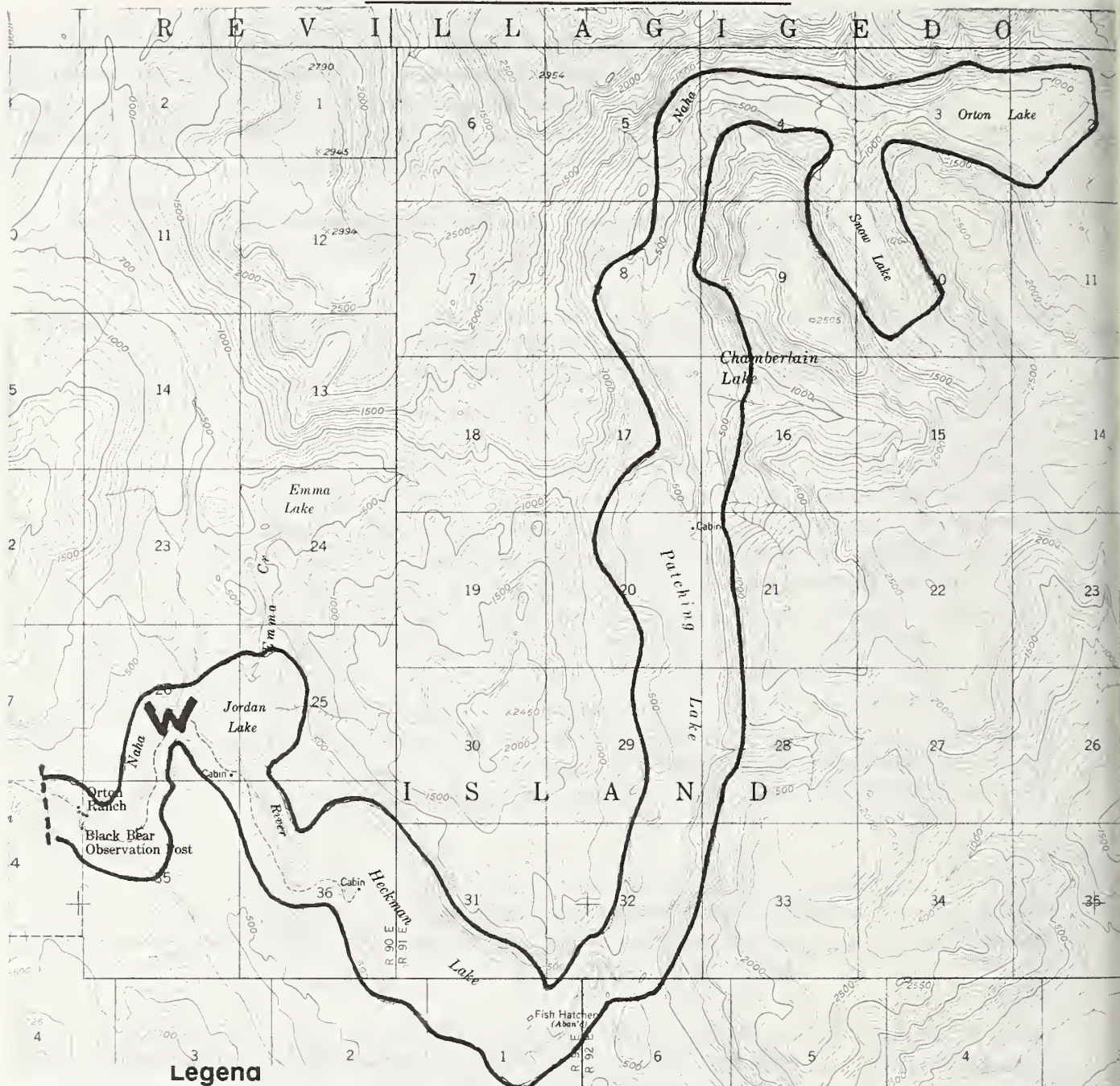
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	5	5	-	5	3	-	3
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	4	2	9	-	6	9	6
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	2	-	4	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In all alternatives, interim management of the lower three miles of Mud Bay River will be to maintain its existing character as proposed Wilderness in H.R. 987.

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

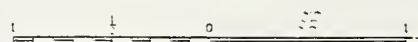
Naha River



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

SCALE 1:63,360



NAHA RIVER

Description

Located on the Ketchikan Ranger District, the Naha River is on Revillagigedo Island and is in the Interior Islands Geographic Province. The Naha originates in Orton and Snow lakes at about the 950 foot elevation and flows 17 miles through Chamberlain, Patching, Heckman, and Jordan Lakes before reaching saltwater at Roosevelt Lagoon in Naha Bay, approximately 20 miles north of Ketchikan. The entire drainage is roadless and is proposed as Wilderness in H.R. 987. The area is well-known for its excellent sport fisheries and recreation opportunities and receives heavy use from both local residents and visitors.

There are two small parcels of private land along the Naha. One is the old hatchery site on Heckman Lake and the other is Orton Ranch along the lower Naha, about 2 miles from saltwater. Orton Ranch, an old homestead, is now operated as a church camp. The structures are rustic.

Eligibility

The Naha is outstandingly remarkable for its fishery, wildlife, recreation, and historical/cultural values of regional significance. The Naha provides an excellent trout and coho sport fishery and is a major producer of all commercial species of salmon except kings. The area is especially well-known for its spring and fall steelhead fishing. Grayling are found in the lakes of the upper Naha. The Naha received a rating of "1" for sportfish values in the ADF&G Sportfish Habitat Integrity Program rating system and was identified by ADF&G as one of the 19 "high quality" watersheds in the current Forest Plan. The Naha has a high population of black bear; at one time there was a bear observatory along the lower Naha. Other wildlife species include Sitka black-tailed deer, marten, beaver, and otter; waterfowl are common along the Naha.

Five Forest Service public recreation cabins and a three-sided shelter are located along the Naha and on the lakes. The Naha River Trail, one of two National Recreation Trails on the Ketchikan Ranger District, parallels the lower Naha for approximately 5.5 miles. A boat dock, tramway, and a shelter are located on Roosevelt Lagoon at saltwater.

Cultural/historical values are outstanding; several prehistoric use sites are located along the stream and there is evidence of a prehistoric fortification. A hatchery was once located along the Naha on the north end of Heckman Lake; only the dock ruins are visible from the water.

Classification The entire river meets the guidelines for the Wild classification. Existing structures, including the Forest Service cabins and Orton Ranch structures, are few in number and are compatible with the Wild designation. There are no roads; one footbridge crosses the Naha.

Suitability The entire 17 miles of the Naha stream system were found to be suitable for Wild designation in Alternatives A, B, and D. The Naha was included in Alternatives B and D because it is exemplary and is representative of the Interior Island Geographic Province.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	17	17	-	17	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A, B, and D would add 17 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System. In Alternatives C, E, F, and G, the Naha drainage is managed with an emphasis on primitive/semi-primitive recreation and old-growth habitat and would remain eligible for future consideration as a Wild and Scenic River.

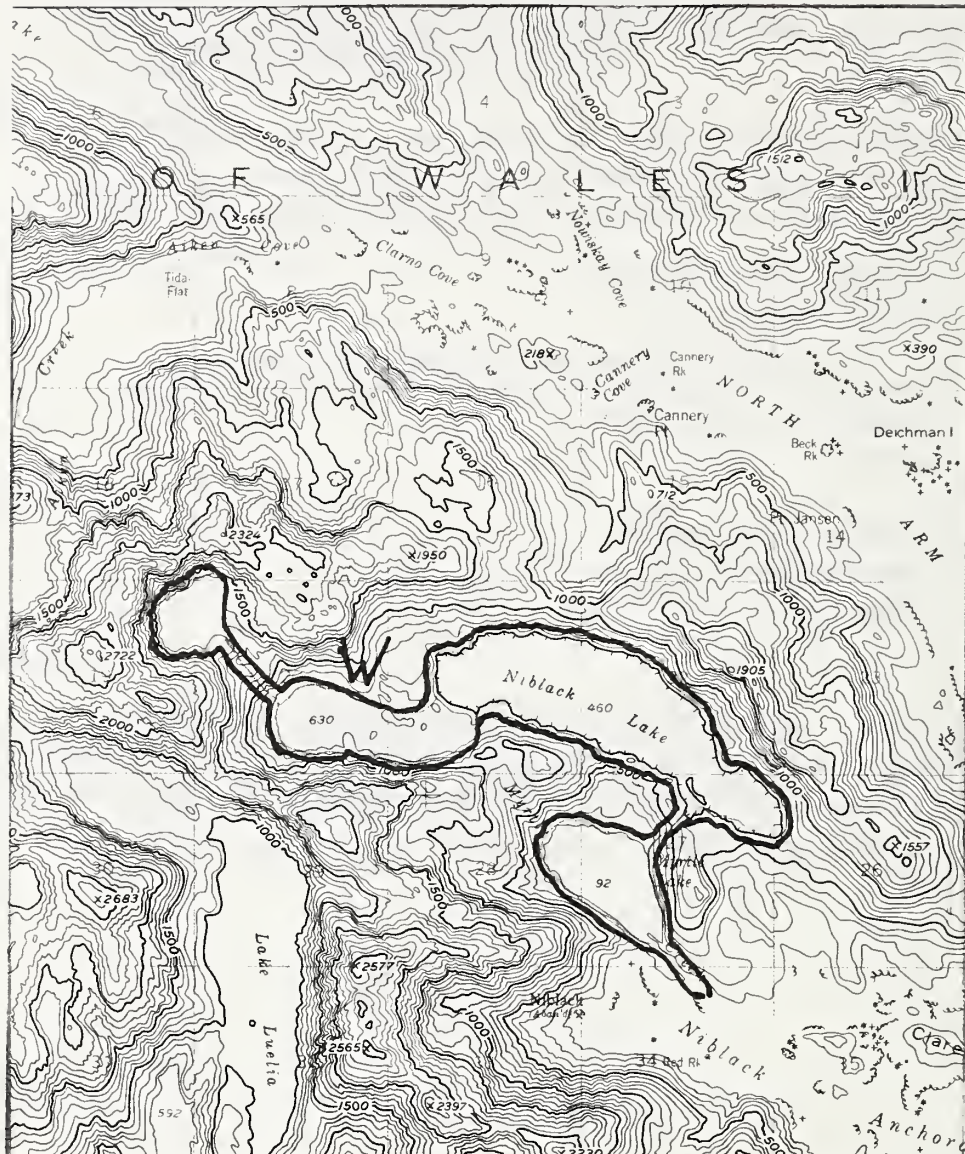
**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

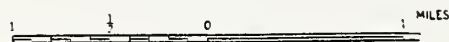
**Interim
Management**

In all Alternatives, interim management of the Naha area will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R. 987 or as a Protected Area under the Southeast Conference proposal.

Niblack Lakes and Streams



SCALE 1:63360



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

NIBLACK LAKES and STREAMS

Description	Located on the Craig Ranger District, the Niblack system is on Prince of Wales Island in the Southern Islands Geographic Province. After flowing through 3 major lakes and several smaller lakes, the unnamed stream flows into Moira Sound at Niblack Anchorage about 50 miles southeast of Craig. The Niblack area has high mineral potential for precious metals and strategic minerals. Numerous active mining claims have been located in the area; active mineral exploration is currently taking place.
Eligibility	The Niblack system is outstandingly remarkable for its fisheries values of regional significance. It is an important producer of pink, chum, and coho salmon. The Niblack received a rating of "1" for sportfish values in the ADF&G Sportfish Habitat Integrity Program rating system and was identified by ADF&G as one of the 65 "important" watersheds in the current Forest Plan.
Classification	The entire system meets the criteria for the Wild classification.
Suitability	In Alternative A, the entire system (5 miles) was found to be suitable for Wild designation.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of Niblack as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 5 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. In Alternative B, Niblack is managed for primitive recreation; the natural character of the area would be retained as would the eligibility and potential classification of the river. In Alternatives C, D, E, F, and G, the Niblack area is subject to intensive development for timber production which may cause the river to become ineligible for addition to the National Wild and Scenic River System.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	5	5	5	5	5

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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NOOYA CREEK

Description	Nooya Creek is located within Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness on the mainland and is in the Coast Range Geographic Province. The stream flows out of Nooya Lake and enters saltwater in the east side of Rudyerd Bay, about 42 air miles from Ketchikan.
Eligibility	Nooya Creek is outstandingly remarkable for its fisheries, wildlife, recreation, and scenic values of regional significance. The stream is well-known for its run of pink salmon and as a good place to view brown bear. Black bear are also present. A trail, .8 mile in length, leads from Rudyerd Bay to Nooya Lake. A three-sided shelter is at the lake outlet. The area is very scenic; the stream drops 200 feet over a spectacular cascade.
Classification	The entire stream from the lake to saltwater meets the criteria for the Wild River classification.
Suitability	Nooya was found to be suitable for Wild River designation in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of Nooya Creek as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 2 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. Since the stream is entirely within a designated Wilderness, its eligibility and classification as a potential Wild and Scenic River is retained in all other alternatives.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

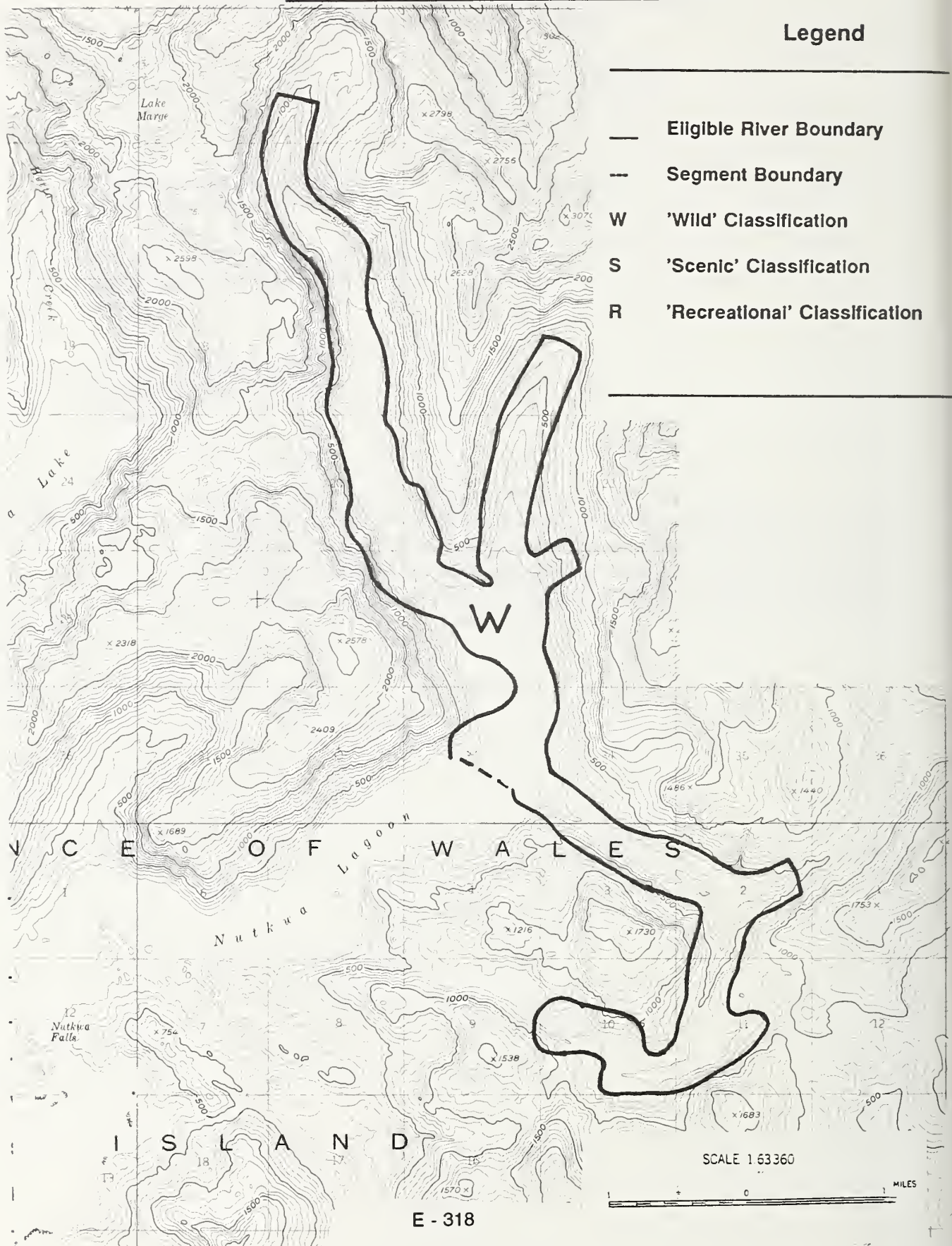
In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Nutkwa Streams

Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- - - Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



NUTKWA STREAMS

Description	Located on the Craig Ranger District, the Nutkwa area is on Prince of Wales Island in the Southern Islands Geographic Province and is near the South Prince of Wales Wilderness, about 15 miles from Hydaburg. The area has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area because of the outstanding riparian spruce and excellent stream fisheries. The area is mineralized; copper and gold occurrences are known and a former producing mine is within the area. Nutkwa is proposed as Wilderness in H.R. 987.
Eligibility	This system is outstandingly remarkable for its fisheries, wildlife, recreation, and scenic values of regional significance. The area is an important producer of coho and sockeye and is reportedly one of five \$1 million fisheries in Southeast Alaska. Significant subsistence use of sockeye occurs. The primary recreation activities are fishing and hunting. Black bears are abundant and the area is very scenic.
Classification	The entire system meets the criteria for the Wild classification.
Suitability	In Alternative A, the entire system (14 miles) was found to be suitable for Wild designation. In Alternative B, the entire stream or 14 miles was also found to be suitable as Wild. The stream system was included in Alternative B because of the high fisheries values including the productive sockeye fishery.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	14	14	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of the Nutkwa streams as a Wild River in Alternatives A or B would add 14 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. In Alternative C, the area would be subject to intensive development for timber production which may cause the Nutkwa Streams to become ineligible. Alternative D provides for a mix of management activities; the lower portion of the drainage is managed for primitive recreation and the upper drainage would be subject to intensive development. In this alternative, the lower drainage would retain its natural character and
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eligibility/potential classification as a Wild River while the upper drainage may become ineligible. In Alternatives E and F, the natural character of the entire drainage would be retained as would the eligibility/potential classification of the streams. In Alternative G, the natural character of the lower drainage would be retained and the upper drainage would be subject to intensive development.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

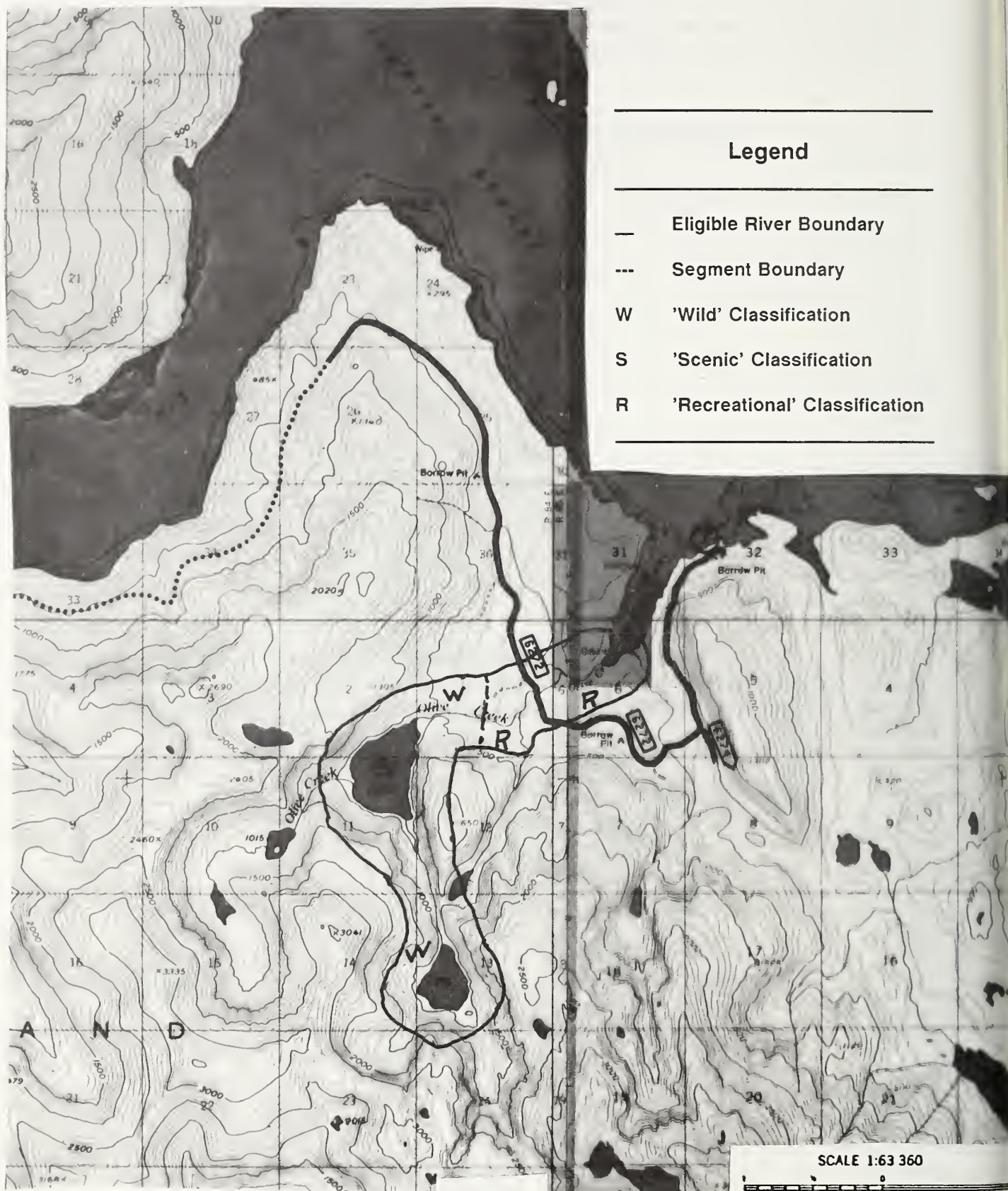
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	14	14	-	8	14	14	8
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	14	6	-	-	6

**Interim
Management**

In all Alternatives, interim management of the Nutkwa Streams area will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R. 987 or as a Protected Area under the Southeast Conference proposal.

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OLIVE CREEK



OLIVE CREEK

Description	Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Olive Creek originates on Etolin Island at approximately 2000 feet elevation, and flows approximately four miles into saltwater in Olive Cove. The river has high fish and recreation values. The lower one mile of the stream is roaded, and some timber harvest has occurred. There is private land near the mouth of the stream, but public access to the upper three miles of stream is possible by hiking the road. The upper stream is unroaded and undeveloped.
Eligibility	Olive Creek has outstandingly remarkable fish and recreation values of regional significance. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game lists Olive Creek as one of the 65 important watersheds in southeast Alaska. Olive Creek is popular for steelhead and rainbow trout fishing.
Classification	<p>Olive Creek meets the guidelines for Recreational river classification from its mouth, upstream for one mile due to roading.</p> <p>The upper three miles meet the guidelines for Wild river classification. All of the values identified occur below the second lake, and upstream reaches were not considered eligible.</p>
Suitability	Olive Creek was considered suitable as a Wild and Recreational River in Alternatives A and B. It was included in Alternative B because of its significant rainbow trout population.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild and Recreational River in Alternatives A and B would add four miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable value of Olive Creek. The opportunity for development of dams and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest and mining would also be precluded by the Wild River designation in the upper three miles. In Alternative A adjacent areas are managed for roaded recreation and old-growth habitat consistent with the recommendation for the river. In Alternative B adjacent areas are managed for uses compatible with the recommendation.

In the other Alternatives the area including Olive Creek is managed with emphasis on timber harvest, and the stream would become ineligible.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

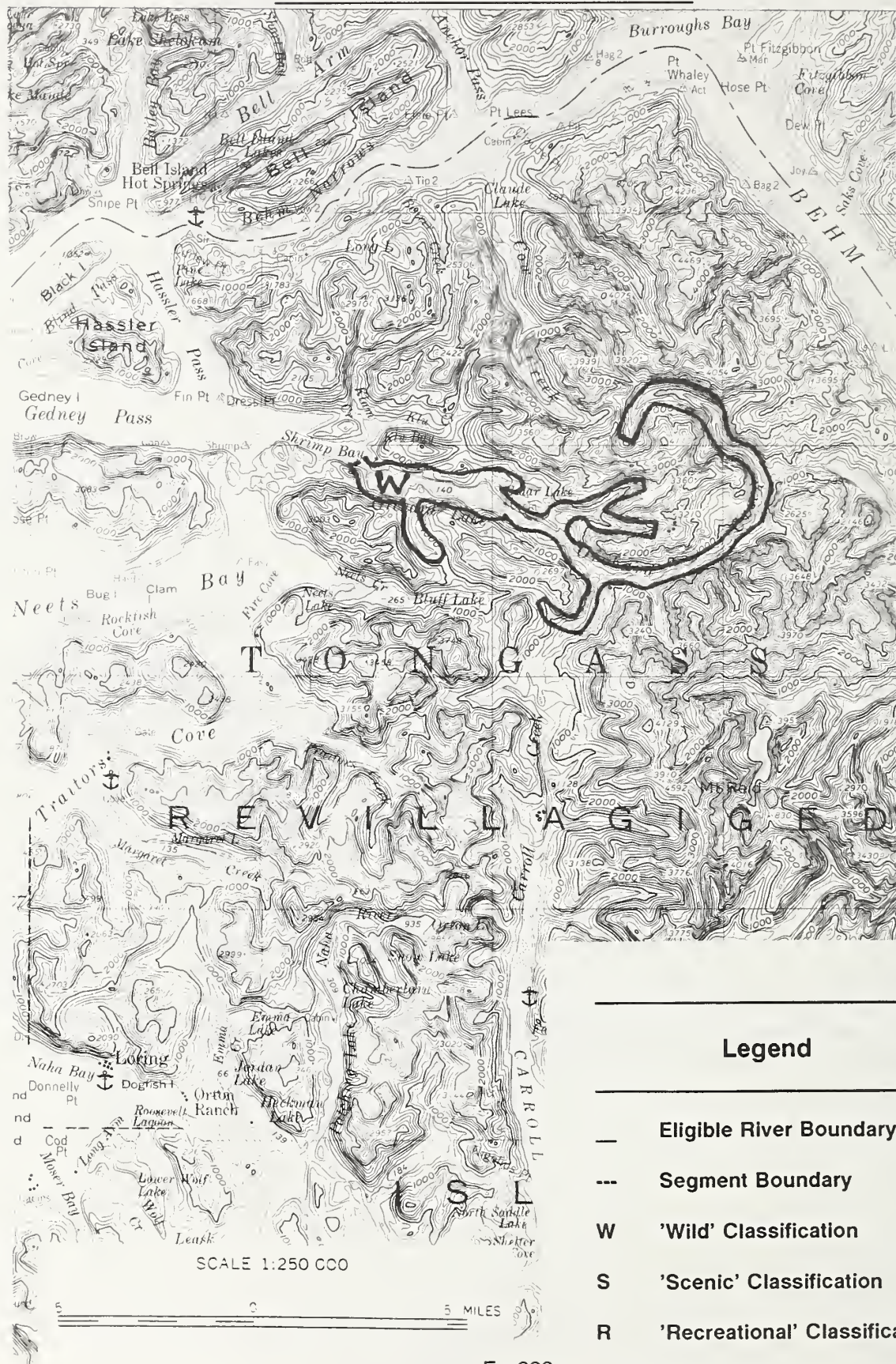
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	4	4	4	4	4

Interim Management

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Orchard Lake and Creek



ORCHARD CREEK AND LAKE

Description

Located on the Ketchikan Ranger District, Orchard Creek and Lake are on Revil-lagigedo Island and are within the Interior Islands Geographic Province. Orchard Creek originates at about 2000 feet in elevation; it flows 28 miles and passes through Orchard Lake before reaching saltwater at Shrimp Bay about 35 air-miles north of Ketchikan. Orchard Creek drops into Shrimp Bay over a scenic double waterfall. The area has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area because of the outstanding floodplain spruce bottomland forest. The area is well-known for its fishing and recreation opportunities.

Eligibility

Orchard Creek and Lake are outstandingly remarkable for fishery, wildlife, recreation, scenic, and ecologic values of regional significance. Cutthroat and Dolly Varden fishing is excellent, with unofficial reports of near-record trout caught near stream inlets. Kokanee salmon are present. Orchard was identified by ADF&G as one of the 19 "high quality" watersheds in the current Forest Plan. The double falls at saltwater is a barrier and prevents anadromous fish from using the Orchard Creek area as spawning habitat. The Forest Service has proposed a fishpass at the falls. Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA) has proposed a hatchery on a barge at saltwater near the falls. The area is rich in wildlife with high concentrations of black bear, Sitka black-tailed deer and furbearers.

A Forest Service trail leads from saltwater in Shrimp Bay to one of two public recreation cabins on Orchard Lake; another Forest Service cabin is located at the east end of the lake. A mooring buoy is located near the trailhead at saltwater.

The area is rich in scenic values including the double waterfall on Orchard Creek as it enters Shrimp Bay. The area has been proposed as a potential Research Natural Area because of the floodplain spruce bottomland forest. This area has been documented as one of the best remaining virgin bottomland forests in southern Southeast Alaska.

Classification

All 28 miles of Orchard Creek and Orchard Lake meet the guidelines for the Wild River classification. The only structures in the area, 2 Forest Service cabins, are compatible with the Wild designation.

Suitability

All of the Orchard Creek system was found to be suitable for Wild designation in Alternative A. Orchard Creek was not included in Alternatives B or D.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 28 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System. In Alternative B, the area around Orchard Lake is managed for semi-primitive recreation; that part of the drainage above the lake is managed for a mix of activities, including timber production. In this alternative, the lower portion of the drainage would retain its natural character and eligibility/potential classification as a Wild River but the upper portion of the drainage would no longer be eligible. In Alternatives C, E, F, and G, the area around Orchard Lake is managed with an emphasis on roaded recreation. The surrounding timber stands are managed for timber production but are managed to meet the Visual Quality Objectives of the area. Moderate development is allowed and may affect the river classification. In Alternative D, the area would be subject to intensive development for timber production which may cause the stream system to become ineligible for addition to the National Wild and Scenic River System.

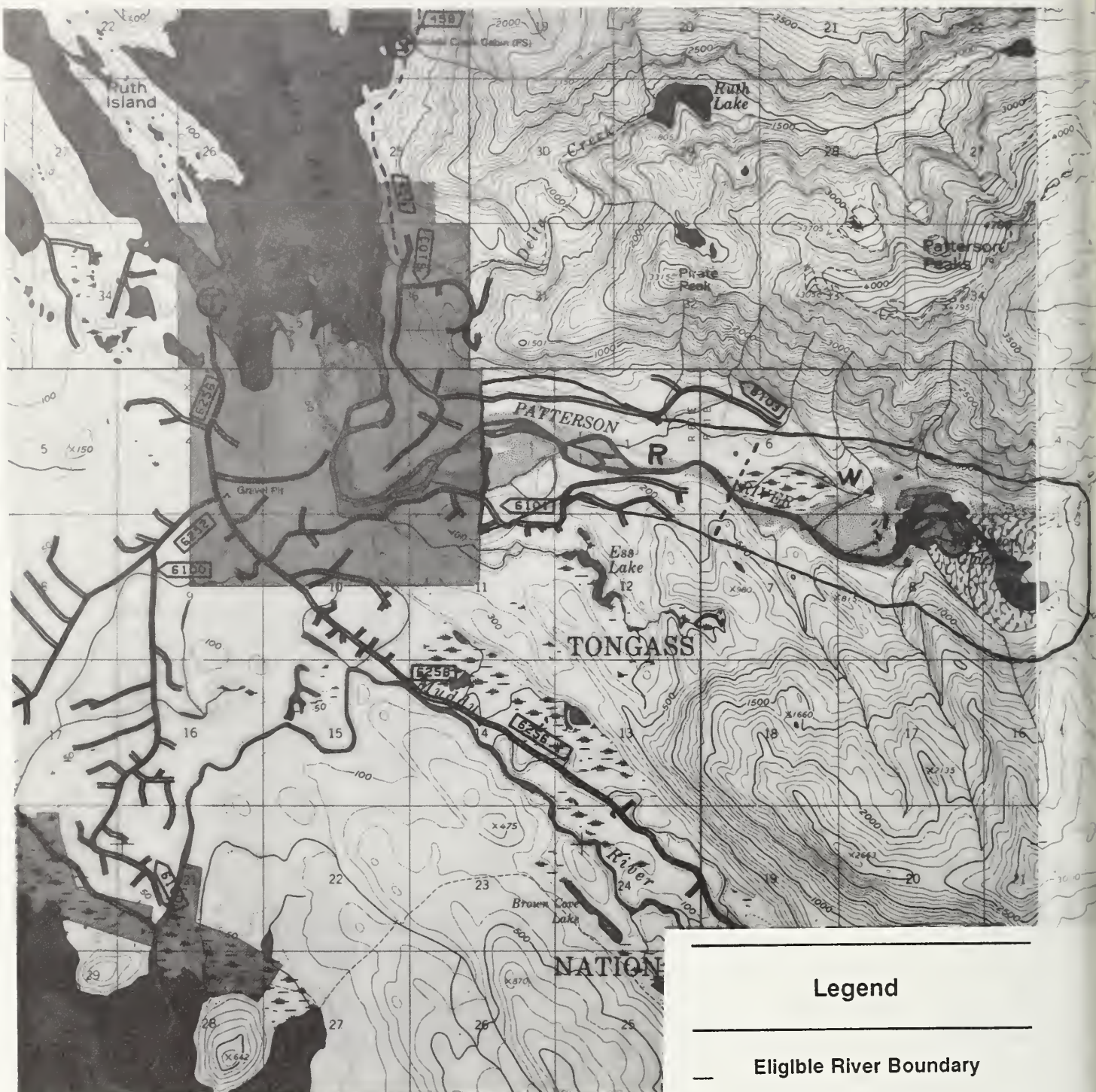
POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	28	5	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	28	-	28	28	28
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	23	-	28	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

PATTERSON RIVER



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

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PATTERSON RIVER

Description	Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, Patterson River originates from glaciers above 5000 feet elevation, and flows seven miles into saltwater in Thomas Bay on the mainland. The lower three miles are roaded and timber harvest and management activities are common. The upper four miles are natural, unroaded, and recently glaciated. There is good moose hunting along the river. The land at the mouth of the river belongs to the State of Alaska.
Eligibility	Patterson River has outstandingly remarkable scenic, wildlife, and recreation values of regional significance. The recently glaciated scenery and moose hunting opportunities provide an attraction drawing people from outside the local area.
Classification	Patterson River meets the guidelines for Recreational classification for the lower 3 miles where the land is cutover forest. The upper 4 miles meet the guidelines for Wild classification.
Suitability	In Alternative, 4 miles are suitable for Wild designation and 3 miles are suitable for Recreational designation.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation as a Wild and Recreational River in Alternative A would add seven miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Paterson River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded in the upper four mile segment with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor in the upper 4-mile segment would be closed to mineral entry.
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In Alternative B the river is managed for a mix of uses including timber harvest with some constraints on the visual impact of harvest, but because the river is already somewhat modified, this additional modification would likely result in the river being considered ineligible.

In all other alternatives, the Patterson River is managed for harvest of timber on suitable forest lands, and may become ineligible for future consideration as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Current recreation and subsistence use would be unaffected by any of the alternatives. Although the resource values of the Patterson River are outstandingly remarkable, they are not as popular or as natural as other recommended streams.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

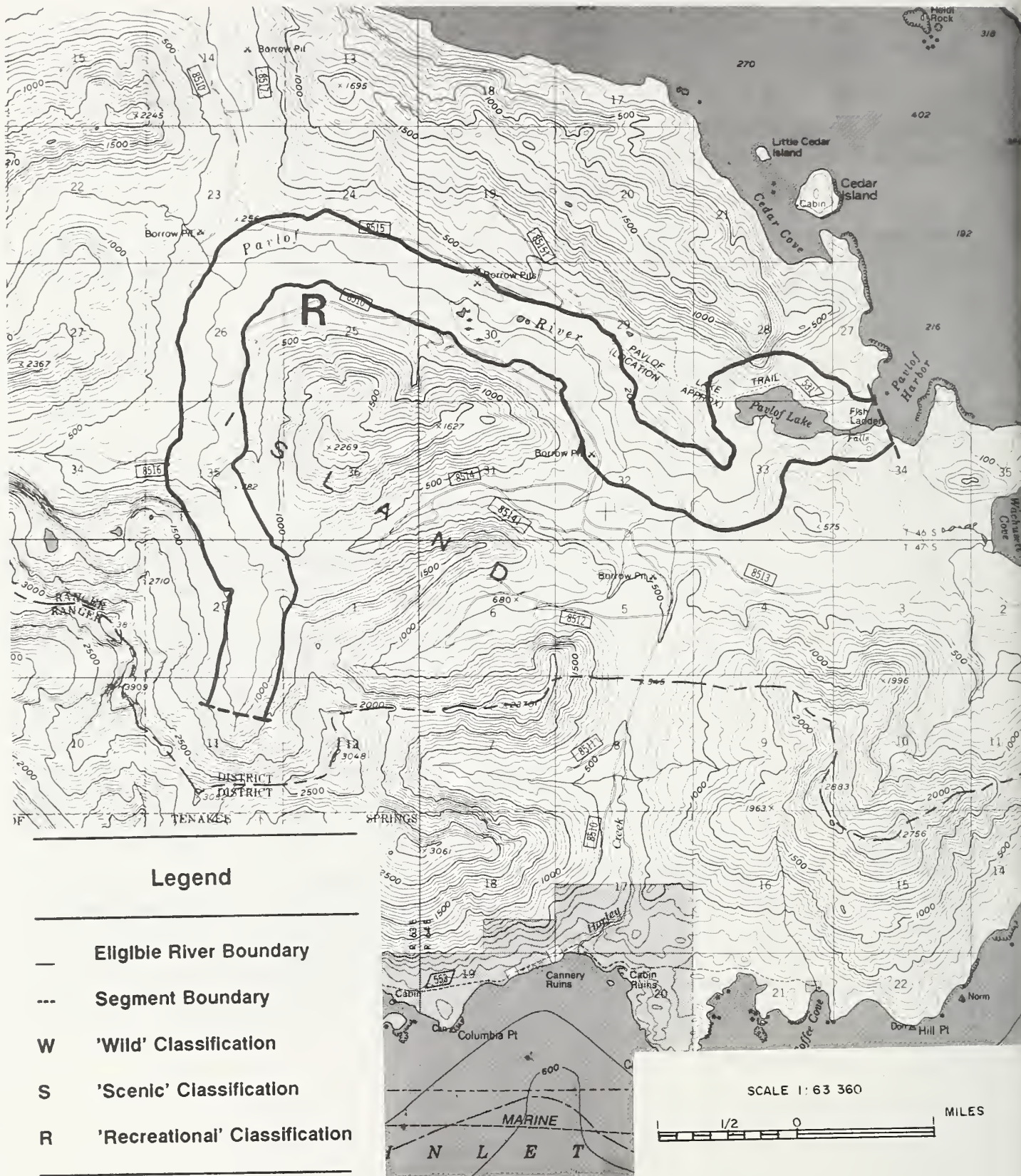
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	7	7	7	7	7	7

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Pavlof River



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

PAVLOF RIVER

Description

Located on the Hoonah Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Pavlof River is on Chichagof Island in the Northern Interior Islands Geographic Province. The river originates at approximately 1000 feet in elevation, in a high mountain system north of the community of Tenakee Springs. The community of Hoonah is located approximately 40 miles to the north. The river flows to the north and east, through Pavlof Lake to Pavlof Harbor and Freshwater Bay.

The Pavlof Lake Trail lies along the river, from Forest Road 8515 to Pavlof Harbor. The drainage is roaded and has been heavily logged. The river is rated as highly valued for fisheries production and has been identified by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game as one of 19 "high value" watersheds. The river is easily accessed by the Hoonah road system, and receives very high (for the region) recreational and subsistence use. Of historical interest is the saltery ruins at the mouth of the river and the 1930's CCC-constructed fish pass.

The Pavlof River is within the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-Term Timber Sale area. The Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the 1981-1986 and 1986-1990 Operating Periods (SEIS) propose six units within the river corridor for harvest in this planning cycle.

Eligibility

The Pavlof River has an exceptionally productive anadromous fisheries. This, combined with easy access from the existing road system, provides for a unique recreation experience within the island environment of northern southeast Alaska.

Classification

The Pavlof River meets the criteria for Recreation classification.

Suitability

The river was determined to be suitable as a Recreation River in Alternative A. It was included as suitable for a Recreational river in Alternative B as representative of the unique recreational experience for the region.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	8	8	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Recreational river in Alternatives A and B would add eight miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Pavlof River. Development of roads and facilities will be allowed, as would timber harvest. The corridor is open for minerals entry.

Alternatives C, E, F and G place emphasis is on managing for uses and activities in a compatible and complementary manner to provide the greatest combination of benefits. Timber harvest and road construction will be allowed, consistent with the maintenance of the visual quality. Mineral entry is permitted. Fisheries habitat structures will be allowed. These activities, other than instream structures, will not affect future consideration of the Pavlof River as a "recreation" river.

In Alternative D, all except the upper two miles of the river corridor would be managed to provide recreational opportunities in an unmodified environment. Roads are absent or closed to public access. Timber harvest is limited to insect and disease control. Mineral entry is permitted. The remaining two miles would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production where suitable forest lands occur. This reach may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which could cause the reach to become ineligible for future consideration as a "recreation" river.

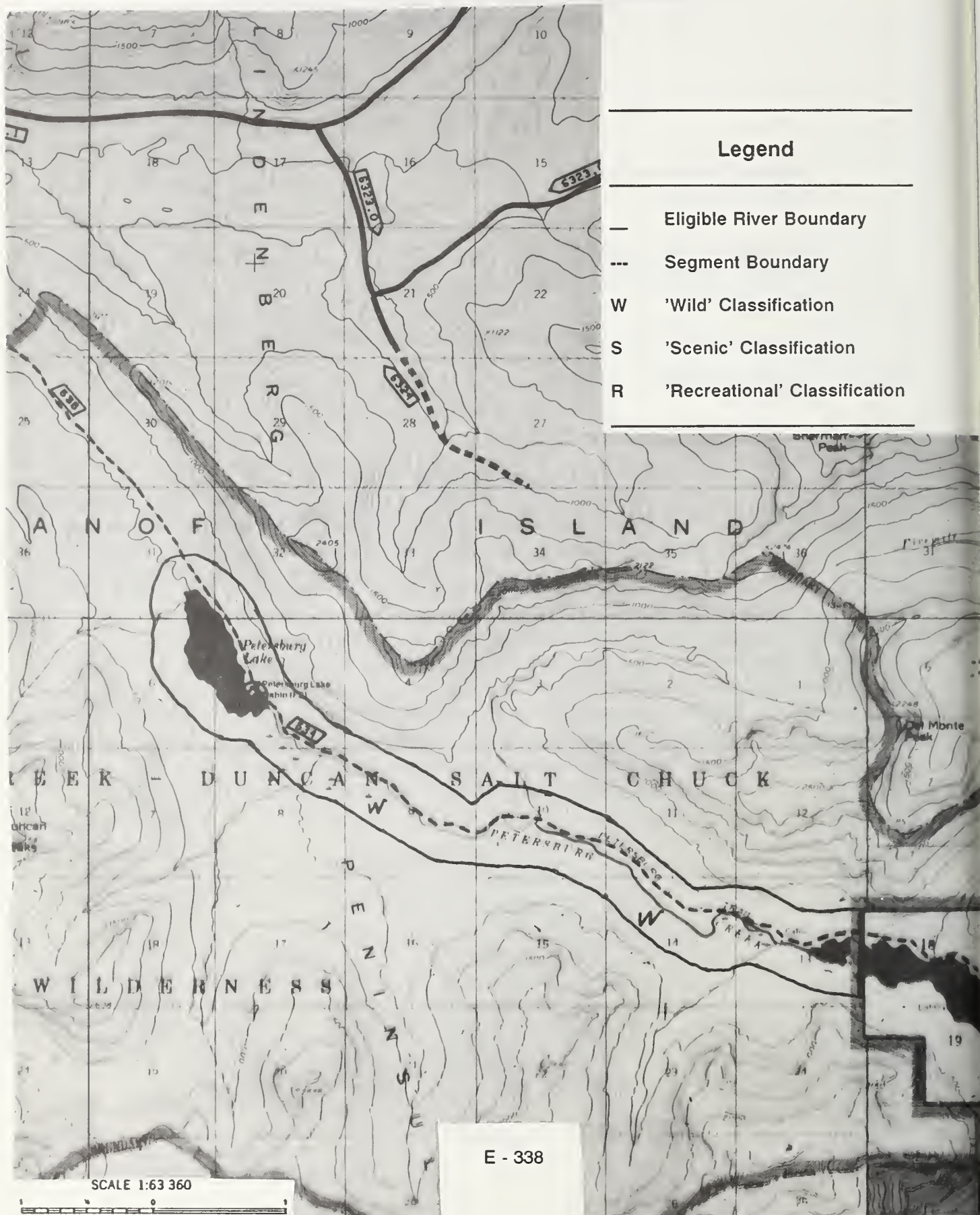
**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	8	8	-	6	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	8	-	8	8	8
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

PETERSBURG CREEK



Legend

— Eligible River Boundary

--- Segment Boundary

W 'Wild' Classification

S 'Scenic' Classification

R 'Recreational' Classification

E - 338

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PETERSBURG CREEK

Description	Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Petersburg Creek originates from elevations below 500 feet and flows approximately seven miles into saltwater in the Wrangell Narrows on Kupreanof Island. The stream has high fish values for steelhead; silver, sockeye, and pink salmon, and Dolly Varden trout. Alaska Department of Fish and Game lists Petersburg Creek as one of the top 19 "important" salmon streams in southeast Alaska. The stream also has high scenic and recreation values. Petersburg Creek lies entirely within the Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness Area. A Forest Service recreation trail parallels the creek from saltwater to a Forest Service recreation cabin at Petersburg Lake. There is a historic site near the mouth of the creek.
Eligibility	Petersburg Creek has outstandingly remarkable fish, historic, recreation, and scenic values of national significance because of the combination of high values that prompted Wilderness designation, and the convenient access close to Petersburg.
Classification	Petersburg Creek meets the guidelines for Wild classification from the mouth upstream for seven miles.
Suitability	Petersburg Creek was considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild River in Alternative A, B and D.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	7	7	-	7	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

In Alternatives A, B and D, Petersburg Creek is recommended for designation as a Wild River. Alternatives A, B, and D would add seven miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Petersburg Creek. Since the area is in Wilderness, designation would have little effect on other resource uses. Timber harvest, mining, and roads are already precluded by the Wilderness designation.

In other Alternatives the river corridor would be managed as Wilderness with emphasis on retention of natural conditions. Most of the stream values would be preserved, but water impoundment could occur with Presidential approval.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

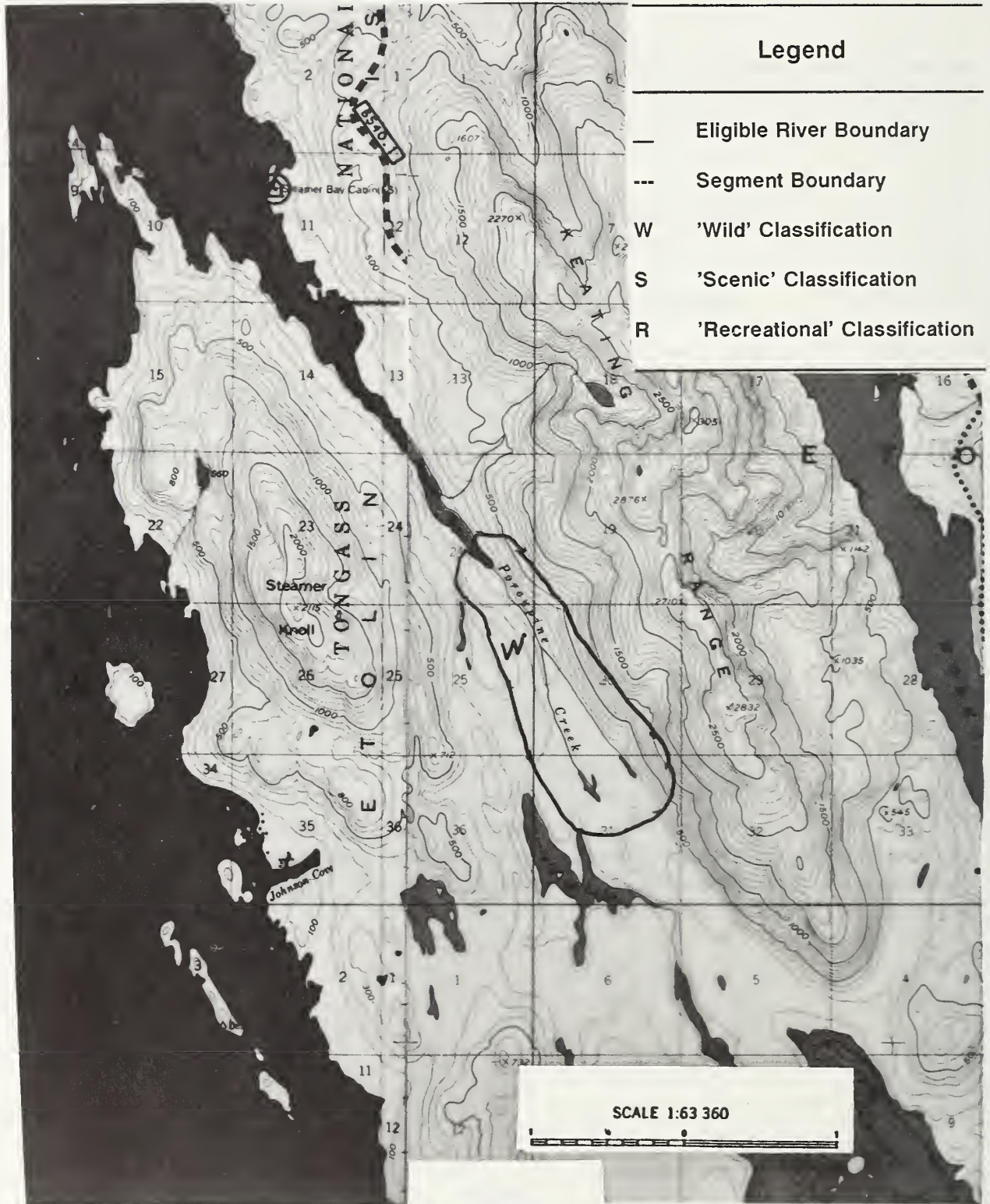
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Interim Management

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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PORCUPINE CREEK



PORCUPINE CREEK

Description	Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Porcupine Creek originates at low elevation and flows two miles into saltwater in Steamer Bay on Etolin Island. There is a Forest Service recreation cabin near the mouth of the stream on good tidal access to the stream for boats. Porcupine Creek has high sport fish value for cutthroat, steelhead, and Dolly Varden trout. It also has high wildlife (black bear) and recreation values. The drainage is undeveloped and unroaded.
Eligibility	Porcupine Creek has outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and recreation values of regional significance because of the accommodation of having a cabin to stay in while enjoying the variety of resources.
Classification	Porcupine Creek meets the guidelines for Wild classification.
Suitability	Porcupine Creek was considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild River in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	<p>Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add two miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Porcupine Creek. The opportunity for development of dams and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest and mining would be precluded. Suitable timber would be unavailable for harvest. Current recreation and subsistence use would be unaffected.</p> <p>Porcupine Creek is not recommended in the other Alternatives. In Alternatives C, E, F, and G the stream corridor is managed for primitive or semi-primitive recreation, and it would remain eligible as a Wild River.</p>
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In Alternative D, the area is managed with emphasis on harvest of timber on suitable forest lands. The eligibility of the stream will be foregone, or reduced to Recreational river classification by roading and development in the watershed. Current recreation and subsistence use would be unaffected.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

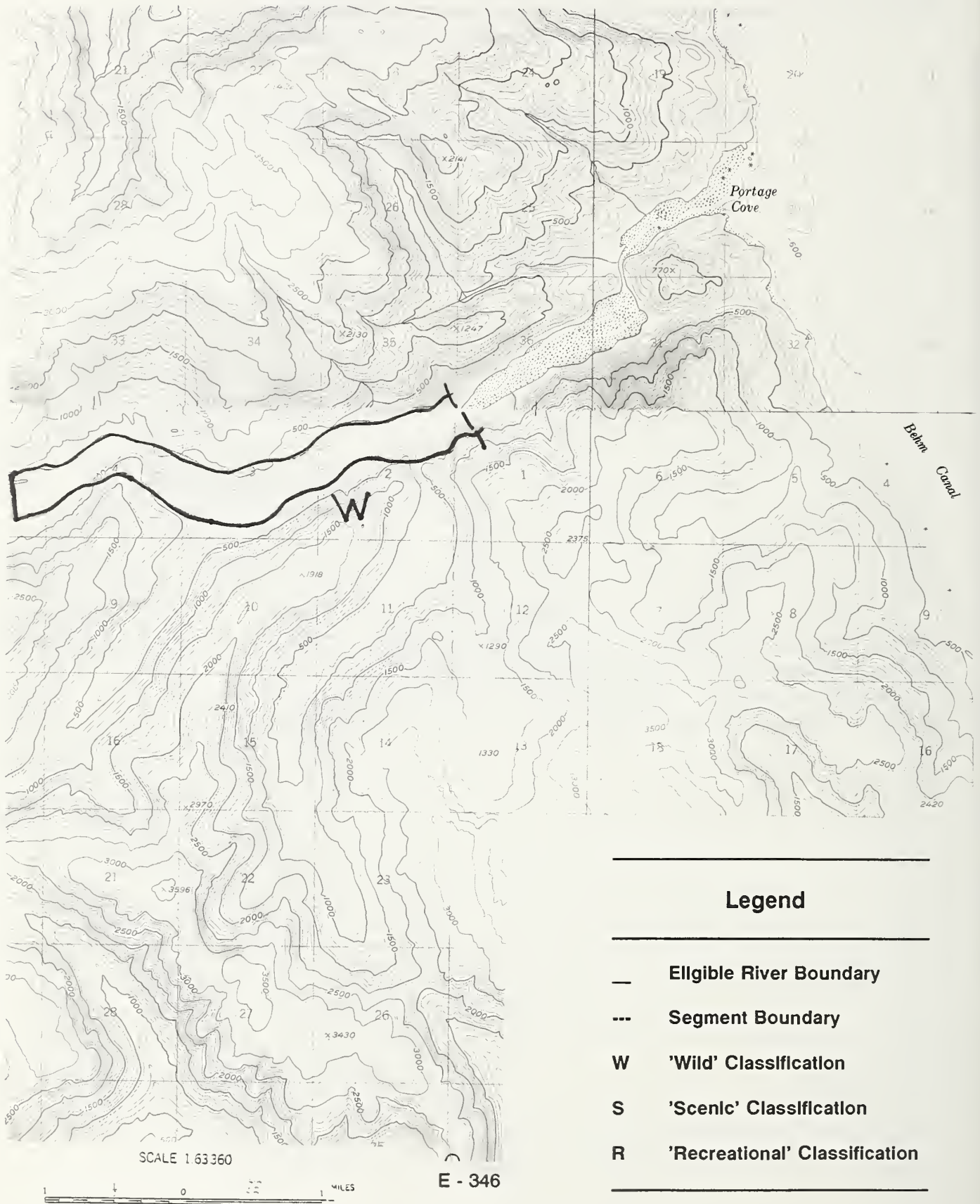
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	2	2	2	-	2	2	2
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Portage Creek



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

PORTAGE CREEK

Description	Portage Creek is located within Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness, on Revillagigedo Island, and is in the Interior Islands Geographic Province. The stream originates near Mt. Reid at about the 3900 foot level and enters saltwater in Portage Cove, Behm Canal, about 35 air miles from Ketchikan. The river is of historical significance.
Eligibility	Portage Creek is outstandingly remarkable for its historical/cultural values of regional significance. The stream was part of a land and water transportation route from Hyder to Ketchikan. From Hyder, hardy individuals travelled up the Salmon River and Texas Creek, crossed the Chickamin Glacier, boated down the Chickamin River, crossed Behm Canal to Portage Cove, travelled up Portage Creek into the Carroll River country, and either continued overland to Ketchikan or boated to town.
Classification	All 10 miles of the river meet the criteria for the Wild River classification. There are no roads or other development along this stream.
Suitability	Portage Creek, in its entirety, was found to be suitable for Wild River designation in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of Portage Creek as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 10 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. These values would be preserved as well in all other alternatives since all of Portage Creek is within a designated Wilderness and/or national monument.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

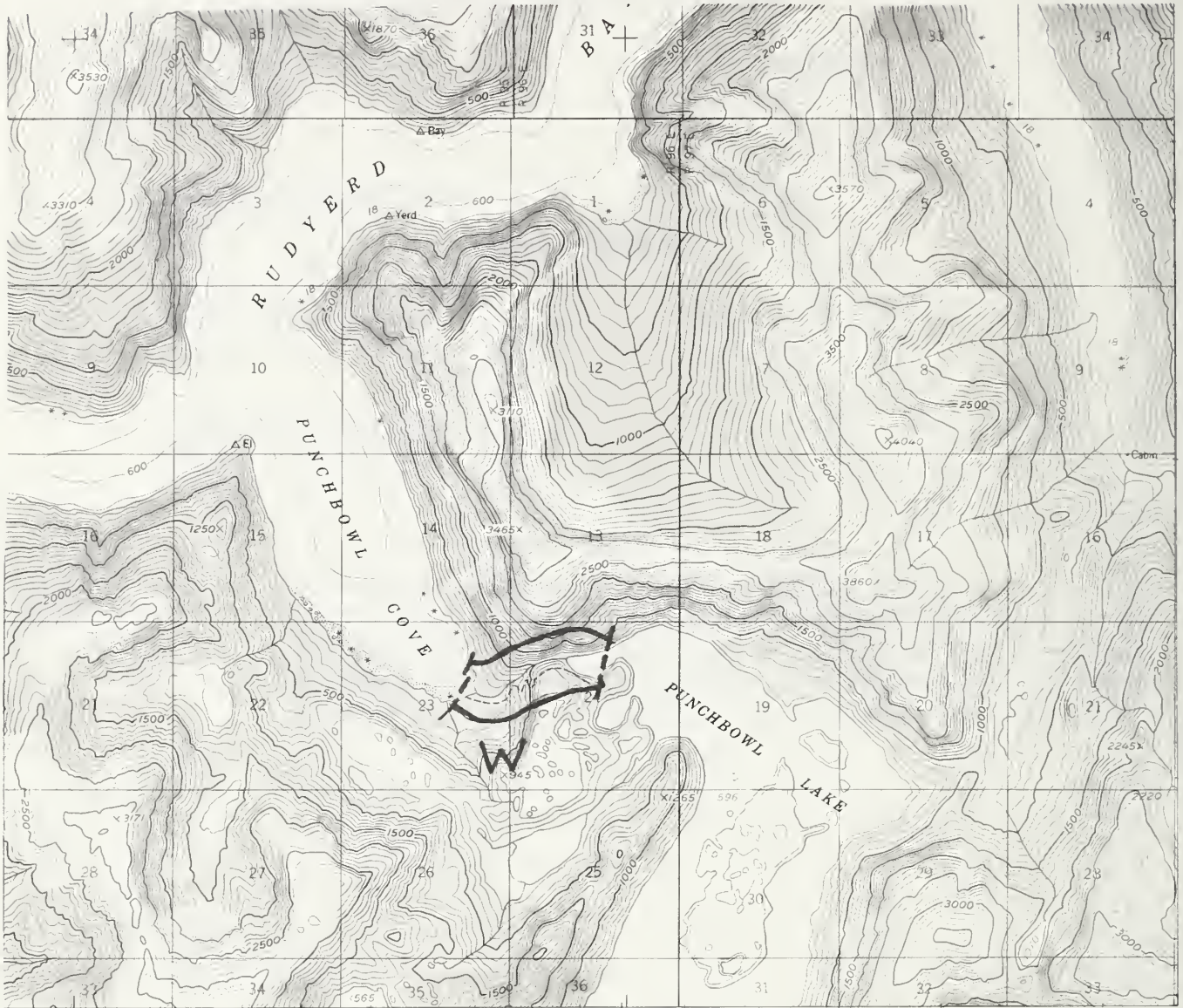
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Punchbowl Creek



SCALE 1:63,360



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

PUNCHBOWL CREEK

Description	Punchbowl Creek is located within Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness on the mainland and is in the Coast Range Geographic Province. The stream flows out of Punchbowl Lake and drops 75 feet over a falls into saltwater in Punchbowl Cove, about 37 miles from Ketchikan. Punchbowl Lake and the falls are one of the most photographed places in Misty Fiords National Monument. A trail parallels the stream and provides vantage points for viewing the falls from above. A mooring buoy is anchored at saltwater and a three-sided shelter is located at Punchbowl Lake.
Eligibility	Punchbowl Creek is outstandingly remarkable for its scenic values of regional significance. The stream is the outlet of a classic example of a 'hanging lake' carved by glacial action. Tour boats frequent the area and stop near the falls.
Classification	The entire stream from the lake to saltwater meets the criteria for the Wild classification.
Suitability	Punchbowl Creek was found to be suitable for Wild designation in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of Punchbowl Creek as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 2 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. In actuality, the stream values would also be protected in Alternatives B, C, and D since this area is within a designated Wilderness.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

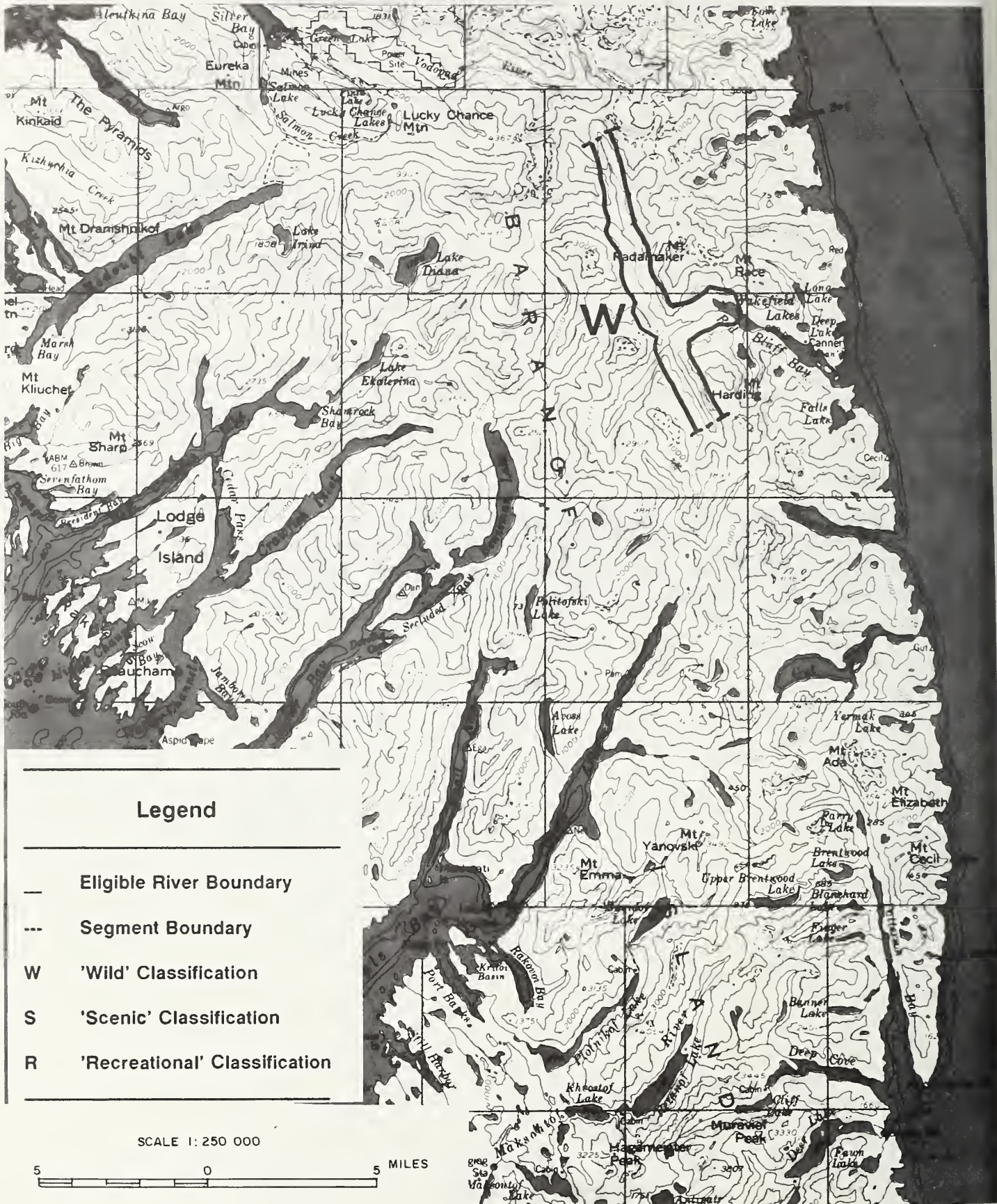
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Red Bluff Bay Tributaries



RED BLUFF BAY TRIBUTARIES

Description

Located on the Sitka Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the streams which flow into Red Bluff Bay are located on Baranof Island and are in the Northern Outer Islands Geographic Province. This stream complex is located within the South Baranof Wilderness. The north branch begins at approximately 2300 feet in elevation and flows south then east for eight miles. The south tributary originates at approximately 1500 feet and flows northeast for five miles where it meets the north branch and continues to termination in Red Bluff Bay. Total river mileage equals thirteen miles.

This stream complex is exceptionally scenic for the region and offers a wide range of ecosystems. The unique tidal meadows and large estuarine area contribute to the range of ecosystems as does the river corridor as it rises into the higher elevations. The stream and tributary have been rated highly valued as a watershed by Alaska Department of Fish and Game for the current Forest Plan and is significant for anadromous fish production. A unique geologic occurrence in the form of serpentine mineralization is found in this watershed. The drainage has better than average recreational bear hunting and the area is used for this purpose.

Eligibility

The stream and tributary that flow into Red Bluff Bay are outstandingly remarkable for their fishery, recreation, scenic, geologic, and ecologic values. There are unusually large numbers of brown bear. The river and estuary are considered unusually productive for anadromous fisheries. The geologically unique serpentine mineralizations, along with the diverse range of ecosystems and exceptional scenery, contribute to the high value of this river system. The system is free of impoundments and remains primitive and undeveloped.

Classification

The stream and tributary of Red Bluff Bay meet the criteria for Wild classification.

Suitability

Red Bluff Bay and the designated tributaries are considered suitable as a Wild River in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 13 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would continue to preserve and recognize the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream and tributary to Red Bluff Bay. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities has been foregone since the area's designation as Wilderness in 1980. Timber harvest has not been allowed because of the Wilderness designation and the area has been withdrawn for mineral entry.

In Alternatives B through F, the river corridor would continue to be managed to meet the objectives of preservation of Wilderness values.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

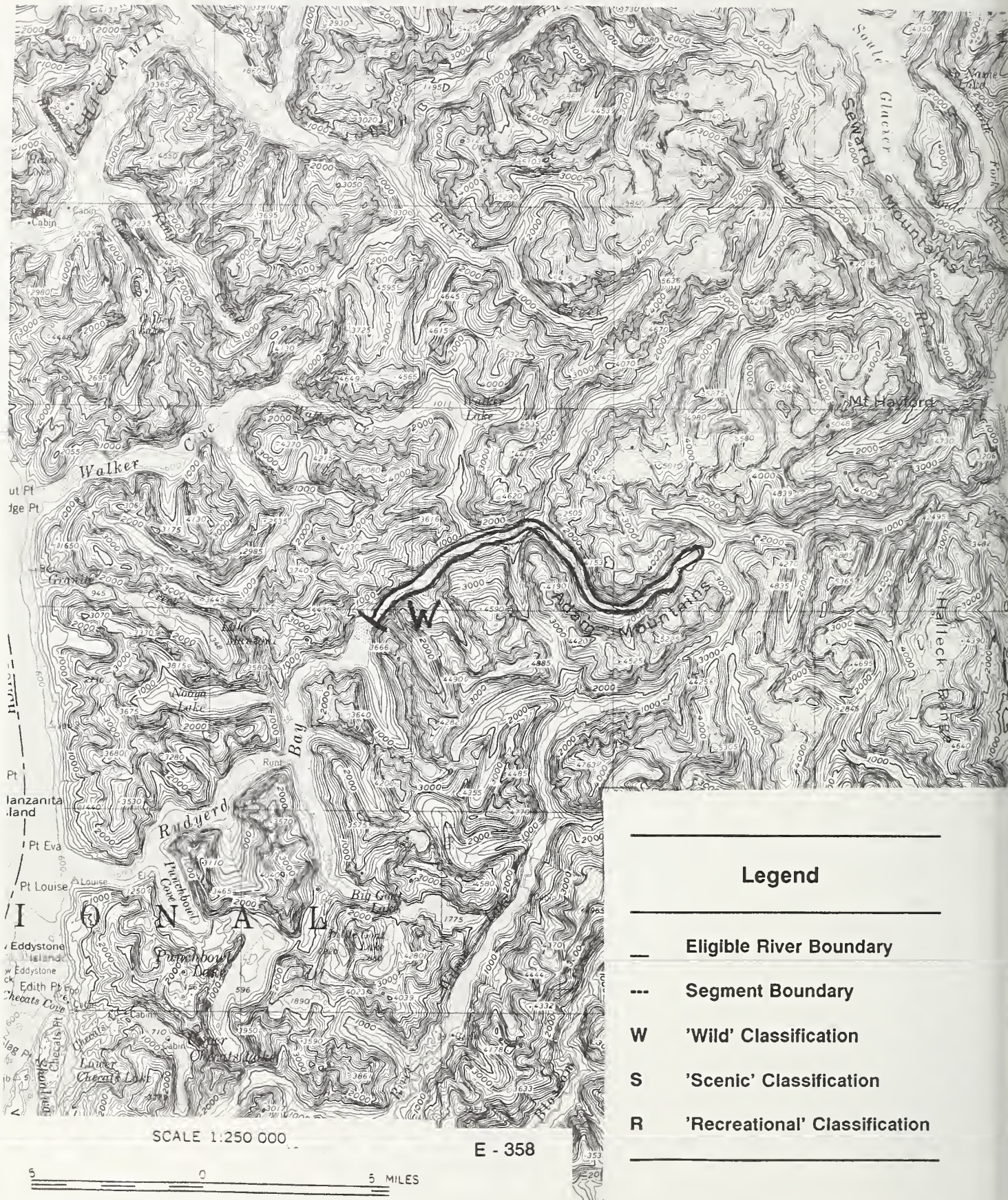
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Interim Management

In all alternatives, management of the stream and tributary into Red Bluff Bay will maintain the existing character of the complex because it is within a designated Wilderness.

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Rudyard Creek



RUDYERD CREEK

Description	Rudyard Creek is located within Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness on the mainland and is in the Coast Range Geographic Province. The stream originates at about the 2000 foot elevation and flows into saltwater at the northern end of Rudyard Bay, about 46 miles from Ketchikan.
Eligibility	Rudyard Creek is outstandingly remarkable for wildlife, recreational, and scenic values of national significance. Brown bear and mountain goats are abundant in the area. Visitors walk up the creek to view the goats. The area is spectacularly scenic.
Classification	All 16 miles of the stream meet the criteria for the Wild River classification.
Suitability	Rudyard was found to be suitable for Wild River designation in Alternative A. Because of its exemplary scenic values representative of the Coast Range Geographic Province, this stream was also included in Alternatives B and D.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	16	16	-	16	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of Rudyard Creek as a Wild River in Alternatives A, B, and D would add 16 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. Since Rudyard Creek is entirely within a designated Wilderness, its eligibility and classification as a potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System is retained in all alternatives.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

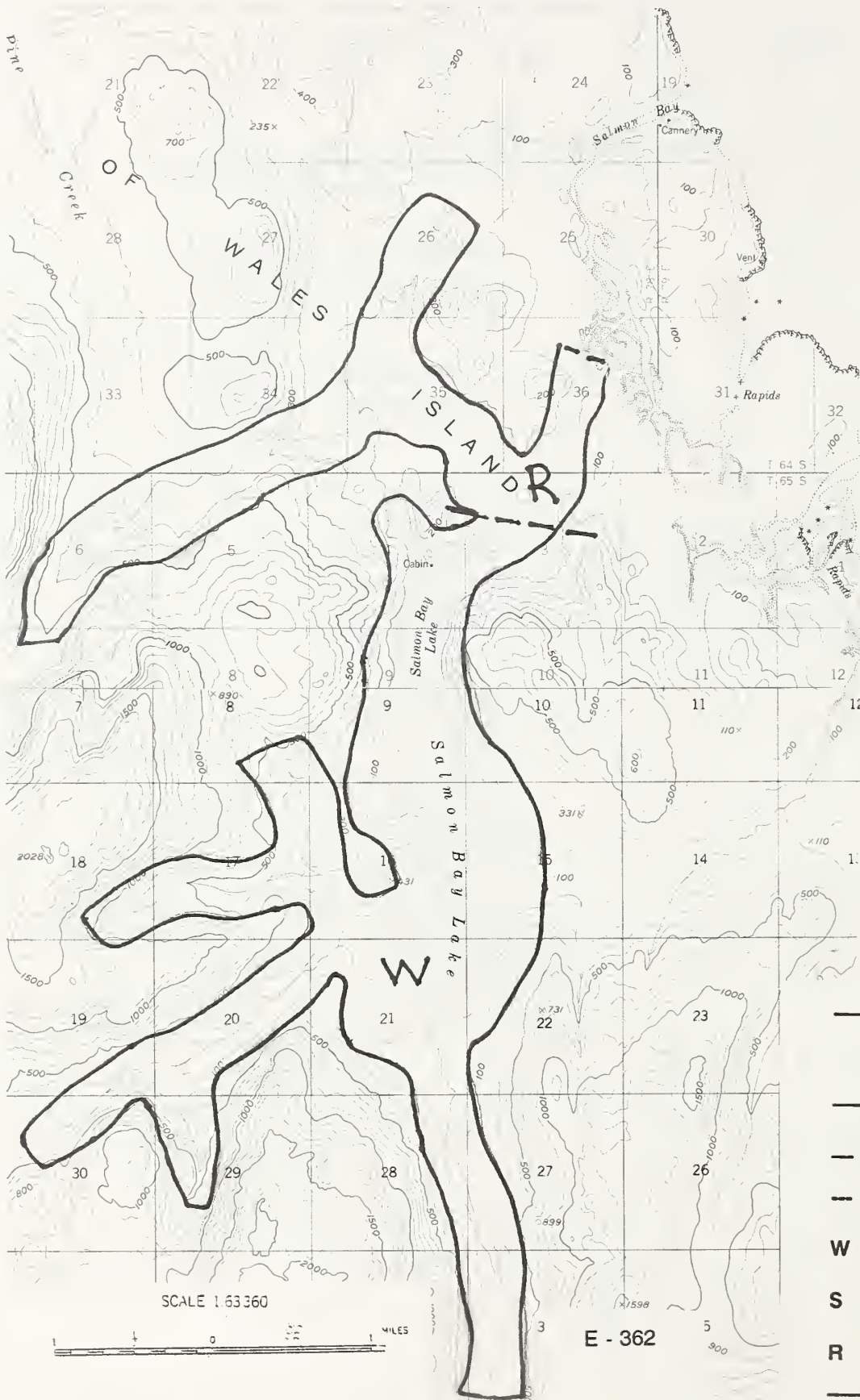
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Salmon Bay Lake and Streams



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

SALMON BAY LAKE AND STREAMS

Description	Located on the Thorne Bay Ranger District, the Salmon Bay Lake and Streams area is on Prince of Wales Island in the Southern Islands Geographic Province. This area is in the extreme northeast corner of Prince of Wales Island and is about 55 air miles from Craig. The area has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area because of its value as an overwintering area for trumpeter swans. A trail leads from Salmon Bay to the outlet of Salmon Bay Lake but does not access the public recreation cabin on the lake.
Eligibility	This system is outstandingly remarkable for its fishery, wildlife, and scenic values of regional significance. The watershed has been identified by ADF&G as one of the 65 "important watersheds" in the current Forest Plan and received a rating of "1" for sportfish values in the ADF&G Sportfish Habitat Integrity Program. The lake supports an excellent cutthroat and Dolly Varden fishery. Steelhead, pinks, coho, chum, and sockeye salmon are also present in the streams and lake. The area is known for its waterfowl habitat and is an important overwintering area for trumpeter swans. Black bear are abundant during the salmon runs; Sitka black-tailed deer are common as are beaver, mink, marten, and river otters. The area is very scenic and has stands of very large old-growth forest.
Classification	Ten miles of the 18 mile stream system meet the criteria for the Wild classification. The 8 miles below Salmon Bay Lake meet the criteria for Recreational classification.
Suitability	In Alternative A, 10 miles of the system were found to be suitable for Wild designation, and 8 miles were found to be suitable for Recreational. The stream system was not included in Alternatives B or D.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	8	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation of the Salmon Bay Lake area as a Wild/Recreational River in Alternative A would add 18 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. In Alternative B, the area would be managed for semi-primitive recreation and would retain its natural character. In Alternatives C, E, F, and G the area is managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on recreation and visual quality while allowing a moderate level of timber harvest and other development. In these alternatives, the river may qualify only for the Scenic or Recreation classification in the future. In Alternative D the stream system would be subject to intensive development for timber management activities which may cause Salmon Bay Lake and Streams to become ineligible.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

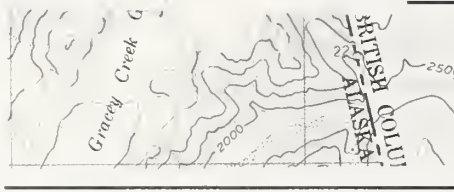
	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	18	18	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	18	-	18	18	18
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	18	-	-	-

Interim Management

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

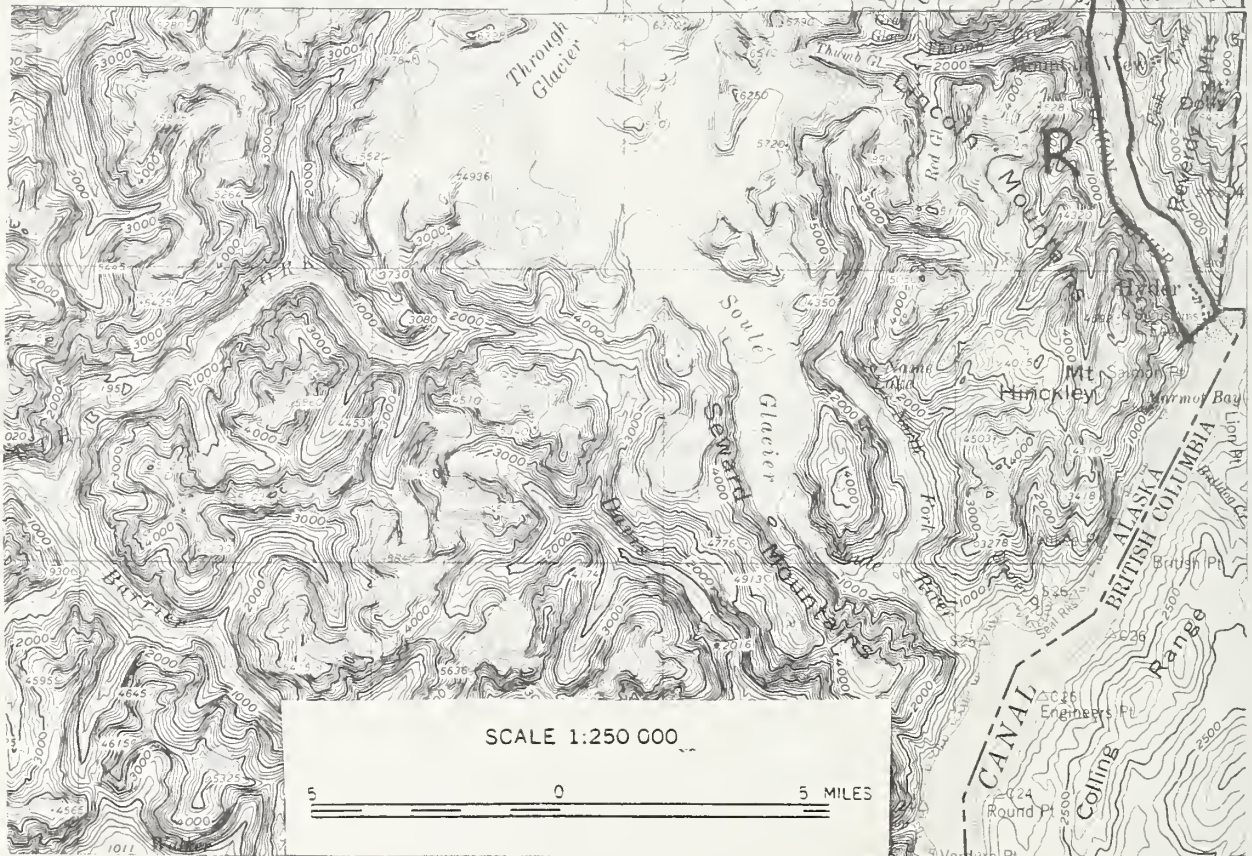
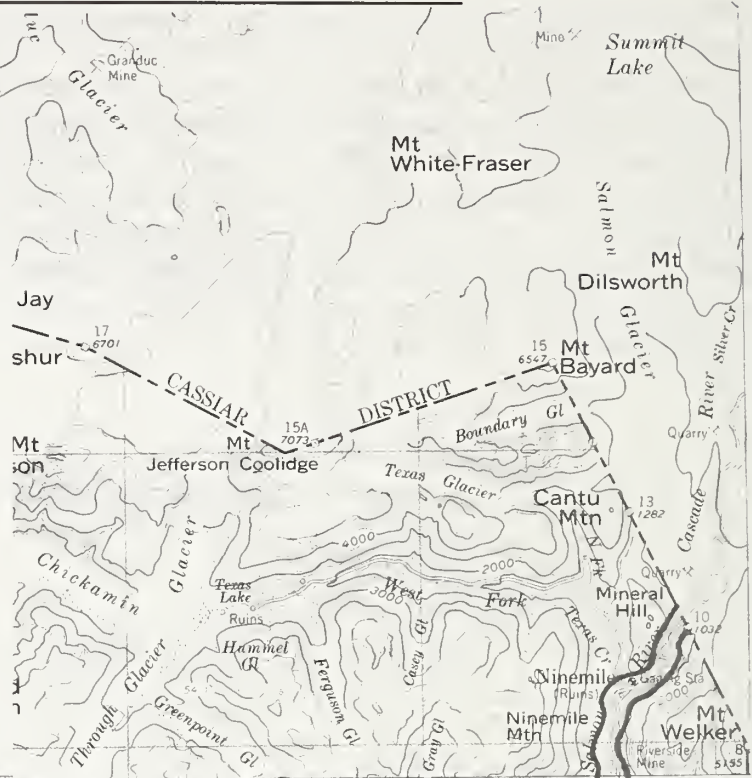
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Salmon River



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W** 'Wild' Classification
- S** 'Scenic' Classification
- R** 'Recreational' Classification



SALMON RIVER

Description	The Salmon River, near Hyder, is on the Misty Fiords Ranger District and is on the mainland within the Coast Range Geographic Province. This area is neither designated Wilderness nor National Forest Monument, but is unclassified National Forest System land. One tributary of the Salmon River flows out of the small Texas Lakes; another tributary flows from the Salmon Glacier in British Columbia. The River flows into Portland Canal at Hyder, near the U.S and Canadian border.
Eligibility	<p>The Salmon River is outstandingly remarkable for geologic values of regional significance. The flow of the river is to some extent dependent upon the activity of the Salmon Glacier in British Columbia. When the Salmon Glacier calves, torrents of water are released and rush down the Salmon River. This flooding glacier phenomena is relatively rare in Southeast Alaska.</p> <p>The stream channel and banks have been modified and are no longer entirely natural in appearance. A road parallels much of the stream and is very visible from the water. Dikes and rip-rap line the stream banks.</p>
Classification	The Salmon River does not meet the criteria for the Wild or Scenic River classification because of the road and extensive modification of the stream and stream-banks. The stream does meet the criteria for the Recreational River classification.
Suitability	The Salmon River was found to be suitable for Recreational designation in Alternative A and was included in its entirety.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	15	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation of the Salmon River as a Recreational River in Alternative A would add 15 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System. In other alternatives the river corridor is managed with an emphasis on road accessible recreation. Moderate development activities likely to occur with this management prescription would not further alter the present classification or the geologic values.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

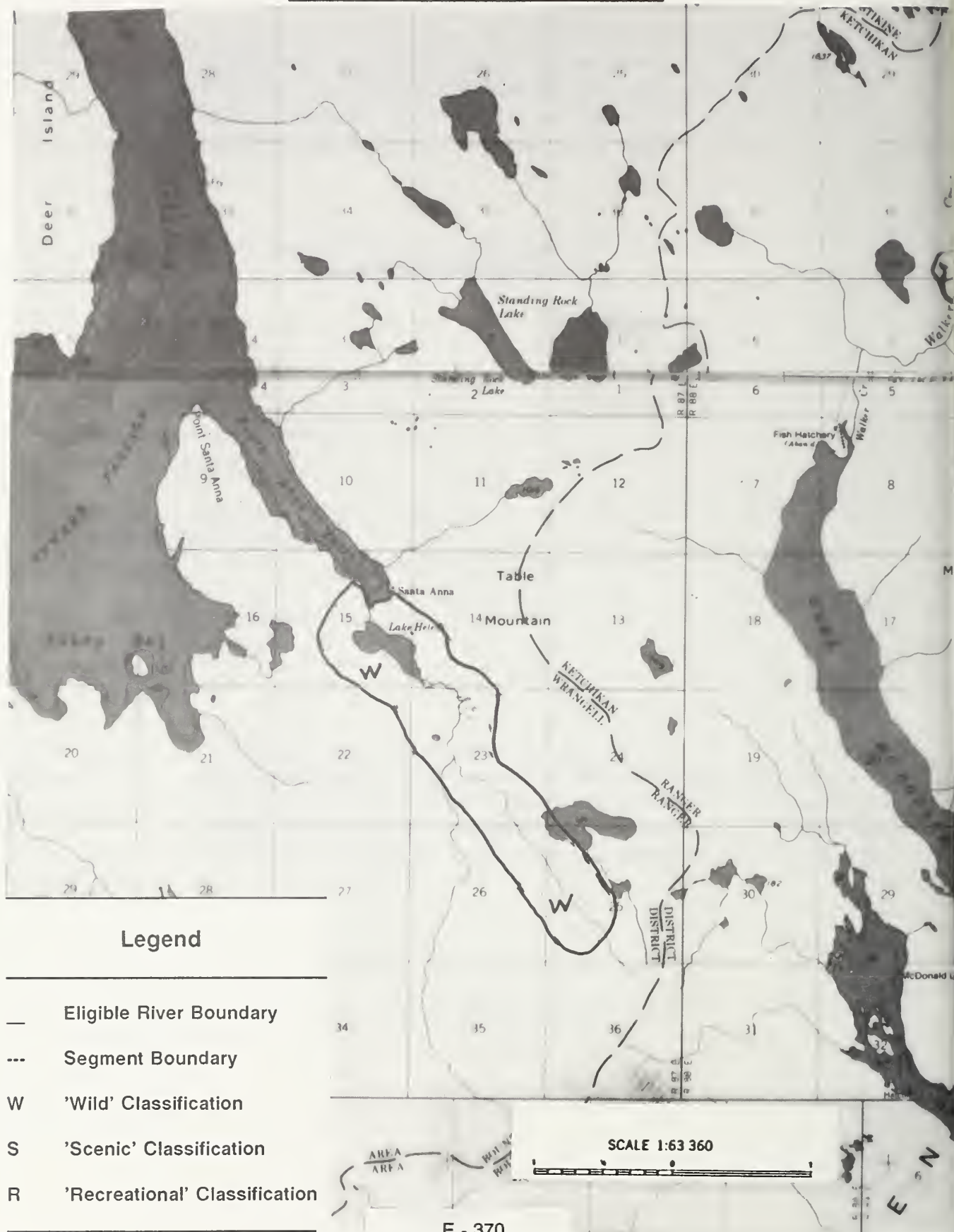
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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SANTA ANNA CREEK and LAKE HELEN



SANTA ANNA CREEK and LAKE HELEN

Description	Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, Santa Anna Creek originates at approximately 500 feet elevation on the Mainland and flows four miles through Lake Helen and into saltwater in Santa Anna Inlet. Santa Anna Creek has high sportfish values. The stream is unroaded and undeveloped. Santa Anna Creek is unique because Lake Helen lies at such a low elevation that boaters can travel into the lake at high tide.
Eligibility	Santa Anna Creek and Lake Helen have outstandingly remarkable sportfish values of regional significance due to high quality steelhead fishing, and because of the unique low elevation lake.
Classification	Santa Anna Creek and Lake Helen meet the guidelines for Wild river classification for 4 miles.
Suitability	Santa Anna Creek was considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild River in Alternatives A and was included in Alternative B because of its unusual accessibility for recreation.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A and B would add four miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Santa Anna Creek. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry. Surrounding areas are managed for a mix of uses including timber harvest with emphasis on maintenance of visual quality, although in Alternative B harvest activities would be more intensive.
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In all other Alternatives the river corridor would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production where suitable forest lands occur. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause Santa Anna Creek to become ineligible for future consideration as a Wild River. Current recreation and subsistence use would be unaffected by any of the alternatives.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	4	4	4	4	4

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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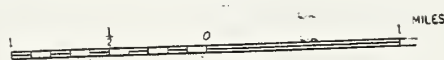
Sarkar Lakes



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

SCALE 1:63360



SARKAR LAKES

Description

Located on the Thorne Bay Ranger District, the Sarkar Lakes area is on Prince of Wales Island in the Southern Islands Geographic Province. Sarkar is on the west side of Prince of Wales Island and is about 34 air miles from Craig. The area contains numerous interconnected lakes and canoeing is a rapidly increasing activity. The largest lake, Sarkar Lake, contains many small islands and is especially scenic.

The area has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area because of its fishery values. Sarkar is proposed as Wilderness in H.R. 987.

A trail leads from saltwater at Sarkar Cove to the public recreation cabin on Sarkar Lake. There is a parcel of private land at the old townsite of Deweyville.

Eligibility

The Sarkar Lakes system is outstandingly remarkable for its fish, wildlife, and historical/cultural values of regional significance. The watershed has been identified by ADF&G as one of the 19 "high quality" in the current Forest Plan and received a rating of "1" for sportfish values in the ADF&G Sportfish Habitat Integrity Program. Sarkar Lakes has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area because its watershed supports a significant run of sockeye salmon, important for both commercial and sport harvest. The Sarkar Lakes system also has high populations of coho salmon, cutthroat, and Dolly Varden. Pink salmon are also present. Sitka black-tailed deer, black bear, and wolves are abundant and are hunted in the area. The area is also known as having good waterfowl hunting. The area is rich in cultural/historic values; a saltery and smokehouses were once located at Deweyville.

Classification

The entire Sarkar Lakes system meets the criteria for the Wild classification.

Suitability

In Alternative A, all 25 miles of the system were found to be suitable for Wild designation.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation of Sarkar Lakes as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 25 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream system. In Alternatives B, C, E, F, and G, the area would be managed for semi-primitive recreation and old-growth habitat and would retain its natural character. In Alternative D, Sarkar would be subject to intensive development for timber production which may cause the stream system to become ineligible for addition to the National Wild and Scenic River System.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	25	25	25	-	25	25	25
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	25	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

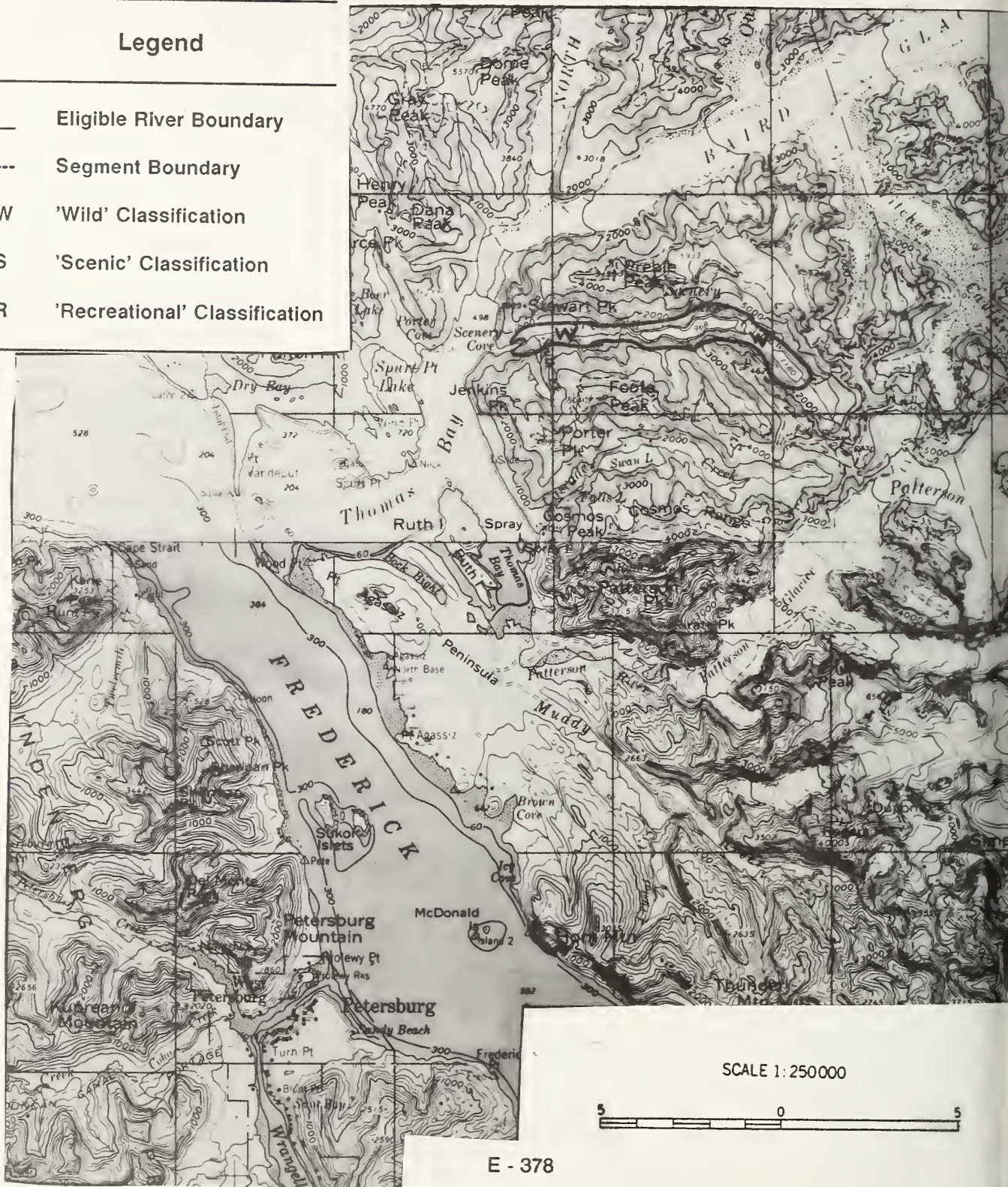
In all Alternatives, interim management of the Sarkar Lakes area will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R. 987 or as a Protected Area under the Southeast Conference proposal.

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SCENERY CREEK

Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



SCENERY CREEK

Description	Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, Scenery Creek originates from glaciers above 4000 feet elevation and flows eight miles into saltwater in Thomas Bay on the mainland. Scenery Cove at the mouth of the creek is fiord-like, scenic, and an excellent anchorage and is visited by charter boats. Scenery Creek has two lakes on the stream, one of which is large enough for float planes. There is a withdrawal for power generation on the drainage. This area has been studied for many years as a source of hydroelectric power for Petersburg. However, since the construction of the Tyee Lake hydroelectric project, interest in this area is significantly lower. Scenery Creek has high scenic values. The drainage is undeveloped and unroaded.
Eligibility	Scenery Creek has outstandingly remarkable scenic values of national significance. The area is used extensively for major charter boat tours which attract primarily non-resident tourists. The views up the fiord and canyon from saltwater are outstanding.
Classification	Scenery Creek meets the guidelines for Wild classification.
Suitability	Scenery Creek was considered suitable in Alternatives A, B and D.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	8	8	-	8	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A, B, and D would add eight miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Scenery Creek. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.
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In Alternative C, the river corridor would be managed as roadless. Timber harvesting would be limited, and significant construction would be precluded. Fish and wildlife habitat improvement projects would be allowed. Mining would be permitted, but access and visual impact would be limited. Management of the area in Alternative C may affect the future Wild and Scenic River classification of Scenery Creek.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

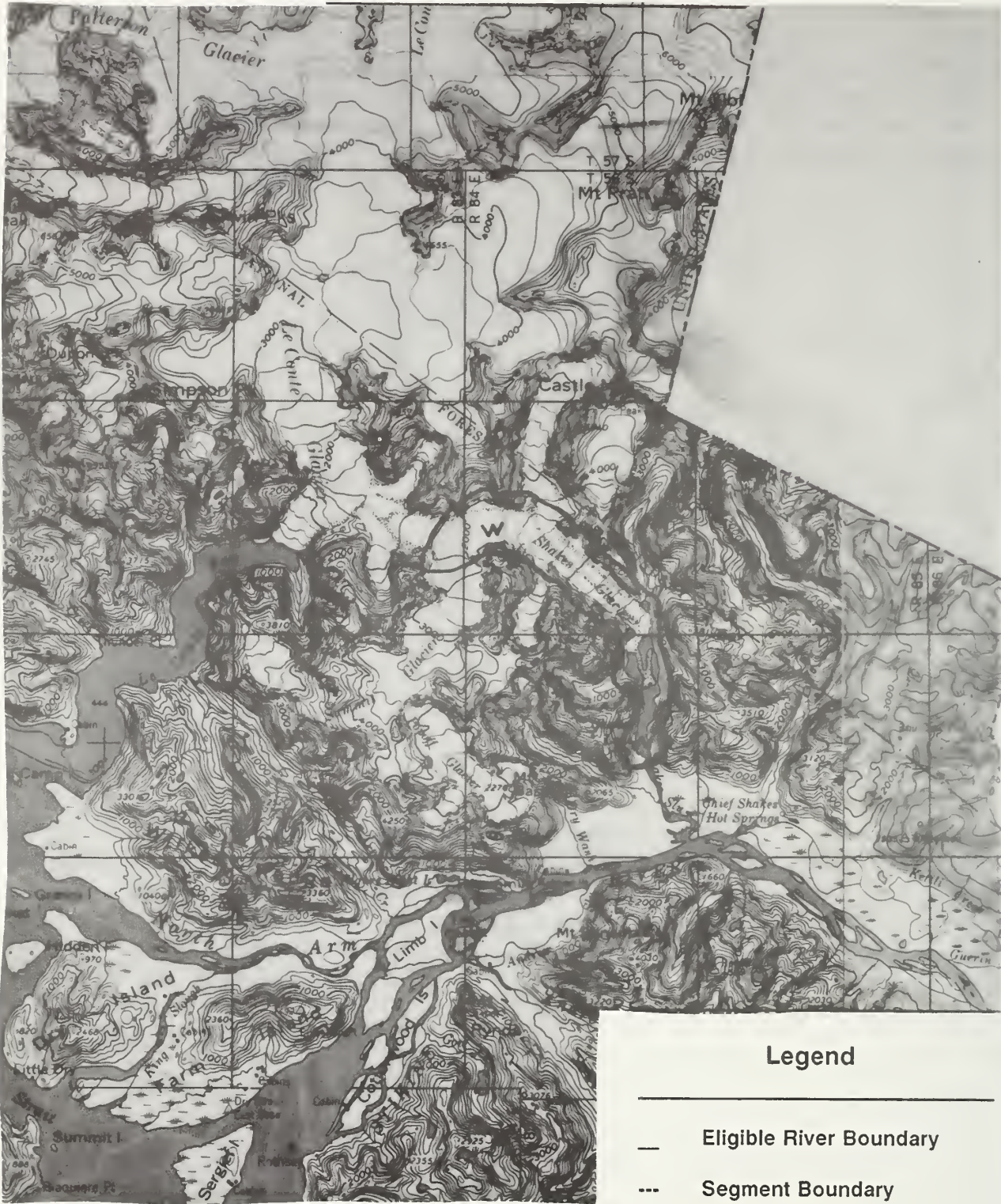
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

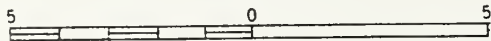
In alternatives which include designation as a wild and scenic river, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

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SHAKES SLOUGH



SCALE 1:250000



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

SHAKES SLOUGH

Description	Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, Shakes Slough originates on the mainland in the icefields as a branch of the LeConte Glacier, and flows ten miles into the Stikine River. The Shakes Glacier and Lake area is unique for its local climate creating an alpine vegetation near sea level elevation. Many species of plants uncommon to southeast Alaska occur here. The stream is unroaded and undeveloped. Shakes Slough is located within the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness Area, and is a popular recreation place. The river has high scenic, wildlife (moose), and recreation values.
Eligibility	Shakes Slough has outstandingly remarkable, scenic, wildlife, and recreation values of national significance due to the combination of values, and its close association with the Stikine River.
Classification	Shakes Slough meets the guidelines for Wild river classification for ten miles due to the unique vegetation and exceptional scenery.
Suitability	Shakes Slough was considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild River in Alternative A, B and D. It was included in Alternative B as representative of unusual vegetation as well as its outstanding scenery which is exemplary for the Coast Range geographic province.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	10	10	-	10	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation as a Wild river in Alternatives A, B, and D, would add ten miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Shakes Slough. The opportunity for development of dams and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest is already precluded by the Wilderness designation. The river corridor is also closed to mineral entry by the Wilderness designation.
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All other Alternatives protect most of the river values with a Wilderness designation. However, water impoundment could occur with Presidential approval. Subsistence use would not be affected by any of the alternatives.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

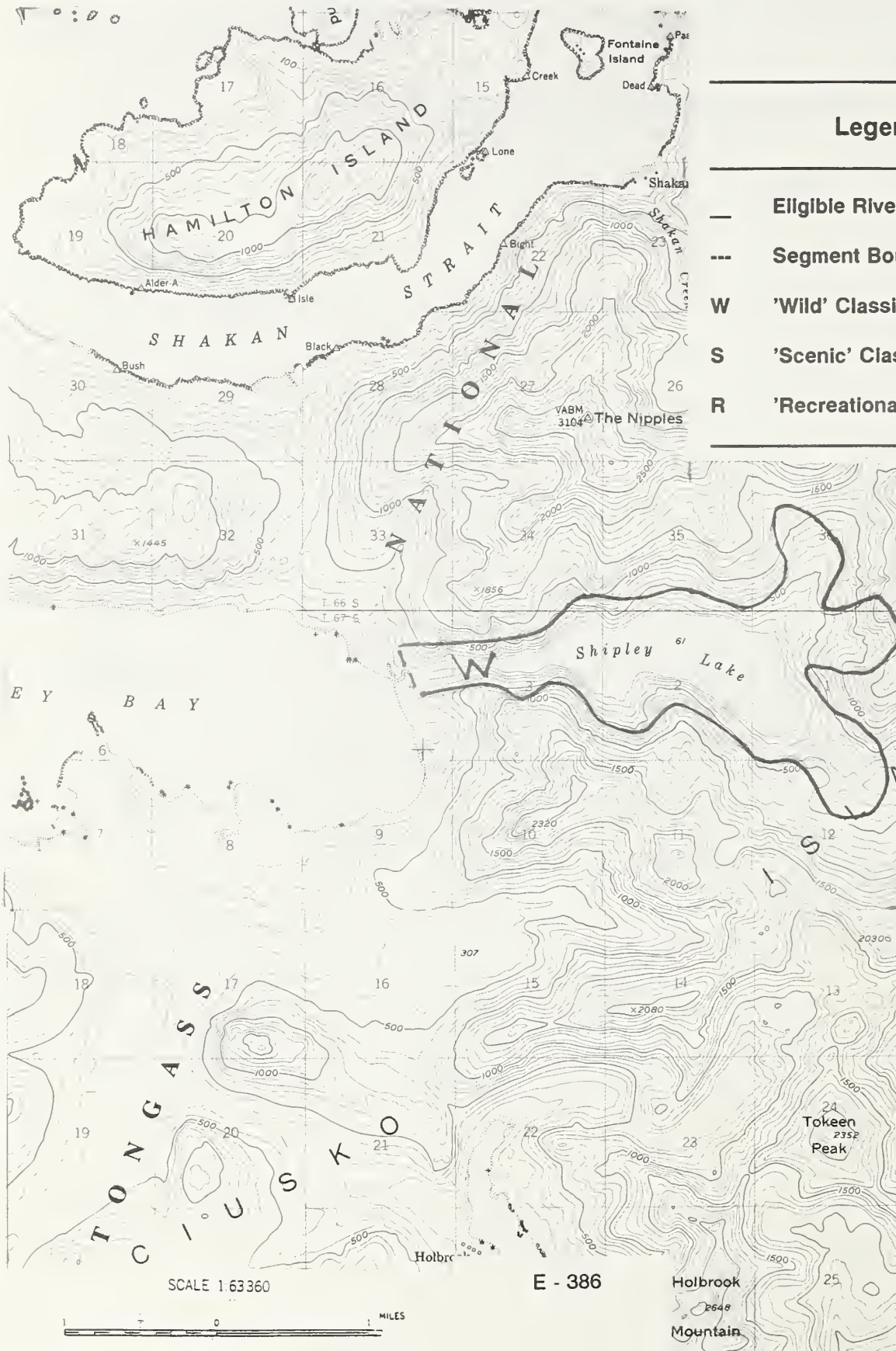
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Shipley Creek and Lake



SHIPLEY CREEK AND LAKE

Description	<p>Located on the Thorne Bay Ranger District, Shipley Creek and Lake are on Kosciusko Island in the Southern Islands Geographic Province. Shipley Creek originates above Shipley Lake, flows through the lake and enters saltwater in Shipley Bay, about 46 air miles from Craig. The entire drainage is unroaded and is proposed as Wilderness in H.R. 987. The area is used by residents of Craig, Edna Bay, Point Baker, and Klawock for both recreation and subsistence.</p> <p>A public recreation cabin is located near the mouth of Shipley Creek and a .75 mile trail leads from the cabin to Shipley Lake.</p>
Eligibility	<p>Shipley Creek and Lake are outstandingly remarkable for fishery, wildlife, scenic, and historical/cultural values of regional significance. The stream system supports a subsistence sockeye fishery. Fishing is also good for cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, and pinks and chum. Steelhead are also present. Sitka black-tailed deer, black bear, and waterfowl are abundant and are hunted in the area. Marine mammals frequent the area. One of the largest concentrations of petroglyphs is nearby.</p>
Classification	<p>Shipley Creek and Lake meet the criteria for the Wild classification.</p>
Suitability	<p>In Alternatives A and B, all 9 miles of the system were found to be suitable for Wild designation.</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation of Shipley Creek and Lake as a Wild River in Alternatives A and B would add 9 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream system. In Alternatives C and D, Shipley Creek and Lake would be subject to intensive development for timber management activities which may cause the stream system to become ineligible for addition to the National Wild and Scenic River System. The stream system would retain its natural character and eligibility and classification as a Wild River in Alternatives E, F, and G.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

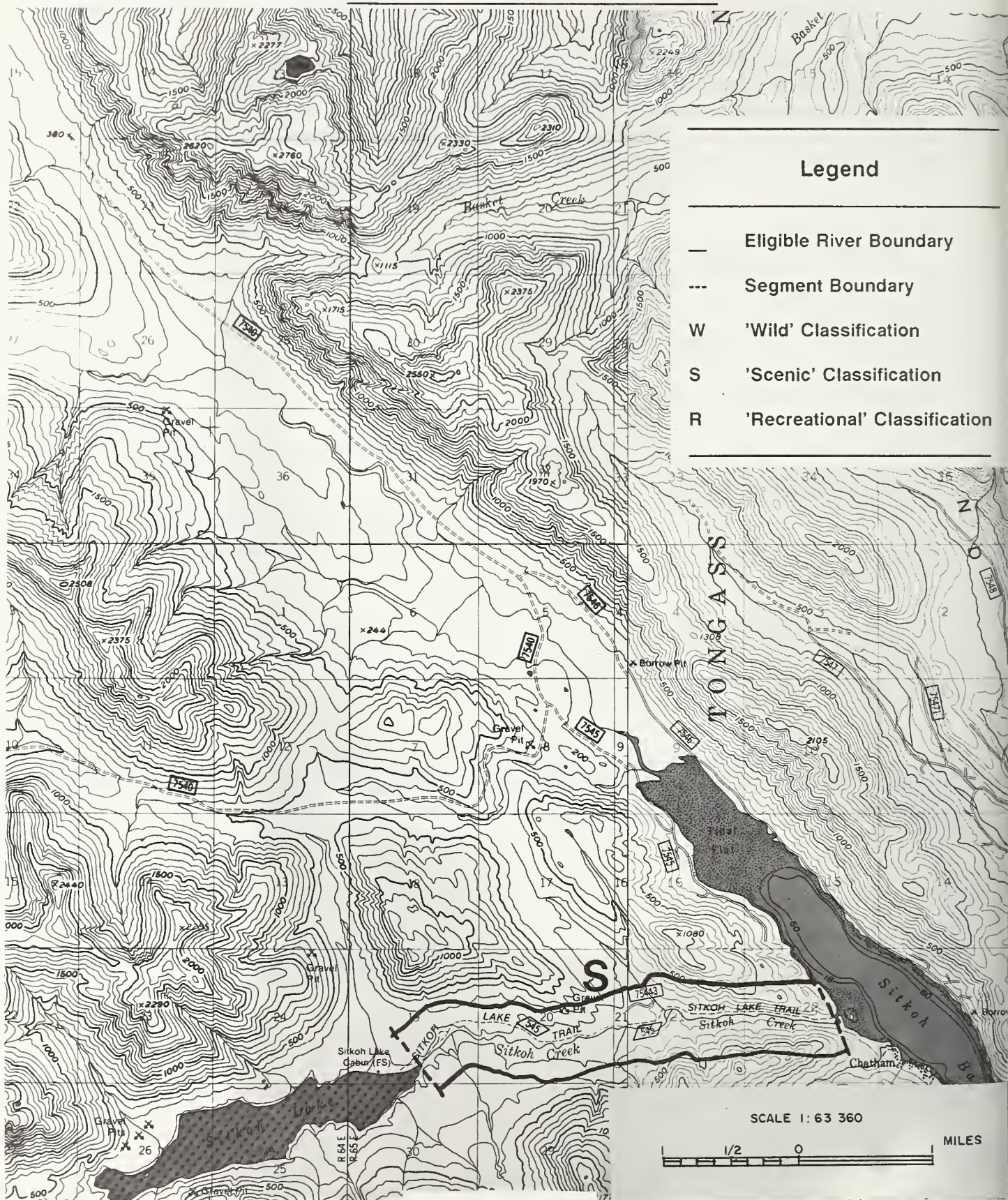
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	9	9	-	-	9	9	9
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	9	9	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In all Alternatives, interim management of the Shipley Creek and Lake corridor will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R. 987 or as a Protected Area under the Southeast Conference proposal.

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Sitkoh Creek



SITKOH CREEK

Description

Located on the Sitka Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, Sitkoh Creek is on Chichagof Island and is in the Northern Interior Islands Geographic Province. The creek originates at Sitkoh Lake at approximately 200 feet in elevation and flows east for four miles where it enters in to Sitkoh Bay.

A trail parallels the full length of Sitkoh Creek. A public recreation cabin is located near the point where the creek departs from Sitkoh Lake. There is an extensive road system for timber harvest purposes within one-quarter mile from this cabin, and the area is within the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-Term Sale area. The drainage provides critical habitat for brown bear and Sitka black-tailed deer, and the creek supports an extremely productive fisheries. These fisheries include a highly valued steelhead trout run, as well as sockeye salmon and anadromous cutthroat trout. The creek and adjacent area are heavily used for both sport and subsistence hunting and fishing.

Eligibility

Sitkoh Creek is associated with highly valued fisheries and was identified by Alaska Department of Fish and Game for the current Forest Plan as an important watershed. The stream contains an exceptional sport steelhead run and exceptional sockeye runs for both subsistence and commercial fishing. The area is highly valued as a subsistence use area because of the abundant wildlife and fish resource and is heavily used for these purposes.

Classification

Sitkoh Creek meets all criteria for Scenic classification.

Suitability

Sitkoh Creek was considered suitable in Alternative A as a Scenic River.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Scenic River in Alternative A would add four miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Sitkoh Creek. The opportunity for development of dams, major roads, and many facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be severely constrained by visual quality objectives. The river corridor would remain open to mineral entry.

In Alternatives B and D, Sitkoh Creek is managed with an emphasis on semi-primitive recreation. Timber production would be forgone within the river corridor, although roads to access adjacent areas might be constructed adjacent to the corridor. The entire corridor remains open to mineral entry. Sitkoh Creek would retain its potential for future consideration as a Scenic River.

In Alternatives C, E, F and G the corridor would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production where suitable forest lands occur. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause the Glacial River to become ineligible for future consideration as a Wild river.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	4	-	4	4	4

**Interim
Management**

In the alternative which includes designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

Sockeye Creek--Hughsmith Lake



SCALE 1:63,360



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

SOCKEYE CREEK-HUGH SMITH LAKE

Description	Sockeye Creek--Hugh Smith Lake is located within Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness, is on the mainland and is within the Coast Range Geographic Province. This stream system includes Buschmann Creek and Cobb Creek which flow into Hugh Smith Lake, and Sockeye Creek which flows from the lake into saltwater near Mink Bay about 55 miles from Ketchikan. The area is known for fishing, hunting, and other recreation opportunities. A public recreation cabin is located at the lake. A short trail leads from saltwater to the lake but does not access the cabin. Other structures include an ADF&G cabin and fish weir on the west end of the lake; an abandoned hatchery is on the east end of the lake.
Eligibility	Sockeye Creek--Hugh Smith Lake system is outstandingly remarkable for its fishery values of regional significance. The stream system is one of the few sockeye fisheries in Misty Fiords and it is being intensively studied by ADF&G. Cutthroat and Dolly Varden are also present. The area was identified by ADF&G as one of the 19 "high quality" watersheds in the current Forest Plan.
Classification	The entire river meets the criteria for Wild River classification. The structures are rustic in appearance and are compatible with the classification.
Suitability	Sockeye Creek--Hugh Smith Lake system was found to be suitable for Wild River designation in Alternative A; the stream system was included in its entirety.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of Sockeye Creek--Hugh Smith Lake as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 15 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. Since Sockeye Creek--Hugh Smith Lake is within a designated Wilderness, its eligibility as a potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System is retained in all other alternatives.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Soda Creek and Lake



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

SCALE 1:63,360



SODA CREEK AND LAKE

Description	Located on the Craig Ranger District, ON Prince of Wales Island, Soda Creek flows into Soda Bay about 18 miles south of Craig and is in the Southern Islands Geographic Province.
Eligiblility	This system is outstandingly remarkable for its fish, wildlife, and geologic values of regional significance. This stream has the highest production of coho on the Craig Ranger District, and bear and deer are common. Unique mineral deposits or formations occur at the lake; Soda Lake has been called the "Mono Lake of Southeast Alaska".
Classification	All 4 miles of Soda Creek and Lake meet the criteria for the Wild classification.
Suitability	In Alternative A, 4 miles were found to be suitable for designation as Wild. Soda Creek and Lake were also included as Wild in Alternative B because of the uniqueness of the mineral deposits and the rarity of such formations in Southeast Alaska.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of Soda Creek and Lake as a Wild River in Alternative A or Alternative B would add 4 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. In Alternatives C, E, F, and G, the area is subject to intensive development for timber production; Soda Creek and Lake may become ineligible. In Alternative D, the area is managed with an emphasis on primitive recreation. The natural character of the river corridor would be retained as would its eligibility and potential classification as a Wild River.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

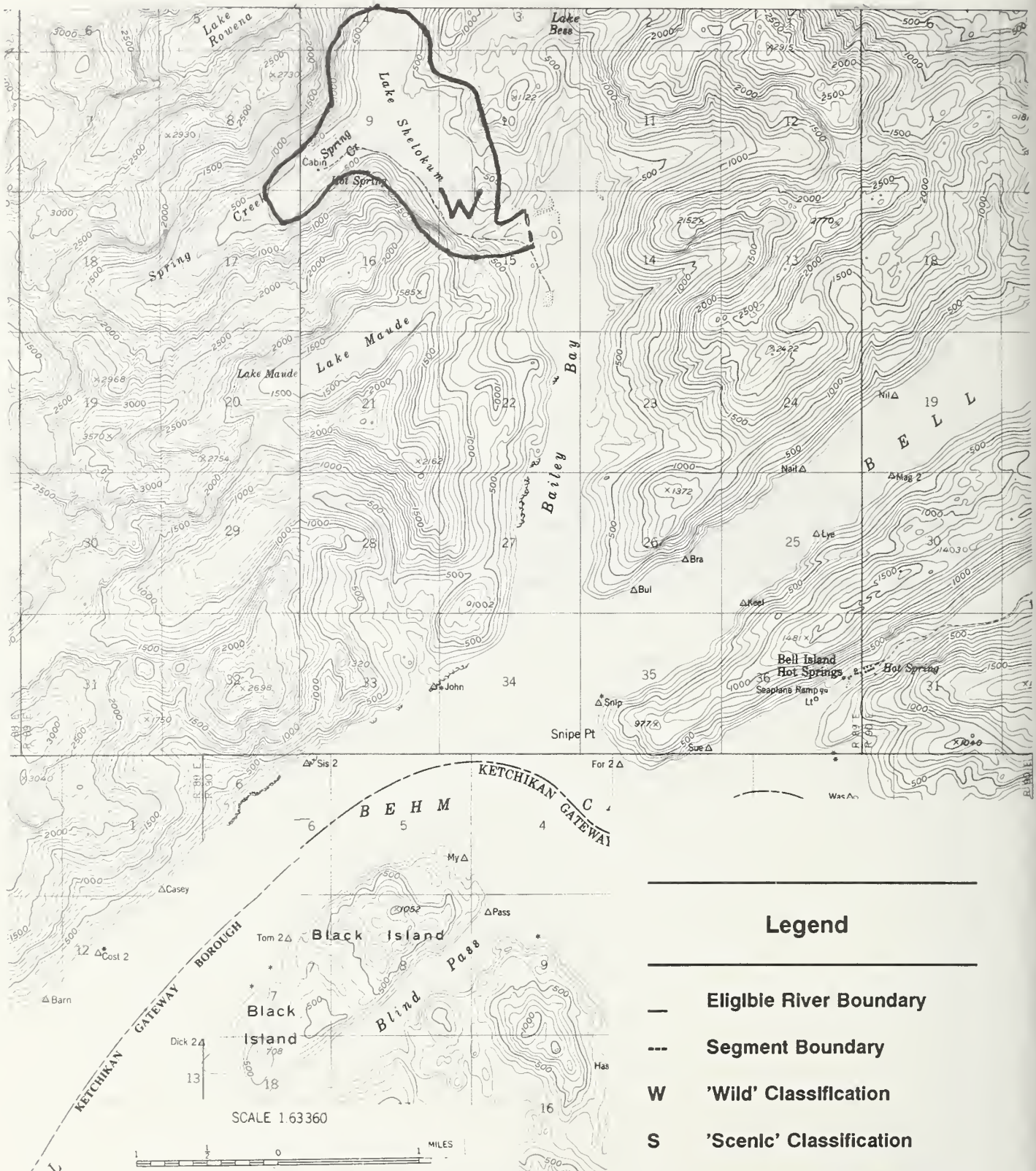
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	4	-	4	4	4

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Spring Creek--Shelokum Lake



SPRING CREEK--LAKE SHELOKUM

Description

Located on the Ketchikan Ranger District, the Spring Creek--Shelokum Lake area is on Cleveland Peninsula which is on the mainland. The Shelokum area is within the Interior Islands Geographic Province. Spring Creek originates at about 1500 feet in elevation and flows into Lake Shelokum before reaching saltwater at Bailey Bay, about 45 air miles north of Ketchikan. The area is known for its hot springs, cascades and waterfalls, and outstanding scenery. The area has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area because of the hot springs and rare plants that are found in the area. A Forest Service mooring buoy is in Bailey Bay. A trail leads from Bailey Bay to a three-sided shelter on Lake Shelokum.

Eligibility

Spring Creek and Lake Shelokum are outstandingly remarkable for the scenic, geologic, and ecologic values of regional significance. The area is extremely scenic with views of nearby cliffs and peaks. The outlet stream from Lake Maude drops into Lake Shelokum over a spectacular cascading falls. The outlet stream from Lake Shelokum drops about 200 feet over another falls before entering Bailey Bay.

The area has been identified as a potential Research Natural Area because of the hot springs and unusual algae and wetland plants. At least 10 major seeps and several minor seeps issue from the bedrock along Spring Creek and drain into Lake Shelokum. These hot springs have the highest surface temperature of any hot springs in Southeast Alaska and are one of the few undeveloped hot springs sites. The seeps are surrounded by growths of algae; very rare freshwater plants have been collected near the hot springs and in the marshy area along Lake Shelokum.

Classification

The entire stream and Lake Shelokum meet the guidelines for Wild designation. The Forest Service trail and shelter are the only improvements and are compatible with the Wild designation.

Suitability

All of Spring Creek and Lake Shelokum, including the outlet stream, WERE found to be suitable for Wild designation in Alternatives A, B, and D. Spring Creek--Lake Shelokum was included in Alternative B because it is exemplary and is an outstanding representative of the Interior Islands Geographic Province. It was included in Alternative D for the same reasons and because the area is allocated to primitive recreation.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	6	6	-	6	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A, B, and D would add 6 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System. In Alternatives C, E, F, and G, the area would be managed for primitive or semi-primitive recreation; the river would retain its natural character and would remain eligible for future consideration as a Wild and Scenic River.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

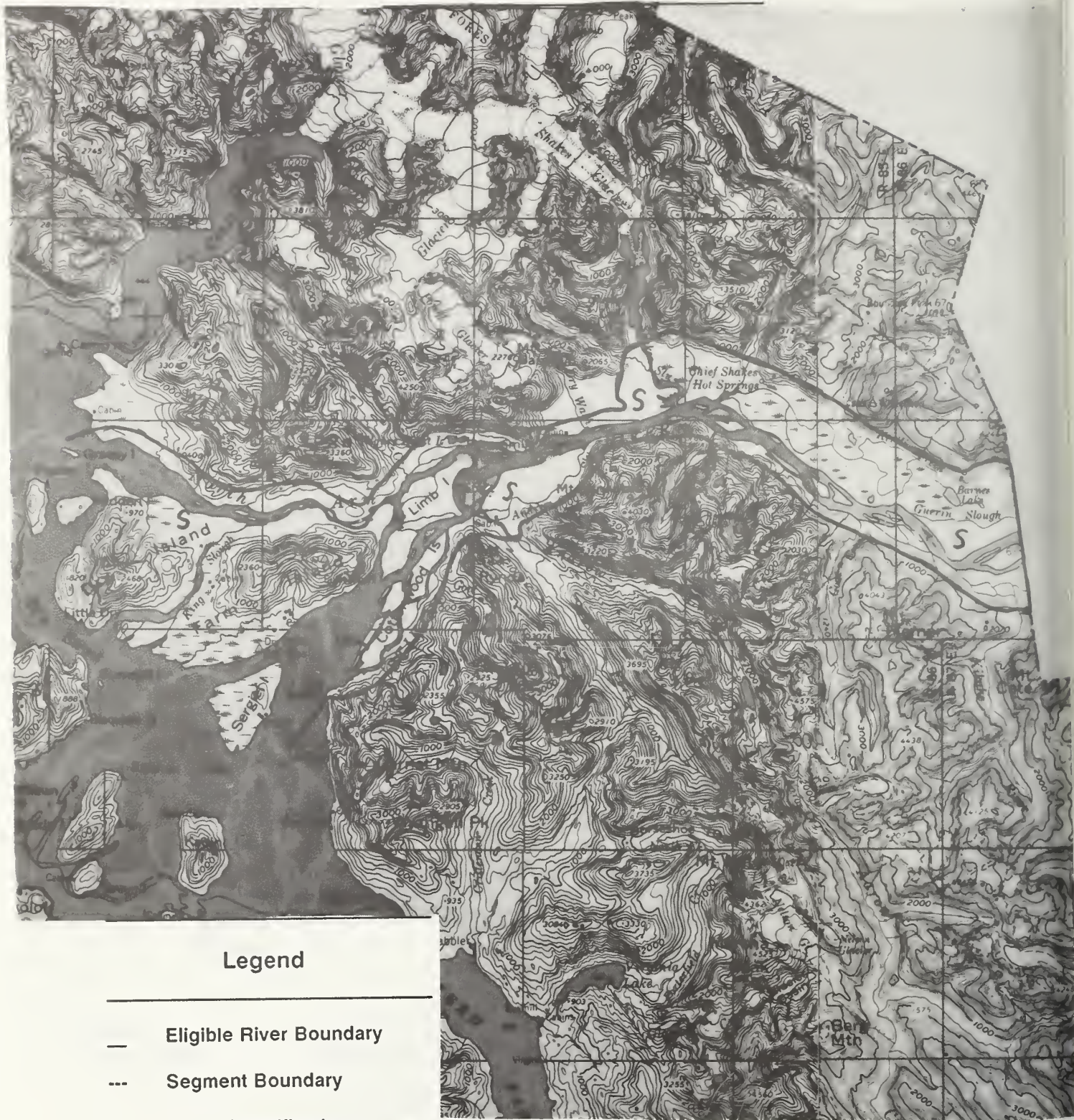
	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Interim Management

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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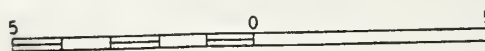
STIKINE RIVER



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

SCALE 1:250000



STIKINE RIVER

Description

Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, the Stikine River originates in Canada on the Mainland and flows 25 miles through National Forest land into saltwater in Dry Straits. The Stikine River passes entirely through the Coast Range providing a transportation route to the interior, and a unique ecological area due to the climate of the interior influencing the Stikine Valley. Wildlife and plants uncommon to southeast Alaska are found here. The area near Twin Lakes has been nominated as a Research Natural Area. The unique climatic characteristics also produce flying visibility better than most places resulting in a flight path leading from Canada to Wrangell to service mines in Canada. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game conducts fish tagging and escapement studies on the river using helicopters for transportation. The stream is unroaded, but the water access has produced a significant amount of development here and there along the streambanks, typically small cabins, hunting camps, boat landings and other structures. The Stikine River is located within the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness Area and is a popular recreation place. There are twelve Forest Service recreation cabins along the river. A treaty with Canada protects the use of the Stikine as a boat access route to Canada. The State of Alaska claims the water surface of the Stikine as State land as a navigable river. They have a land use permit for commercial gravel dredging below Shakes Slough. The United States and Canada have identified the Stikine River valley as a possible route for a highway connecting Wrangell or Petersburg to Canada. The legislation designating Stikine-LeConte as Wilderness protected the roading opportunity. There is private land near the mouth of the river. The Shakes Slough area has a hot spring and hot tub. The Stikine River has a large spawning run of king salmon which is commercially significant, and Canadian Natives depend upon the fish for subsistence. The river has high fish, scenic, wildlife (moose), and recreation values.

Eligibility

The Stikine River has outstandingly remarkable fish, scenic, wildlife, and recreation values of national significance due to the combination of values, and the large magnitude of the values.

Classification

The Stikine River meets the guidelines for scenic river classification for 25 miles, due to the frequency of seeing other boaters or structures along the river.

Suitability

The Stikine River was considered suitable for recommendation as a Scenic River in Alternatives A, B and D. It is representative of a major river flowing from Canada and is exemplary of the values of large rivers in Southeast Alaska.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	25	25	-	25	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Scenic River in Alternatives A, B, and D would add 25 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Stikine River. The opportunity for development of dams and most facilities would be foregone. The scenic designation could permit the road to Canada so long as the river values are protected. Timber harvest is already precluded by the Wilderness designation. The river corridor is also closed to mineral entry by the Wilderness designation. Even if designated, several Canadian dam proposals upstream, and identified major mineral development potential in Canada, could result in developments that influence the values of the lower Stikine River.

Other Alternatives protect most of the river values with a Wilderness designation. However, water impoundment could occur with Presidential approval, although current treaties between the United States and Canada require that the river remain navigable. Current recreation and subsistence use would be unaffected by any of the alternatives.

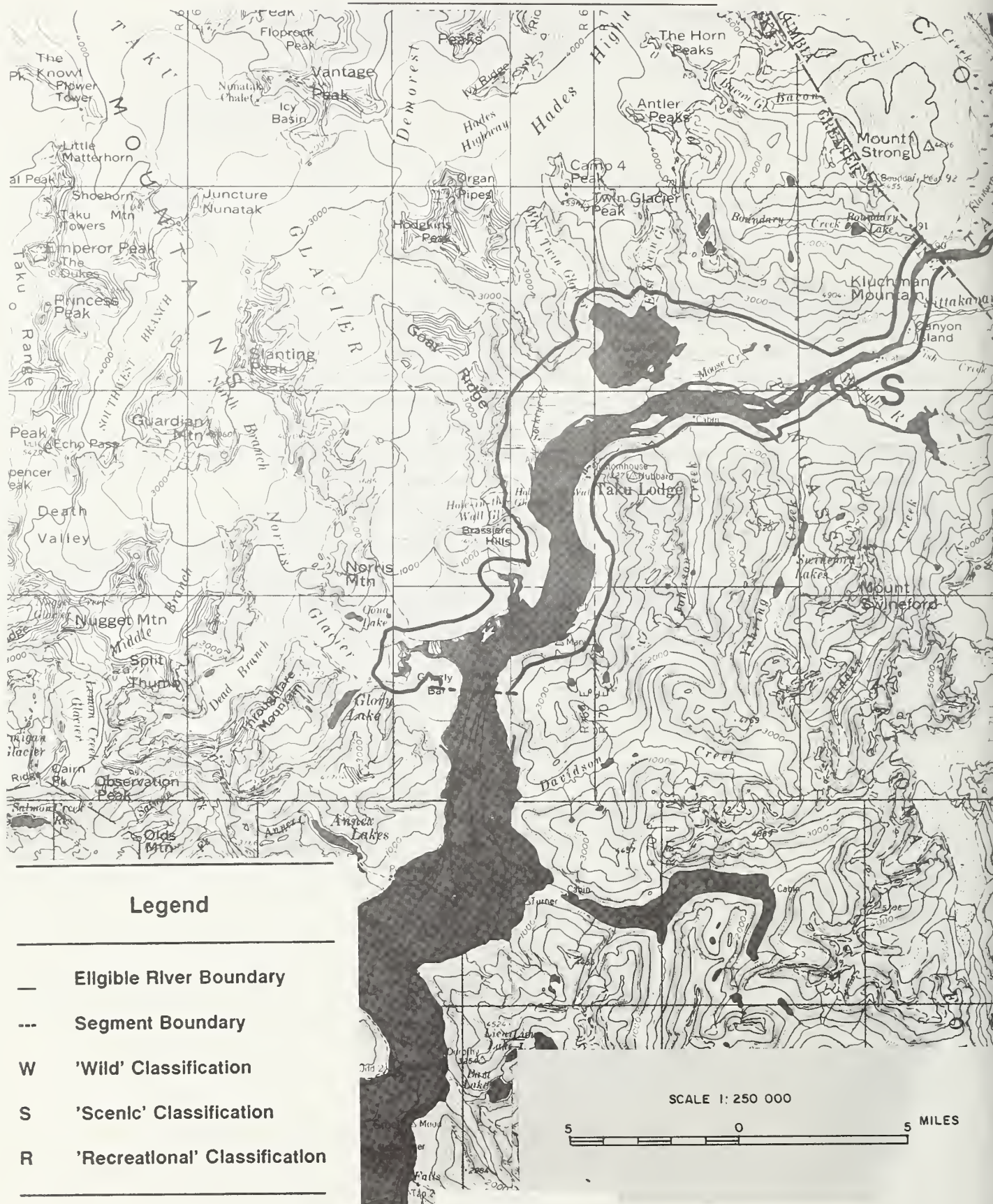
**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

Taku River - Twin Glaciers Lake



TAKU RIVER/TWIN GLACIERS LAKE

Description

Located on the Juneau Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Taku River is on the mainland and is in the Coast Range Geographic Province. The river is located approximately 18 miles northeast of the city of Juneau. The Taku River is an international river, originating in Canada, with the lower 25 miles located in the United States.

The river receives very high recreation use for the region because of its proximity to Juneau. Recreation use includes sport fishing and hunting, sport boating and camping. There are several recreation cabins, both public use and private. The river corridor contains key moose habitat, as well as supporting an exceptionally productive fisheries (particularly pink salmon).

The State of Alaska is considering several routes for a highway connecting Juneau to the various Canadian road systems; one alternative route is along the Taku River.

Eligibility

The Taku River is considered extraordinarily productive for fish, especially pink salmon, and is an extremely valuable commercial fisheries for Canadian and Alaskan fishers. The river corridor is considered outstandingly scenic, consisting of a wide, meandering river with high mountains on either side and several glaciers. The Taku is highly valued as a sport hunting and fishing area because of the abundant fish and wildlife resources. The river is very unique glacialologically, hydrologically, geologically and ecologically. The riparian zone provides critical habitat for moose and brown bear.

Classification

The Taku River meets the criteria for Scenic classification. It is not eligible for a higher classification because of the presence of private residences (primarily recreational cabins), existing rights on several hundred mining claims, large blocks of other ownership with conflicting uses and existing use patterns.

Suitability

The Taku River and Twin Glaciers Lake was determined to be suitable for inclusion in Alternative A as a Scenic River.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Scenic River in Alternative A would add 25 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Taku River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be open to new mineral entry.

The river will be allocated to Primitive Recreation in Alternatives B through G. This will preclude timber harvest and road construction, and all other activities must be compatible with recreation objectives. Mineral entry will be allowed. Allowed activities probably would not affect consideration for Scenic River classification.

The management of the area should not restrict the options of the State of Alaska in the determination of a highway route connecting Juneau with the Canadian road systems.

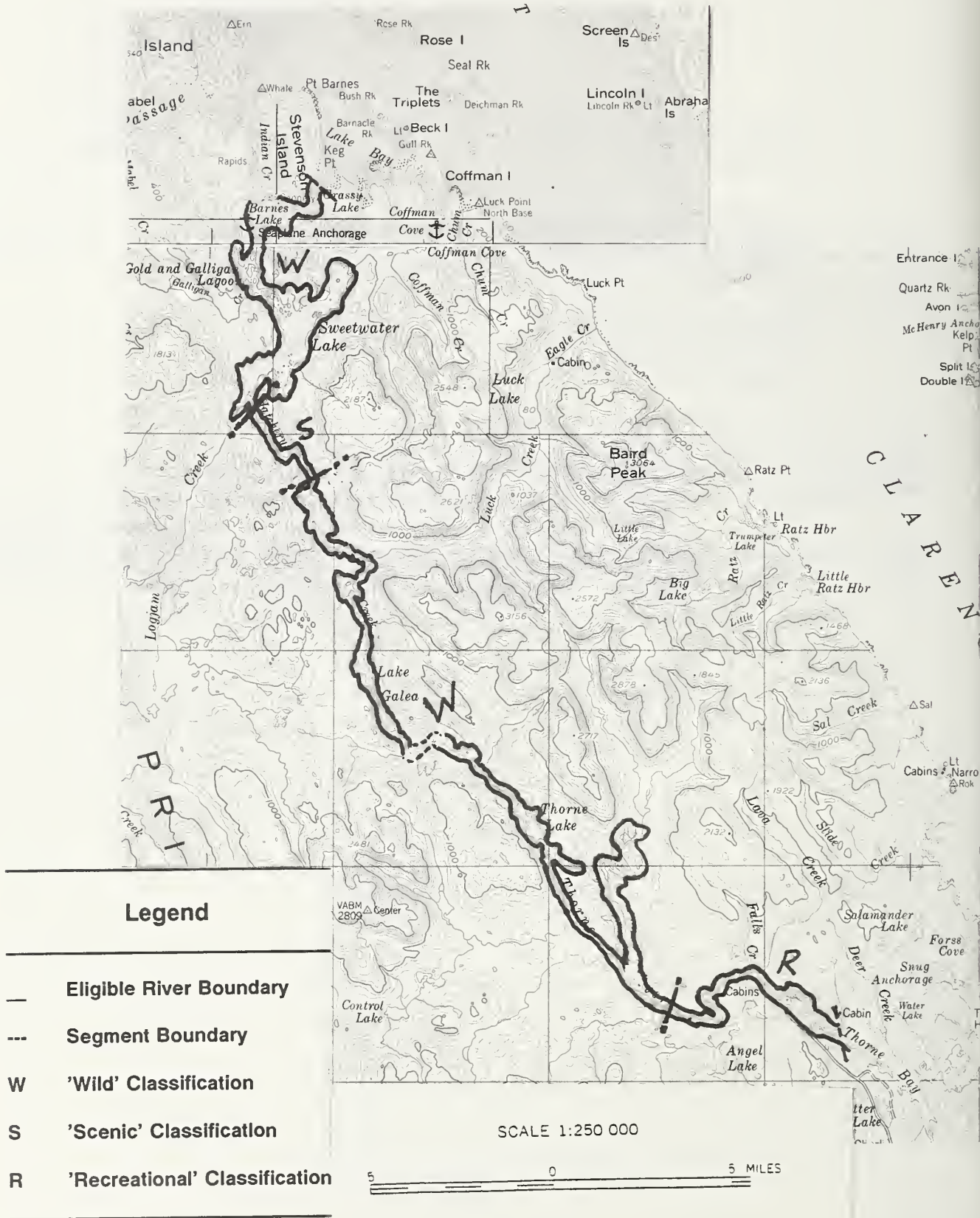
**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

Thorne River--Hatchery Creek



THORNE RIVER--HATCHERY CREEK

Description

Located on the Thorne Bay Ranger District, the Thorne River and Hatchery Creek on Prince of Wales Island are in the Southern Islands Geographic Province. These streams, including the North Thorne, and their interconnected lakes extend for approximately 32 miles from Thorne Bay northwest to Barnes Lake and Lake Bay. This route is known as the Honker Divide Canoe Route. The lower six miles near Thorne Bay are developed with roads and have several major bridge crossings. Hatchery Creek is crossed by a bridge below Sweetwater Lake. There is a parcel of private land with a cabin and cannery at Barnes Lake.

The Thorne--Sweetwater system was identified by ADF&G as one of the 19 "high quality" watersheds in the current Forest Plan.

Eligibility

This system is outstandingly remarkable for its recreation and scenic values of national significance. Four Forest Service public recreation cabins and several picnic sites are located along the Thorne River--Hatchery Creek system. The system presents an unique opportunity for a several day cross-country canoe trip. Stream systems of this length are rare, especially on the outer islands. Sections of the stream system are very scenic with chains of connected lakes.

Classification

Twenty-six miles of the stream system meet the criteria for the Wild River classification. The four mile segment near Sweetwater Lake meets the Scenic River classification, and the six mile segment upstream from Thorne Bay meets the Recreational River classification.

Suitability

Thirty-two miles of the main Thorne River and Hatchery Creek are presently managed as a "restricted harvest" zone in the 1989-94 EIS for the KPC Long-Term Sale, and identified as the "Honker Divide Canoe Route" in the EIS. In Alternative A, 26 miles of the system were found to be suitable for Wild designation, 4 miles were suitable for Scenic and 6 miles were found to be suitable for Recreational. In Alternative B, 22 miles were found to be suitable as Wild, 4 miles as Scenic, and 6 miles as Recreational. Alternative B includes only the unique canoe trail. Only the lower 6 miles of the Thorne were suitable in Alternative D and were recommended as a Recreational River.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	26	22	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	6	6	-	6	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation of the Thorne River--Hatchery Creek as a Wild/Scenic/Recreational river in Alternative A would add 36 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System. In Alternative B, 32 miles would be added to the system. In Alternative D, 6 miles of the river upstream from Thorne Bay would be added as a Recreational River. Designation as a Wild River would preclude timber harvest on suitable forest lands in the river corridor. In Alternatives C, E, F, and G the eligible river is subject to management prescriptions which emphasize recreation while allowing a moderate level of development for timber harvest and other activities, possibly altering the potential classification of the river. In Alternative B, the North Thorne is subject to moderate and intensive development. In Alternative D the majority of the eligible Wild segment is managed for primitive recreation and the river retains its present character.

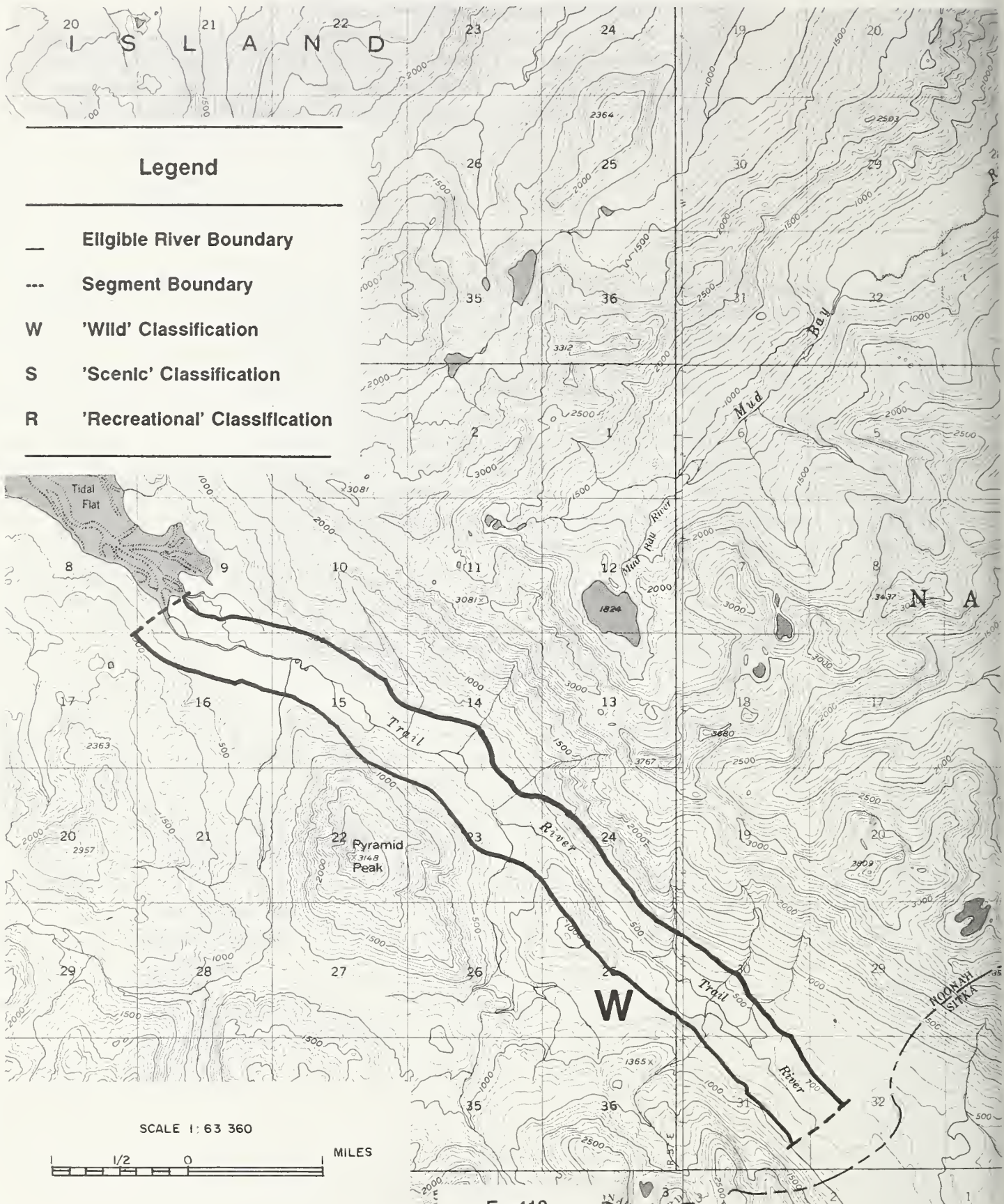
**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	36	32	-	10	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	4	36	6	36	36	36
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	20	-	-	-

Interim
Management

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

Trail River



TRAIL RIVER

Description

Located on the Hoonah Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Trail River is on Chichagof Island and is in the Northern Outer Islands Geographic Province. One major tributary of the Trail River starts in some of the highest country on northwest Chichagof Island originating in a small cirque lake north of Tarn Mountain near 2200 feet in elevation. The main channel of Trail River begins at approximately 600 feet. The river flows six miles in a northwest direction and terminates at a tidal flat at the head of Idaho Inlet. The entire drainage is roadless and has been proposed as Wilderness in H.R. 987. The area receives heavy recreational and subsistence use.

The Trail River drainage contains one of the few remaining stands of old-growth Sitka spruce on Chichagof and provides critical brown bear and Sitka black-tailed deer habitat. The very large pristine system provides several unique ecosystems.

Eligibility

The Trail River is associated with one of the few large remaining pristine old-growth Sitka spruce stands on Chichagof Island and is therefore of great ecological interest. There are large numbers of both brown bear and black-tailed deer along the river. The area is highly valued as a subsistence use area because of these abundant wildlife resources. The river is free of impoundments and the watershed remains primitive and undeveloped.

Classification

The Trail River meets the criteria for Wild classification.

Suitability

The Trail River was considered suitable as a Wild River in Alternative A. It was included in Alternative B as representative of old-growth habitat with abundant wildlife found in river ecosystems on Chichagof Island.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternatives A and B would add six miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Trail River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.

In Alternatives C, E, F and G the river corridor is managed for semi-primitive recreation and retains its eligibility for future consideration as a Wild River.

In Alternative D, the river corridor would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on road accessible recreation. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause the Trail River to become ineligible for future consideration as a Wild River.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

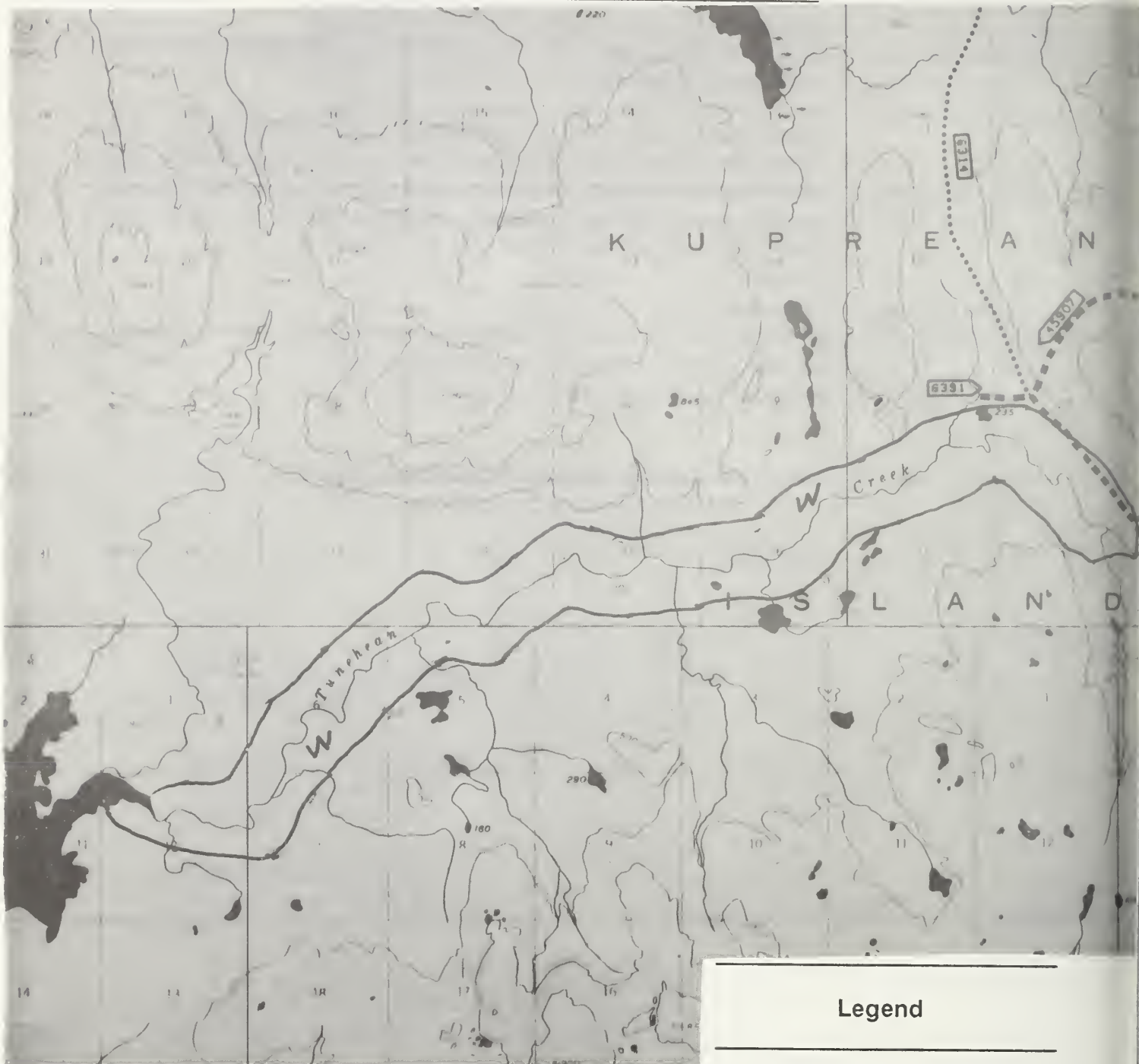
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	6	6	6	-	6	6	6
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In all alternatives, interim management of the the Trail River will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R 987.

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

TUNEHEAN CREEK



SCALE 1:63 360



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

TUNEHEAN CREEK

Description	Located on the Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Interior Islands Geographic Province, Tunehean Creek originates from elevations below 1000 feet and flows Approximately twenty miles into saltwater in Keku Straits on Kupreanof Island. The stream has high commercial and sportfish values for coho salmon and steelhead. Sportfishing use of the stream is relatively low, consisting mostly of a few people fishing for steelhead. Outfitter-guides guide clients on Tunehean Creek. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game lists this stream as a "significant" Dolly Varden overwintering stream, and a "significant" steelhead stream. The stream is unroaded and undeveloped.
Eligibility	Tunehean Creek has outstandingly remarkable fish values of regional significance because of the variety of fish, including steelhead.
Classification	Tunehean Creek meets the guidelines for Wild classification from the mouth upstream for 8 miles. Above that significance of the stream or any of its tributaries diminishes.
Suitability	Tunehean Creek was considered suitable for recommendation as a Wild River in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	<p>Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add eight miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of Tunehean Creek. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.</p> <p>In Alternative D the river corridor would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production where suitable forest lands occur. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and trans-</p>
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fer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause Tunehean Creek to become ineligible for future consideration as a Wild River.

In Alternatives B, C, F, and G the lower two miles would be managed for primitive recreation. The Wild character of the stream would remain in its current condition. The upper six miles would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production where suitable forest lands occur. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause Tunehean Creek to become ineligible for future consideration as a Wild River. Water development and mining would be permitted on the whole stream.

In Alternative E, the lower two miles would be managed as Wilderness. The outstandingly remarkable values of the stream would be protected, except that water impoundment is allowed. The upper six miles would be managed for a mix of uses, with emphasis on timber production where suitable forest lands occur. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, or other resource management activities which may cause Tunehean Creek to become ineligible for future consideration as a Wild River.

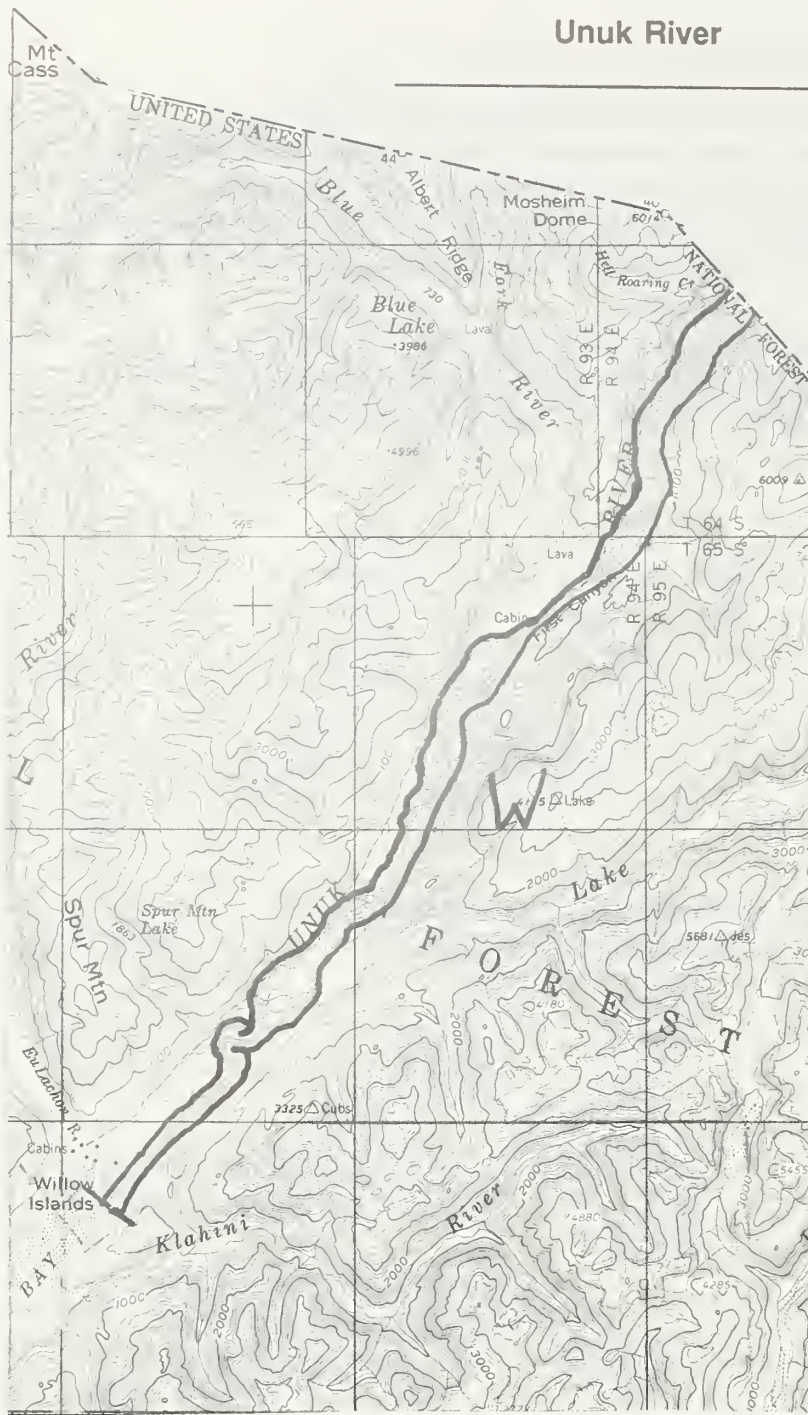
**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	8	2	2	-	2	2	2
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	6	6	6	6	6	6

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

In all Alternatives, interim management of the Rocky Pass area will be to maintain its existing character, so as not to preclude consideration as Wilderness in H.R 987 or as a Protected Area under the Southeast Conference proposal.



SCALE 1:250 000



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

UNUK RIVER

Description

Located in the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness, the Unuk River is on the mainland and is within the Coast Range Geographic Province. The Unuk originates in British Columbia and flows for 36 miles before entering saltwater in Burroughs Bay, upper Behm Canal, about 60 air miles from Ketchikan. Several small parcels of private land with approximately 12 cabins are located near the mouth of the Unuk.

Eligibility

The Unuk is outstandingly remarkable for its fishery, wildlife, recreation, scenic, and historical/cultural values of national significance. The stream system is one of the few king salmon streams in southern Southeast Alaska and is well known for its high productivity. The Unuk was identified by ADF&G as one of the 19 "high quality" watersheds in the current Forest Plan. Brown bears are abundant; other wildlife species include marten, wolves, river otters, and small furbearers. The stream system is one of the few streams in southern Southeast Alaska that is accessible by powerboat and is very scenic. There are several old homesteads near the mouth of the river. The area was heavily used by Natives for hunting and fishing; numerous traditional use sites are located along the stream.

Classification

The entire river meets the criteria for the Wild River classification.

Suitability

The Unuk was found to be suitable for Wild River designation in Alternatives A, B, and D. All 36 miles were included in Alternatives A and B. In Alternative D, the lower two miles were omitted to avoid the private land at the mouth.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	36	36	-	34	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation of the Unuk as a Wild River in Alternatives A and B would add 36 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the river. Designation would have no effect on timber and mineral resource uses since it is in designated Wilderness and is currently withdrawn from mineral entry. In Alternative D, 34 miles would be added. In all other alternatives the 34 miles within the designated Wilderness retain their eligibility and classification as potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic River System.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

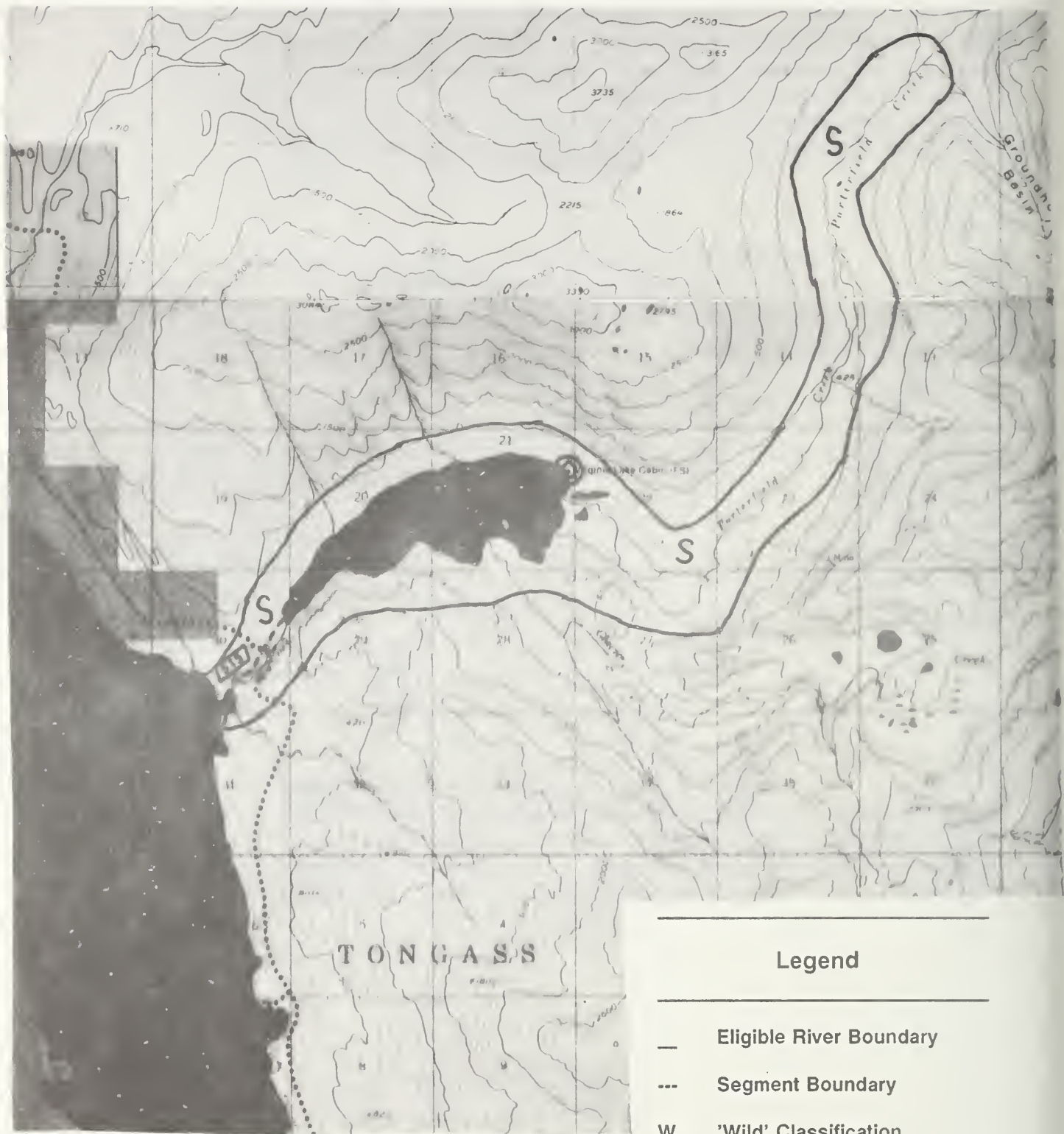
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	36	36	34	34	34	34	34
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	2	2	2	2	2
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Interim Management

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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VIRGINIA LAKE and CREEK



SCALE 1:63 360



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

VIRGINIA LAKE and CREEK

Description	Located on the Wrangell Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Range Geographic Province, Virginia Lake and Creek originate on the mainland at approximately 2000 feet elevation and flow approximately nine miles into saltwater in Eastern Passage. The river has high fish and recreation values. There is a Forest Service recreation cabin on the lake with a trail leading a short distance to saltwater. There is a fish ladder on the lower stream. There is private land at the mouth of the creek.
Eligibility	Virginia Lake and Creek have outstandingly remarkable fish and recreation values of regional significance because of trophy sized cutthroat trout in Virginia Lake. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game lists Virginia Lake and Creek as one of the 65 "important" watersheds in southeast Alaska.
Classification	Virginia Lake and Creek meet the guidelines for scenic river classification from its mouth, upstream for nine miles because it is under the flight path for Wrangell Airport. In summer months almost constant aircraft noise prevents users from having a wild river experience.
Suitability	Virginia Lake and Creek were considered suitable for recommendation as a Scenic River in Alternatives A and B. It was included in Alternative B because it is representative of high quality non-anadromous lake fisheries.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation as a Scenic River in Alternatives A and B would add nine miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable value of Virginia Lake and Creek. The opportunity for development of dams and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be limited to activities meeting visual quality objectives. The area would remain open to mineral entry. Adjacent areas are managed for a mix of uses including timber harvest.
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In Alternatives C, E, F and G, the drainage is managed for a mix of uses including timber harvest. The area's physical character would be altered, although it may remain eligible for recommendation as a Recreational river.

In Alternative D, the area is managed with emphasis on timber harvest, and it would likely become ineligible.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

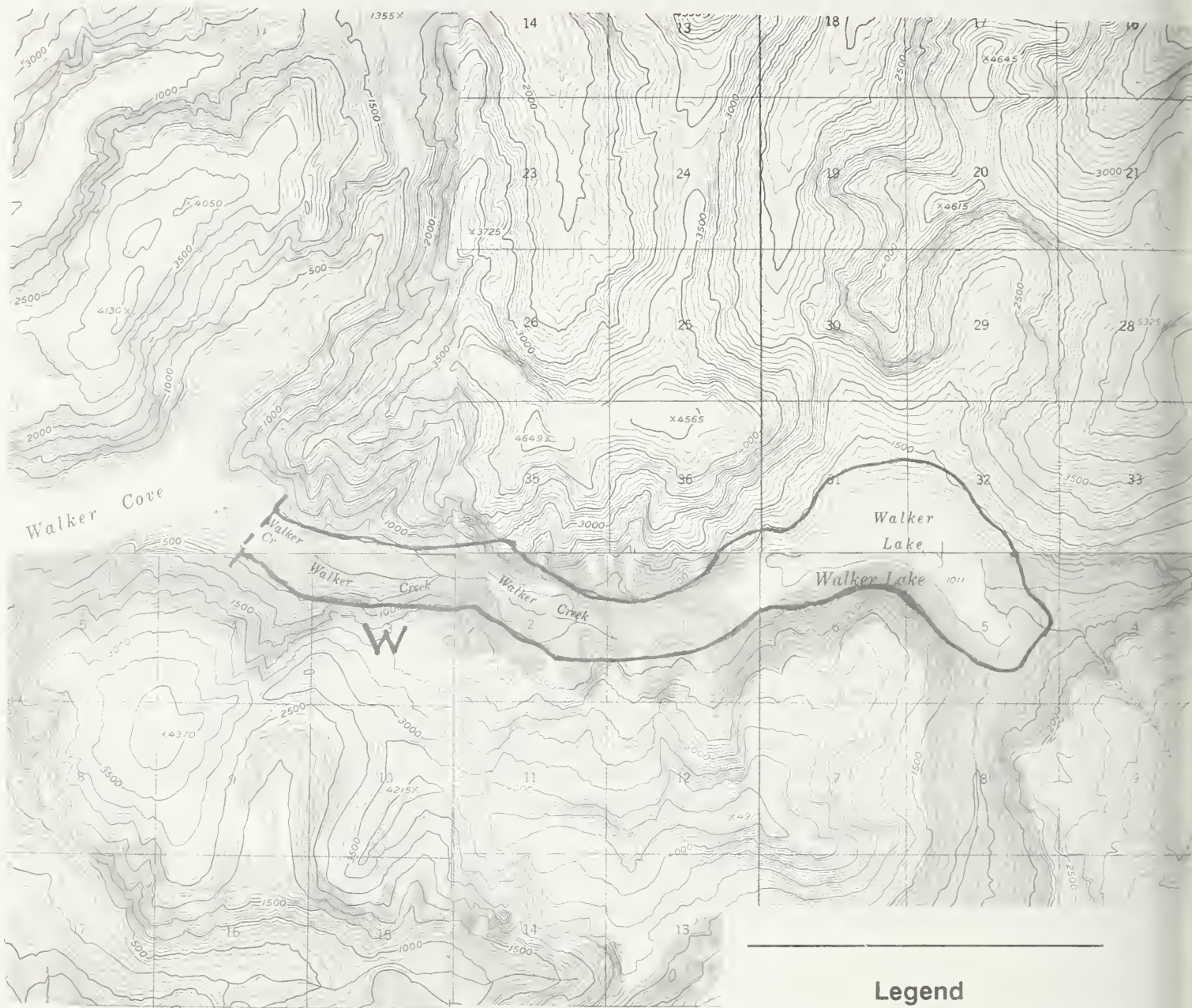
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	9	-	9	9	9
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	9	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Walker Creek and Lake



SCALE 1:63,360



Legend

- Eligible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification

WALKER CREEK AND LAKE

Description	Walker Creek and Lake are located within Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness on the mainland, and are in the Coast Range Geographic Province. The stream flows out of Walker Lake and flows seven miles to saltwater in Walker Cove, about 39 air miles from Ketchikan. This area, including Walker Cove, is one of the two most visited areas in Misty Fiords.
Eligibility	Walker Creek and Lake are outstandingly remarkable for fishery, wildlife, recreational, and scenic values of national significance. The stream and lake support a high value trout fishery; brown bear and mountain goats are abundant. The area is renowned for its spectacular scenery and because of this, is one of the two most frequently visited areas in Misty Fiords. During the summer, air taxi operators pick up passengers from cruise ships visiting Ketchikan and flightsee over Misty Fiords, nearly always visiting this area.
Classification	All 7 miles of the river meets the criteria for the Wild River classification.
Suitability	Walker Creek and Lake were found to be suitable for Wild River designation in Alternative A. The area was found to be exemplary and uniquely representative of the Coast Range Geographic Province and was also included in Alternatives B and D.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	7	7	-	7	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences	Designation of Walker Creek and Lake as a Wild River in Alternatives A, B, and D would add 7 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. Because this stream and lake are in designated Wilderness, the area retains its eligibility and classification for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System in all other alternatives.
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**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

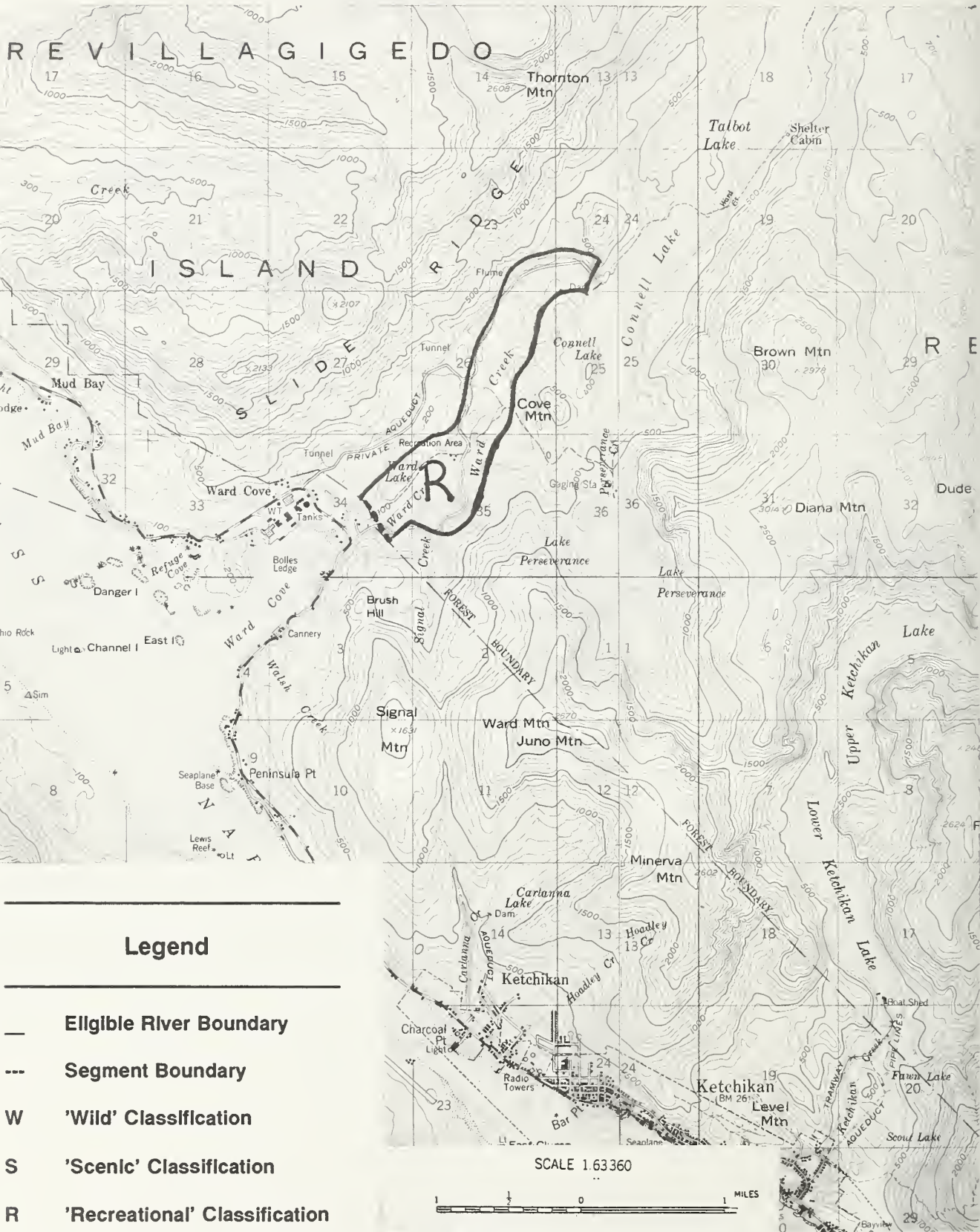
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Ward Creek and Lake



WARD CREEK AND LAKE

Description

Located on the Ketchikan Ranger District, Ward Creek and Lake are on Revillagigedo Island and are within the Interior Islands Geographic Province. Ward Creek flows out of Connell Lake and flows three miles through the Ward Lake Recreation Area, including Ward Lake before reaching saltwater at Ward Cove about 7 miles north of Ketchikan. Connell Lake is dammed and serves as the water supply reservoir for the Ketchikan Pulp Mill at Ward Cove. Much of the stream corridor is natural in appearance with towering spruce and hemlock; recreation sites are adjacent to the stream in places. The area is on the Ketchikan road system and is well-known for its excellent sport fisheries and recreation opportunities. The area receives heavy use from both local residents and visitors and serves as the community recreation area for Ketchikan.

Eligibility

Ward Creek and Lake are outstandingly remarkable for fishery and recreation values of regional significance. Ward Creek provides some of the best stream fishing in the Ketchikan area. The river supports a trout and coho sport fishery and is well-known for its steelhead fishery. The Naha received a rating of "1" for sportfish values in the ADF&G Sportfish Habitat Integrity Program rating system and was identified by ADF&G as one of the 19 "high quality" watersheds in the current Forest Plan.

Three Forest Service campgrounds, 4 day-use shelters, and several picnic sites are located in the Ward Lake area. The Ward Lake Nature Trail encircles Ward Lake. The area was designated the Ward Lake Recreation Area by the Regional Forester in 1948.

Classification

The 3-mile section of the river below the Connell Lake dam meets the guidelines for the Recreational classification. The stream does not meet the guidelines for Wild or Scenic because of the dam, paralleling road, highway bridge, and numerous developed recreation sites adjacent to the stream.

Suitability

The 3-mile segment of Ward Creek below Connell Lake was found to be suitable for Recreational designation in Alternatives A, B, and D. Ward Creek was included in Alternative B because it is within a designated recreation area and is of great concern to local residents. The 3-mile segment was included in Alternative D for the same reasons.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	3	3	-	3	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Recreational River in Alternatives A, B, and D would add 3 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System. In Alternatives C, E, F, and G, the Ward Lake Area and river would continue to be managed for recreation and would retain its current character. The river would remain eligible for addition to the National Wild and Scenic River System.

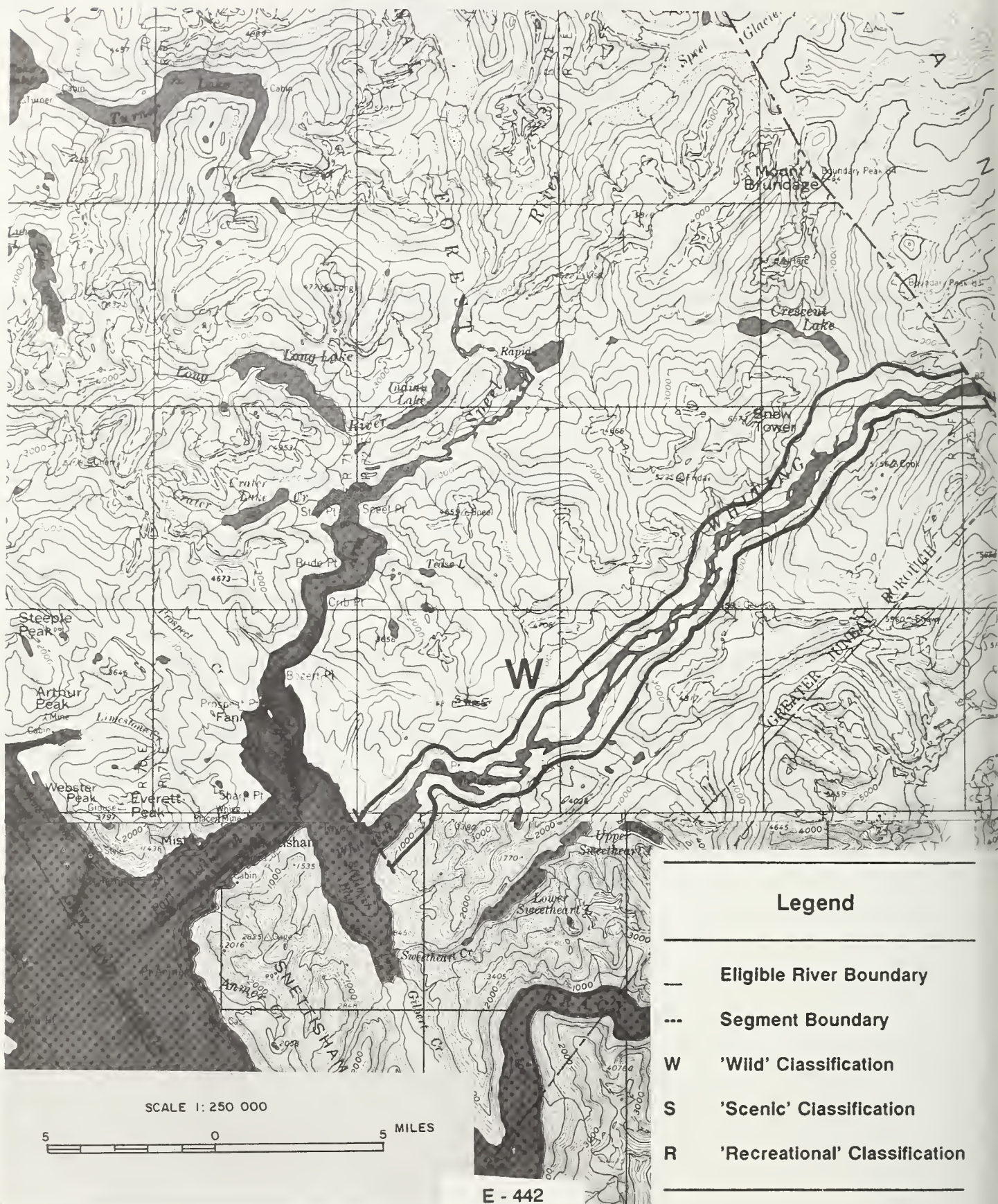
**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

Whiting River



WHITING RIVER

Description	<p>Located on the Juneau Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, the Whiting River is on the mainland and is within the Coast Range Geographic Province. The river originates in British Columbia, Canada. From the international border, at approximately 1500 feet, the Whiting flows southwest for 25 miles and terminates in Port Snettishan off of Stephens Passage.</p> <p>The Whiting River is a highly braided stream channel that is exceptionally scenic for the region. The nearby high ridges and peaks combined with the wide, wandering river valley and opportunity for viewing wildlife contribute to the high scenic value of the drainage. Crescent Lake is included in this nomination. The drainage is unroaded and undeveloped. The drainage is considered an area of key wildlife habitat, and the river and lake supports a highly productive salmonid fisheries. The river corridor is geologically interesting because of the associated glacial activity, the highly braided stream channel, and large floodplain at Crescent Lake.</p>
Eligibility	<p>The Whiting River is significant regionally for outstanding scenic, wildlife and fisheries values. The river exemplifies a river affected by glacial activity, contains a highly productive salmonid fisheries, and the corridor provides key wildlife habitat for both bear, moose, and goats. The river is free of impoundments and the watershed remains primitive and undeveloped.</p>
Classification	<p>The Whiting River meets the criteria for Wild classification.</p>
Suitability	<p>The Whiting River was considered suitable for Wild River in Alternative A.</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add twenty-five miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the Whiting River. The opportunity for development of dams, roads, and most facilities would be foregone. Timber harvest would be precluded with an irretrievable loss of potential wood products. The river corridor would be closed to mineral entry.

In Alternatives B, the river corridor would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in an unmodified natural environment. Timber harvesting would be limited to insect and disease control. Roads would be absent. The area would be open to mineral entry.

In Alternative C, E, F and G, the river corridor would be managed for a mix or resource values. Timber harvesting and roads, where suitable forest lands occur, would be permitted while emphasizing the maintenance of the visual resource. The area would be open to mineral entry.

Alternative D would allow management of the river corridor for a mix of uses with emphasis on timber production. The river may be subject to development for timber management activities (with road and transfer facilities construction), mineral prospecting, and other resource management activities which may cause the Whiting River to become ineligible for future consideration as a Wild River.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	25	25	-	-	-	-	-
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	25	-	25	25	25
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

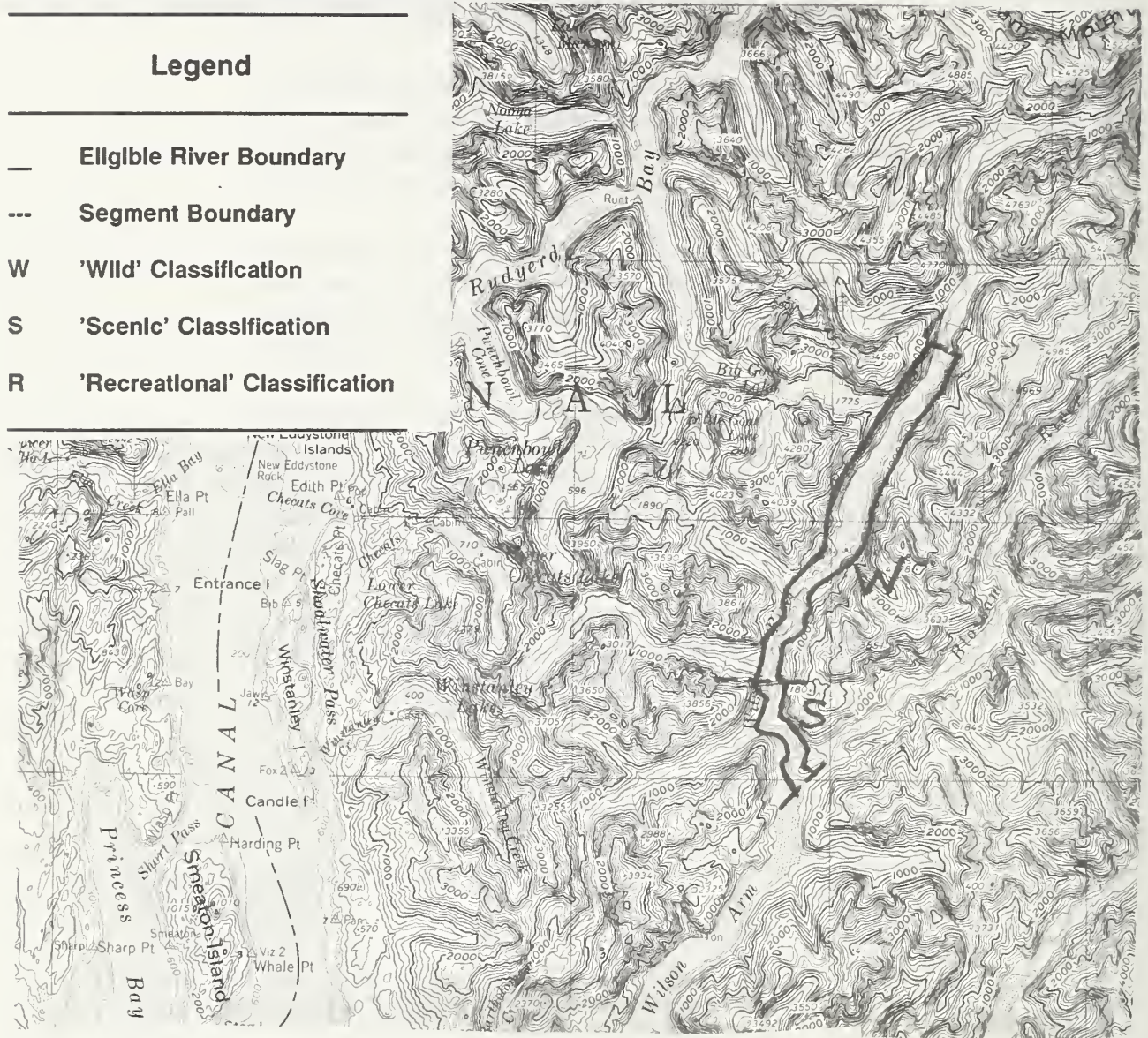
**Interim
Management**

In Alternative A, which includes designation as a Wild and Scenic river, interim management maintains the existing character of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" to the Congress of the United States. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, management of the river corridor will revert to the adjacent management area prescriptions.

Wilson River and Lake

Legend

- Elgible River Boundary
- Segment Boundary
- W 'Wild' Classification
- S 'Scenic' Classification
- R 'Recreational' Classification



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WILSON RIVER AND LAKE

Description	Wilson River and Lake is located within Misty Fiords National Monument on the mainland, and is within the Coast Range Geographic Province. Eleven miles of the stream are within the Wilderness; four miles are within the non-Wilderness portion of the national monument. The river flows from Wilson Lake and joins the Blossom River just above saltwater at Wilson Arm, about 44 air miles from Ketchikan. The river and lake are known for fishing and wildlife. Two public recreation cabins are located on the lake. The wharf for the U.S. Borax mining operation is at the mouth of the Wilson River; an access road to the Borax claims parallels the lower Wilson.
Eligibility	Wilson River and Lake are outstandingly remarkable for fishery and wildlife values of regional significance. Fishing is considered excellent for cutthroat, Dolly Varden, and Kokanee. Reportedly, the state record cutthroat was caught from Wilson Lake. The area has an unusually high concentration of brown bear. Other wildlife includes Sitka black-tailed deer, black bear, and mink.
Classification	Eleven miles of the river meet the criteria for the Wild River classification. Of the four miles of river within the non-Wilderness portion of the national monument, the four miles adjacent to the road, wharf, and other development meet the criteria for Scenic River.
Suitability	Eleven miles of Wilson River and Lake were found to be suitable for Wild River designation and 4 miles were found to be suitable for Scenic River designation in Alternative A.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

Classification	Alternative						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Wild	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation of the Wilson River and Lake as a Wild/Scenic River in Alternative A would add 15 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would preserve the outstandingly remarkable values of the stream. The current eligibility and classification is retained in all other alternatives.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

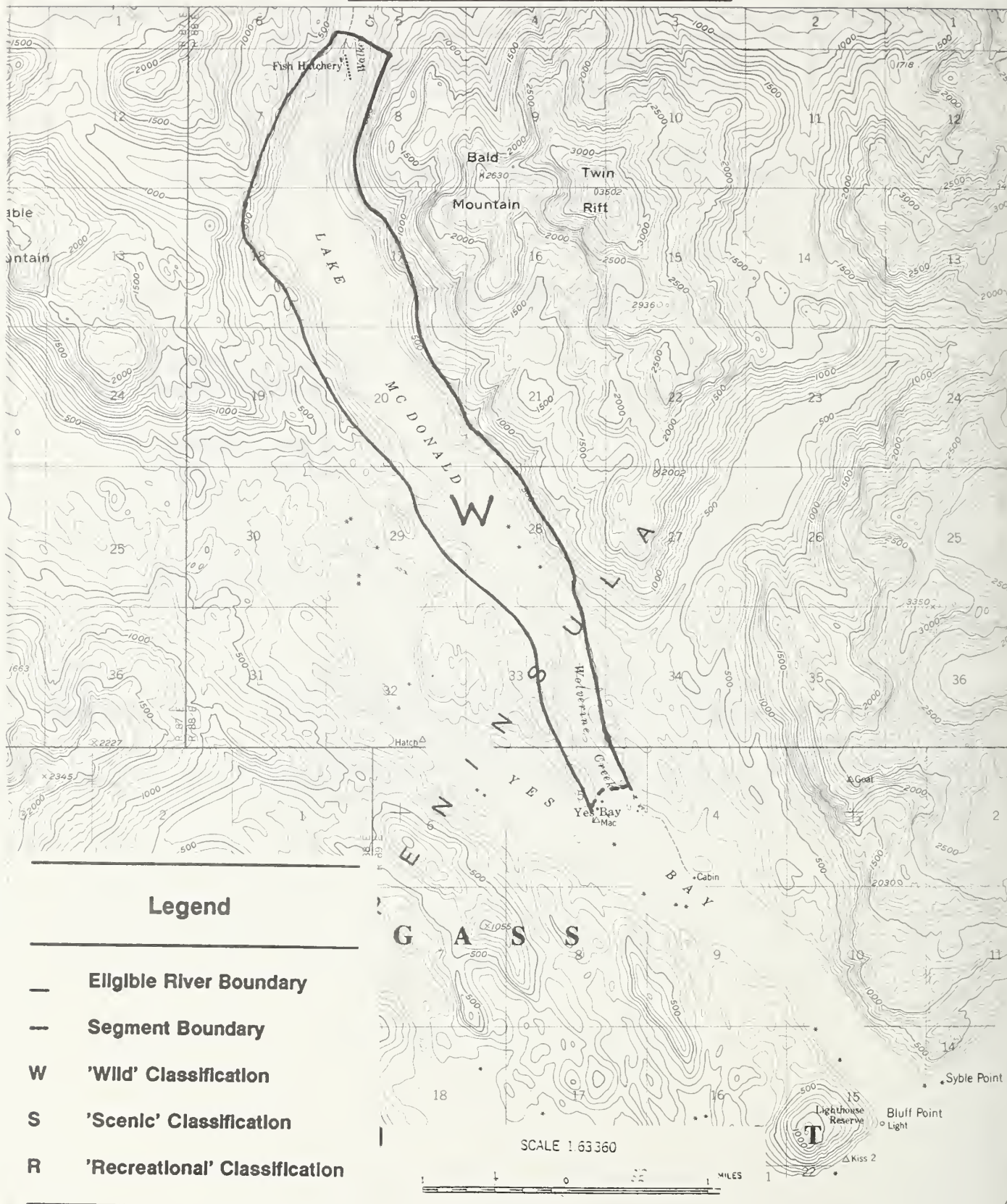
	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	15	11	11	11	11	11	11
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	4	4	4	4	4	4
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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Wolverine Creek--McDonald Lake



WOLVERINE CREEK--MCDONALD LAKE

Description	Located on the Ketchikan Ranger District, Wolverine Creek--McDonald Lake system is on Cleveland Peninsula on the mainland and is within the Interior Islands Geographic Province. Wolverine Creek flows out of McDonald Lake and enters saltwater at Yes Bay, about 42 air-miles north of Ketchikan. The area is well-known for its fishing and recreation opportunities. There is a parcel of private land, occupied by the Yes Bay Lodge, at the mouth of Wolverine Creek
Eligibility	<p>Wolverine Creek--McDonald Lake system is outstandingly remarkable for fishery, wildlife, and recreation values of regional significance. The stream and lake support sport fishing for rainbow and cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, coho and sockeye salmon, and steelhead. The outlet of Wolverine Creek is popular as a personal use pink salmon fishery. The system was identified by ADF&G as one of the 65 "important" watersheds in the current Forest Plan. The area was given a rating of "1" by ADF&G for sportfish values in the Sportfish Habitat Integrity Program rating system. The area is rich in wildlife and is known as an area with good hunting for Sitka black-tailed deer, black bear, brown bear, and mountain goats.</p> <p>A Forest Service trail leads from saltwater in Yes Bay to a three-sided shelter and public recreation cabin on McDonald Lake. The Yes Bay Lodge at the mouth of Wolverine Creek includes several structures.</p>
Classification	Six miles of Wolverine Creek--McDonald Lake meet the guidelines for the Wild classification. The only structures, excluding those on private land, are compatible with the wild designation. The section of Wolverine Creek that flows past the private land is not recommended for classification.
Suitability	Six miles of Wolverine Creek--McDonald Lake were found to be suitable for Wild designation in Alternative A. The stream was not included in other alternatives.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ALTERNATIVE (in miles)

	<i>Alternative</i>						
Classification	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Wild	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consequences

Designation as a Wild River in Alternative A would add 6 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System. In Alternatives B, D, E, F, and G, the Wolverine Creek--McDonald Lake area is managed for primitive/ semi-primitive recreation and would retain its natural character and eligibility/potential classification as a Wild River. In Alternative C, the area is managed for old-growth habitat and would also retain its natural character and eligibility and potential classification as a Wild River.

**POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON ELIGIBILITY
AND CLASSIFICATION (in miles)**

	<i>Alternative</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Eligibility Unchanged (Natural Setting Prescriptions)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Classification May Be Affected (Moderate Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eligibility May be Affected (Intensive Development Prescriptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Interim
Management**

In alternatives which include designation as a Wild and Scenic River, interim management protects the outstandingly remarkable values of the river as a "preliminary administrative recommendation" until Congress acts to designate the river. If no Congressional action occurs within three full fiscal years, the river corridor will revert to adjacent management area prescriptions.

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